

SELF RELIANT INDIA (ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT)

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Abstract:

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, launched by Narendra Modi in 2020, aims to make India self-reliant by strengthening domestic industries and reducing import dependence. The initiative focuses on promoting local production, supporting MSMEs, and encouraging innovation while maintaining global competitiveness.

This study highlights the objectives, key initiatives, and impact of the mission across sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and services using data from sources such as Reserve Bank of India and NITI Aayog. The findings show that the initiative has improved domestic production, created employment opportunities, and enhanced economic resilience.

Overall, Atmanirbhar Bharat plays an important role in building a strong and sustainable Indian economy.

Keyword3: Atmanirbhar Bharat, self-sufficiency, MSMEs, economic growth, import substitution, innovation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, and worldwide competitiveness.

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Introduction:

The idea of Self-Reliant India, commonly referred to as Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, was unveiled by Narendra Modi in May 2020. This initiative arose in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a slowdown in economic activities and disruptions in international supply chains. Acknowledging the necessity for a robust domestic economy, the Government of India initiated this mission to foster self-sufficiency while remaining competitive on a global scale. A substantial economic stimulus package was introduced to back this initiative, aimed at revitalizing economic growth and assisting industries, businesses, and workers. The fundamental concept of Atmanirbhar Bharat does not imply withdrawing from the global economy but rather enhancing domestic capabilities to enable India to contribute positively to global trade. The vision promotes the ideas of "vocal for local" and "local for global," urging citizens to support Indian-made products.

Need for Atmanirbhar Bharat:

The necessity for Atmanirbhar Bharat Historically, India has relied on imports for various products like electronics, machinery, and chemicals. This reliance makes the nation more vulnerable, particularly in times of global crises. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted these vulnerabilities as supply chains faced interruptions. Research by Acuite Ratings & Research indicates that India can substitute a substantial amount of imports with local manufacturing. Reducing dependence on imports has the potential to enhance economic stability, generate employment, and foster industrial development. Consequently, the drive for Atmanirbhar Bharat stems from

both economic hurdles and avenues for progress.

Key features and pillars:

The Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative is centered around four primary pillars:

Land: Securing land for industrial and development initiatives. **Labour:** Safeguarding workers' rights while enhancing productivity **Liquidity:** Offering financial assistance to enterprises and.

BMSMEs Laws: Implementing reforms to streamline the business environment. These pillars establish a robust base for economic reforms and development.

Major initiatives under Atmanirbhar Bharat:

- 1) **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme-:** Companies are given incentives under the PLI plan according to their production output. It seeks to draw in international investment and increase manufacturing in industries including electronics, medicines, and autos.
- 2) **Support for MSMEs:-** MSMEs, or micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, are the foundation of the Indian economy. To encourage MSMEs and guarantee their expansion, the government implemented policy changes, loan programs, and financial aid.
- 3) **Agricultural Reforms-:** Numerous initiatives have been introduced to boost agricultural output, enhance irrigation, and give farmers financial stability. These actions are intended to increase agriculture's profitability and sustainability.
- 4) **Healthcare Development, :-** The pandemic brought home how crucial a robust healthcare system is. Programs to enhance hospitals, medical research, and disease control systems were implemented by the government.
- 5) **Defense Sector Reforms-:** There have been initiatives to support homegrown defence manufacture. Local production has been boosted by policies including limiting imports of specific defence equipment and boosting foreign direct investment (FDI).
- 6) **Encouragement of Innovation and Startups-:**
The initiative promotes startups and innovation by offering financial assistance, infrastructure, and supportive policies. This leads to the development of new technologies and creates fresh business opportunities.

Sector-wise Impact:

1. Primary Sector

Sectors like agriculture, fishing, and mining have improved due to better infrastructure, access to finance, and the adoption of modern technologies.

2. Secondary Sector

Manufacturing industries have expanded as a result of incentives, policy changes, and higher investments. Small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have also benefited from various support schemes.

3. Tertiary Sector

Service industries such as banking, tourism, and information technology have grown with the help of digital advancements and enhanced infrastructure.

4. Quaternary Sector

Fields like education, research, and development have progressed due to a stronger emphasis on innovation and skill-building.

Key Achievements:

- 1) Strengthening of domestic manufacturing capacity
- 2) Quick production and availability of PPE kits during the pandemic
- 3) Increase in defence manufacturing and exports
- 4) Growth of electronics and semiconductor sectors
- 5) Rise in job opportunities
- 6) Better rankings in ease of doing business
- 7) India's capability to manufacture vaccines during the pandemic highlighted its self-reliance and technological progress
- 8) Shortage of advanced technology in certain industries
- 9) Presence of skill gaps in the workforce
- 10) Challenges in implementation at regional levels
- 11) Requirement for ongoing policy support and proper monitoring
- 12) Overcoming these issues is important for long-term success
- 13) Promotion of public-private partnerships

Encouragement of sustainable and environmentally friendly practices

Conclusion: The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is a significant step toward developing a strong and self-sufficient economy. By emphasizing domestic production, innovation, and skill development, India is lowering its dependence on imports while improving its position globally.

This initiative supports inclusive growth by benefiting farmers, workers, entrepreneurs, and industries. It also generates employment opportunities and boosts economic development. With consistent efforts and effective execution, Atmanirbhar Bharat has the potential to transform India into a leading global economy.

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