

ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF "ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT" IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Renu Ashish Tiwari

Associate Professor & Head (Vice-Principal)
S.K. Porwal College of Arts, Science & Commerce,
Kamptee

Abstract: *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is not another routine development. Rather it is a high level adaptation of the age-old concept of swadeshi. The practice of Swadeshi now days is called MAKE IN INDIA. Swadeshi got a fillip in the year 1905 by Mahatma Gandhi who exhorted the people to blacklist British items and put into utilization the items made in India and by Indians. Swadeshi connotes another understanding as far as country building is concerned. In the context of business; it refers to improvement of native business and native business administration. Along these lines, swadeshi additionally also means strengthening of individuals and ability to contend viably in the commercial center. This essential Idea of swadeshi is reflected in the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan,*

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is the new form of 'Swadeshi' which was declared by Hon'ble Prime Minister on twelfth May 2020 with new vision. The nitty gritty declarations were made by the Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to alleviate the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. She explained that it doesn't plan to embrace protectionism against different nations. The paper centers around those areas furthermore, territories which can possibly instill confidence later on. It attempts to examine the five principles of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and come out with innovative suggestions. It likewise tries to examine the role of Atmnirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for advancement of MSME's.

Keywords: Covid-19, Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, MSME's

Objectives:

1. To examine the five mainstays of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.
2. To examine the role of Atmnirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for advancement of MSME's
3. To make some innovative suggestions.

Introduction :

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is not another routine development. Rather it is a high level adaptation of the age-old concept of swadeshi. The practice of Swadeshi now days is called MAKE IN INDIA. Swadeshi got a fillip in the year 1905 by Mahatma Gandhi who exhorted the people to blacklist British items and put into utilization the items made in India

and by Indians. Swadeshi connotes another understanding as far as country building is concerned. In the context of business; it refers to improvement of native business and native business administration. Along these lines, swadeshi additionally also means strengthening of individuals and ability to contend viably in the commercial center. This essential Idea of swadeshi is reflected in the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan,

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is the new form of 'Swadeshi' which was declared by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12th May 2020 with new vision. 20 lakh crore (identical to 10% of India's GDP) was earmarked for the purpose. The aim was to assist in approving the conditions of the poor people and workers who have been unfavorably influenced by COVID pandemic. The details were given by the Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to alleviate the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. She explained that it doesn't plan to embrace protectionism against different nations. The paper centers around those areas furthermore, territories which can possibly instill confidence later on. It attempts to examine the five principles of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and come out with innovative suggestions. It likewise tries to examine the role of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for advancement of MSME's.

The Prime Minister's declaration additionally emphasized that the MSME area will serve as the base for financial improvement. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan seeks first and foremost at offering monetary help to the weakest classes of society, This serves as a dual purpose plan. The primary measure such as liquidity infusion and immediate cash transfers for the poor which will work as a trauma shield for those in critical density. The secondary measure is to ensure long-term reforms in growth-critical sectors to make them globally competitive and attractive.

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data collected from different sources such as published articles, government and other websites, news, etc.

The five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat are-

Economy: The need of the hour is an economy that doesn't bring steady change but takes quantum leap

Infrastructure: A foundation is needed that will showcase the face of Modern India.

System: It is imperative to build a framework that is not; at this point dependent on the principles and customs of the past yet one that translates into reality the fantasies of the 21st century. This framework should be innovation based.

Democracy: We are the world's biggest democracy. The strength and efforts of our massive population will propel us forward. It is the wellspring of energy for our endeavors to make India independent.

Demand: The pattern of Demand and supply in our economy is an important stimulating factor. We need to use this resource fully. The Prime Minister underlined the importance of strengthening all stakeholders in the supply chain to increase, as well as to fulfill the demand.

In a major push to resuscitate the Covid-hit economy, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on additionally declared monstrous new monetary motivations on top of the recently reported bundles for a consolidated boost of Rs 20 lakh crore, saying the Covid emergency has given India a chance to become independent and rise as one of the best countries in the world.

Break-up of the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan economy package:

The table below shows major components of the entire special economic package:

Table 1: Break-up of stimulus from Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan package

Item	Amount (in Rs crore)
Stimulus from earlier measures	1,92,800
Stimulus provided by announcements in Part 1	5,94,550
Stimulus provided by announcements in Part 2	3,10,000
Stimulus provided by announcements in Part 3	1,50,000
Stimulus provided by announcements in Part 4 and Part 5	48,100
Sub Total	1,295,400
RBI Measures (Actual)	8,01,603
Grand Total	20,97,053

Source: Presentation made by Union Finance & Corporate Affairs Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan to support Indian economy in fight against COVID-19, Ministry of Finance, May 13, 2020, PRS.

Key Measures Taken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI):

The financial package that has been reported additionally incorporates the liquidity produced by measures as declared by RBI. A portion of these measures include:

- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) was lowered which brought about liquidity backing of Rs 1, 37, 000 crore.
- Banks' cutoff points for getting under the peripheral standing office (MSF) were expanded. This permitted banks to benefit by extra Rs 1, 37, 000 crore of liquidity at diminished MSF rate.
- Total Rs 1,50,050 crore of Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTRO) has been allocated to investment grade bonds, business paper, non-convertible debentures including those of NBFCs and MFIs.
- Special Liquidity Facility (SLF) of Rs 50,000 crore was announced for mutual funds to provide liquidity support.
- Special refinance facilities worth Rs 50,000 crore were announced for NABARD, SIDBI and NHB at policy repo rate.
- A moratorium of three months has been provided on payment of installments and interest on working capital facilities for all types of loans.

India's key thinking incorporates the concept of self reliance and convention of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam' and serves as a beacon light to the world. Self-dependence doesn't mean cutting India off from the world. India has confidence in its own capabilities and at the same time believes that India's advancement is connected with the world.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and MSME's:

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector is the most remarkable and path breaking and dynamic industrial sector contributing significantly to the GDP and export while giving employment to around 40 per cent of the Indian workforce. The Prime Minister's speech focused on the fact that the MSME sector will act as the stimulant for economic resurgence. Intending to encourage the MSME sector, the Prime Minister announced the MSME sector to be within the purview of the Atma-Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Subsequently, the Finance Minister announced six regulatory measures as part of the ANBA especially for the MSME sector. At present, where the very survival of the MSME sector is at stake, ANBA aims to address the needs of the MSME sector and initiates the way for long-term sustainability and profitability of MSMEs.

For a sector which is finding it difficult to find credit support from banks and other financial institutions, the collateral-free automatic credit line and the subordinate debt to MSMEs may prove to be decisive. It will make it attractive for risk-averse banks to resume lending operations as the government has assured to act as 100 per cent guarantor on both the principal and the interest. The guarantee from the government will make it easier for banks

and other financial institutions as they will not have to make arrangements in case the loan account turns into a non-performing one.

The Finance Minister additionally proclaimed the making of 'Asset of Funds' with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crores where the public authority through the finances will get a value stake in the MSMEs with development potential and reasonability. These value mixtures will prompt expansion in size and limit of the MSMEs and the update in the definition of MSME corresponds to this. Further, the drawn out objective of such value implantation is to urge the MSMEs to list on stock trades.

Online commercial center for MSMEs is proposed to help all market members, including end-shopper. Moderate items and administrations and the account of 'Make-in-India' and public solidarity during advertising will be appealing to the cash-strapped consumer.

Startups are not expressly included in the meaning of MSME; nonetheless, new businesses working in assembling and subordinate administrations area particularly clinical gadgets, mechanical technology and so forth may consider enrolling themselves as MSME. The multiple benefits such as priority lending to cluster financing, exemptions, tax sops etc. will be accessible to such startups along with the new benefits under ANBA.

Ultimately, ANBA might be interpreted as import replacement. Given the way that India is a net shipper, import replacement will enable us to move away from our reliance on different nations. It might just be contended that import replacement is principally centered around giving a fillip to the MSMEs. As the interior interest potential that India has, combined with a segment advantage giving mass-scale business, MSMEs will be on target to accomplish economies of scale later on.

The following table gives details of the revised MSME classification:

Revised MSME Classification

Criteria	Micro	Small	Medium*
Investment	<Rs.1 crore	<Rs.10 crore	<Rs.20 crore
Annual Turn over	<Rs.5 crore	<Rs.50 crore	<Rs.100 crore

Source:https://msme.gov.in/sites/default/files/AtmanirbharPresentationPart-1BusinessincludingMSMEs13-5-2020_0.pdf

The update of MSME order considers further scaling of business and also encourages a healthy competition among organizations. This will ensure making of required items and

undertakings inside the country making it self sufficient. It might be seen that in the Agriculture area, MSME is the second-most noteworthy sector in India.

It may be seen that India displays diversity in rustic produce, food sources developed from the beginning related farm produce that is consumed in local market. Presenting or offering this homestead produce innovatively (in the homegrown market) through agro-based endeavors or agro-based MSMEs will be advantageous for both the farmers and rustic business people. Cultivating will decidedly help India in ending up being Atmanirbhar. Agro-based MSMEs will become key drivers in this cycle. Use of locally open resources will offer impetus to the local market.

As explained before, the MSME zone has been supporting economy as industry adding to the GDP. Apart from the farm produce, eco friendly crafts are in demand. India is rich in forests and natural diversity. These provide plenty of raw materials to many artisans, weavers and workers engaged in cottage industries. Through this plan, India has embarked on an ambitious plan to alleviate the conditions and financially empower countless members of its work force.

Conclusion :

Atamnirbhar Bharat is an attempt to rightfully secure India's position as one of the topmost counties in today's global scenario. It represents modernization, yet without unbridled Westernization. 'Vocal for local' requirements are a reaction to the rapid changes internationally in the post-COVID world.

Some early indications of this improvement were seen during the COVID emergency where India's situation as the pharmacy of the world was established. The significance of independence was likewise found in the independence for food particularly grains, the absence of which would have exasperated the current emergency.

The procedure of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan appears to give a solid inventory push by boosting the accessibility of capital on simple footing and through supporting agribusiness and business areas. The importance of self-reliance was also observed in the self-sufficiency for food especially cereals, the shortage of which would have exasperated the current crisis.

Along these lines, even with falling incomes, a more profound monetary boost might have been endeavored. Many of the reform measures like allowing more sectors for private participation and increasing foreign direct investment are not to be viewed as part of pandemic relief but long-term structural changes. The impact of these estimates should be observed cautiously.

India likewise has variety in abilities as presence of craftsmen and specialists across various districts in the country. These craftsmen and experts utilize horticultural items and characteristic assets to deliver various kinds of items. Giving systematic training or

innovation to these individuals will positively upgrade their business possibilities. Association of MSMEs from the country regions may give more business openings and work age. Agro-based MSMEs will become key drivers in this interaction. Utilization of locally accessible assets will give lift to homegrown market.

References:

- Ahluwalia Montek S. (2005). Lessons from India's Economic Reforms, published in the book titled 'Development Challenges in the 1990s' - Leading Policymakers Speak from Experience; a co-publication of the World Bank and Oxford University Press, March 2005.
- Rishabh Bhatia and Sarthale Agrawal International Journal of Applied Research, Make in India: A quantitative approach, ISSN: 2394-7500
- <https://aatmanirbharbharat.mygov.in/>
- <https://www.prsindia.org/report-summaries/summary-announcements-aatma-nirbhar-bharat-abhiyaan>