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ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT – AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India) initiative is a key policy priority of the Indian government, aimed at promoting domestic production, reducing dependence on imports, and making India a self-sufficient and self-reliant economy. This research paper provides an in-depth analysis of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, its historical context, policy measures, challenges, and opportunities, and its potential impact on India's economy and global relations.

The paper begins by tracing the historical context of self-reliance in India, including the policies of import substitution and self-sufficiency pursued by the country in the post-independence era. It then examines the factors that have led to the renewed focus on self-reliance under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, including the need to reduce India's dependence on China, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the desire to promote domestic production and exports.

The paper then evaluates the policy measures and programs that have been implemented under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, including the promotion of domestic manufacturing, the establishment of production-linked incentive schemes, and the introduction of import tariffs and restrictions. It assesses the effectiveness of these measures in promoting self-reliance and reducing India's import dependence in key sectors such as defence, pharmaceuticals, and electronics.

The paper also discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, including issues related to infrastructure, availability of skilled labour, and regulatory reforms. It examines the potential impact of the initiative on India's global relations, including the country's trade and investment relations with key partners such as the United States, China, and the European Union.

Through a critical analysis of secondary sources, the paper concludes that while the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative has the potential to promote self-reliance and reduce India's import dependence, there are significant challenges that need to be addressed. These include the need for greater investment in infrastructure and human capital, the need for regulatory reforms to improve the ease of doing business, and the need for a balanced approach that takes into account the opportunities and challenges associated with the initiative.

Overall, this research paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative and its potential implications for India's economy and global relations. It concludes that while the initiative is a step in the right direction towards self-reliance, a holistic and pragmatic approach is required to address the challenges and realize the potential benefits of the initiative.

INTRODUCTION

On 12, May 2020 our current Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi announced a powerpack scheme to the masses of India known as ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT, which is also known as self-reliant India and announced a finance package of approximately 20 lakh crores to make this country self-reliant.

PM Modi linked the Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme to the old Indian texts. He said shastras say 'ESHAH PANTHAH', which means self-sufficient and self-reliant. Many scholars criticised the term 'self-sufficient as it shows India's policy of isolationism, but PM Modi's speech emphasised on the term 'self-reliant'.
Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is started to make the 21st century as the Indian century and it is not our dream but our responsibility, said by PM Modi. The only way we can achieve this is from unity and we, the people on this earth are a family he used the term 'VASHUDAIV KUTUMBAKAM' to refer this.

Atmanirbhar Bharat defined by 5 pillars these are Economy (consider not just a small leap but a gradual adjustment to turn this scenario into an opportunity), Infrastructure (a symbol of modern and digital India), Systems (21st-century technology), Democracy (the powerhouse of Atmanirbhar Bharat), Demand (increase in demand and supply). The package of Atmanirbhar Bharat is approximately 20 lakh crores, and it is approximately 10% of India's GDP. In this package Land, Labour, Liquidity and Class are focused and reform was taken by the government to improve India and strengthen the vision of make in India.

The objectives of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan give more scope to the local manufacturers and services providers to increase the aim of this self-reliant campaign, by focusing more on the trade deficit we can improve the standard of living, grow every sphere of economy, focus on land, labour, liquidity, laws, issued finance package of 20 lakh crores with approx. 10% of the Indian GDP, more funds will be given to small farmers and businesses those faced decrement because of covid 19.

BACKGROUND

Talking about the self-reliant campaign, this nation has faced such a campaign or Abhiyan in history such as in pre-independence history. One of the most successful self-reliant movements during pre-independence was the Swadeshi Movement 1903. This movement brought a sense of national consciousness. The main aim behind Swadeshi movement was swaraj (self-rule). It is the anti-partition campaign. Its main step towards self-rule is to reduce its dependency of India on colonial power and make India self-reliant and self-sufficient. Nationalists started the boycott campaign where foreign goods were not been used by the masses and instead Indian products were been used. They started boycotting the schools, universities, jobs, titles, goods etc., in a result, various Swadeshi schools, university such as Shantiniketan, were formed in Bengal. Bengal Institute of Technology was set up. Gandhi introduced the concept of khadi and how khadi will improve the economy of the nation. Various artists, writers, poets took part in this movement. Students played an active role in this movement; women also took part and some of the Muslims also participated.
The growth of the swadeshi textile mill, bank and insurance company was seen. And it also revived the Indian cottage industry.

Self-reliance scheme in India were seen in the five-year plans (1951-2014), the government launched twelve 5-year plans till now to initiate growth in different sectors. These plans had the motto of self-sufficiency and self-reliance. The objective of the first 5-year plan and the second 5-year plan is agriculture development to achieve self-sufficiency in food and expansion of industrialization to increase the economy and infrastructural development. Through import substitution, the first two strategies reinforce the idea of self-sufficiency and autonomy in governmental policy. Former Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi talked on the country's independence in the economic, food, and energy sectors. Her government in the fifth Five-Year Plan 1971 to 1978 introduced three main objectives first is self-reliance second is gross domestic product, and the third one is poverty. in the later five-year plans development through non-renewable resources in the different sectors were seen. Self-reliance in different sectors such as Science and Technology, agriculture, health and in oil production was seen. The defence sector of India had also initiated the scheme of self-reliance after Independence Adoption of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the field of defence leads to more investment from the public private corporations and private organizations. Under the leadership of APJ Abdul Kalam, Self-Reliance Review Committee was set up in 1992 when he was the Scientific Advisor of the defence minister. K. Subramaniam member of the National Security Advisory Board stressed on self-sufficiency versus self-reliance when it comes to defence sector. India has seen many ups and downs in these developing programs to increase self-reliance.

IS PANDEMIC THE REASON BEHIND ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN

PM Narendra Modi unveiled the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, often known as the self-reliant policy, on May 12, 2020, amid the pandemic-related lockdown. This pandemic is said to be contributed as the major factor to initiate the self-reliant policy. This pandemic has shown the country its weakness in the global supply chain and needs to be self-sufficient in some important sectors such as health, pharmaceuticals, and food security. This pandemic caused Many difficulties in the economy that led to focus on the need for reducing dependence on foreign goods and need to increase domestic production. Atmanirbhar Bharat aims to make India less dependent on imports by initiating the domestic Production and Manufacturing this led to create jobs and opportunities it would result in increase in the economic growth of the country.
Pandemic is one of the main factors behind implementation of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

What losses India has faced during the pandemic

Covid-19 pandemic started in march 2020, there were many problems were seen during this time related to health and economy. To tackle this pandemic many countries-imposed lockdown on travel (nationally and internationally) and transport. This led to many problems like shut down of small and big industries it generated unemployment and many industries suffered major losses. This issue is getting worse when countries started to over-rely on other countries especially their trading partner and they were struggling to fulfil the consumer demand during the lockdown times. This over-relying on other countries led to an imbalance of trade and generated many international disputes for instance, China and Australia disputes, China has increased the tariff on barley import to 80 percent to Australia. This would cost a lot and Australian seen this matter a bully and through this China was forcing Australia to rethink its demand on the enquiry on coronavirus.
India has faced many losses in 2020, over 33 million covid-19 cases with more than 440,000 deaths. Nationwide lockdown was seen in India during march 2020, which impacted the economy of India. Many businesses whether it is small or medium were shut down during pandemic. The health care system was very critical during that time. The shortage of medical equipment, oxygen, staff etc were seen. India has seen its limits during the pandemic, education with schools and universities were also affected, that impacted millions of student's learning and development. In short, India faced many losses such as loss in human lives, economic losses (decline in economic growth and IMF calculated 9.5% decline in India's GDP in 2020), education loss, mental health loss, and health loss. India's economy has been impacted in several ways (i) GDP decline (ii) increase in unemployment (iii) weakness in the supply chain (iv) unable to fulfil customer demand (v) travel and tourism industry affected (vi) small and medium-sized enterprises hit hard (vii) over-dependence on foreign goods. India had focused on mainly two problems first, the falling economy and second, increase cases of coronavirus.

India initiatives to tackle this problem

This pandemic has shown the worst side, India has made a number of actions to combat the COVID-19 epidemic, including (i) Nationwide lockdown: imposed nationwide lockdown with no international flights to slow down the spread of the virus.
(ii) Improved healthcare infrastructure: this includes setting up covid-19 hospitals and increasing the number of medical equipment such as beds and oxygen cylinders. (iii) Vaccination: India launched vaccination drive aimed to vaccinate every citizen, especially adults. (iv) Relief packages: announcement of several packages to provide economic support to those affected by the pandemic, including transfer of cash, free food nation and financial assistance. (v) covid-19 testing: Indian government increase covid-19 testing capacity by allowing them for early isolation. (vi) awareness campaigns: such as social distancing, wearing masks and hand hygiene. (vii) international aid: received aid from other countries and international organisations, aid such as oxygen, cylinders, medical supplies and vaccines. (viii) PM Modi announced Atmanirbhar Bharat whose main moto are reducing the over-reliance on other trading partner countries, 'vocals for local' promote Indian products and eliminate imbalance in trade.
The main aim of Atmanirbhar Bharat is do not follow the theory of isolationism means do not cut yourself from rest of the world but more focus on self-development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Owing to the lack of availability of proper research materials, the collection of data and resources was not possible to be collected through primary data and that is why this dissertation work has been made by the help from the secondary data method in which topic related article, article and book reviews, journals, blogs, newspaper, magazines and online libraries were used.
All these material resources available online are sourced for the purpose of the research. For better understanding, I have in some parts of the dissertation used the exact same statement as said by the writer but with properly quoting them and providing references also which is available in the 'References' section of the dissertation work.

RESULT AND DECLARATION

The central government has launched the Atmanirbhar Bharat or "self-reliant mission," which includes a Rs 20 lakh crore economic stimulus plan. For reforms Nirmala Sitharaman, India's finance minister, unveiled the five tranches of relief measures. These five tranches are the part of economic packages of self-reliant India. She also included a tranche-by-tranche chart of the stimulus in her speech. As announced by finance minister this economic relief package is divided in five tranches and these five tranches is further categorised.
The first tranche discusses 16 particular announcements, including those from the NBFC (Non-banking Financial Company), Real estate, power, and the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. The sector tranche provides food grains to migrant workers without the need of ration cards. The third tranche provides more focus on agriculture market reforms. The fourth tranche discusses the sectors of aerospace, aviation, power, minerals, and defence. and the fifth and the last tranche focus more on government reforms such as employment, more support to business, improve education and health sector and the ease of doing business.
The stimulus is breakdown in these five tranches:

Tranche	Category	Stimulus in crore (Rs)
1	MSME, NBFC, PMGKY, Credit	5,94,550
2	Migrants and farmers	3,10,000
3	Agricultural sector	1,50,000
4	Defence, aviation, power, mineral etc	
5	Health and education, ease of doing business	48,100
	Earlier measures PMGKP	1,92,800
	RBI measures	8,01,603

- **TRANCHE-1**

The first tranche of relief was introduced by finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman and it focus on the Indian economy's base such as MSME (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) and it gives employment to 11 crore people. The finance minister made 16 announcements out of which six were focused on the improvement of MSME to infuse liquidity. The stimulus package is sub-divided into the following ways- collateral free loans and credit (emergency) to restart your business and include MSME supported by Rs 3 lakh crore. Subordinate debt for MSME's are assigned Rs 20,000 crore, fund of funds for an investing in micro, small, and medium-sized businesses were given Rs 50,000 crore, EPF support were assigned Rs 2800 crore, reduced EPF (employees' provident fund organisation) rates of both employees and employers were assigned Rs 6750 crore, special liquidity for MFIs/HFCs/NBFCs were given credit guarantee plan for NBFCs and MFIs received Rs 45,000 crore in addition to Rs 30,000 crore., reduction in TCS/TDS rates were assigned 50,000 crores. Liquidity injection for DISCOMs through power finance REC/CORP was provided Rs 90,000 crore.

The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana is a part of this economic package which is ongoing and is provided to aid the poorest people and the vulnerable section of society during the pandemic. Some steps were taken by RBI to improve liquidity.

Some details of this package-

1. For employees: Extent of the 2019 and 22 fiscal years' income tax filing deadlines. For the upcoming year, the Tax Detention of Source (TDS) rate and the Tax Collection At Source (TCS) rate have both been reduced by 25%. PF funds were reduced by 2% from 12% to 10% for both employees and employers.
2. MSMEs: MSMEs are expanded for higher investment limit. Only purchases up to 200 rupees are permitted from international vendors for government purposes. The emergency credit line is given Rs 3,00,000 to ensure 45 units will be given access to operating capital so they can start their businesses again and keep their jobs.
3. DISCOMs: 90,000 crore investment in liquidity has been announced.
4. NBFC: Investment will be made in investment-grade depth papers of NBFCs under a special liquidity programme. Under the partial credit guarantee programme, the government guarantees to the landowners 20% of the initial loss.

- **TRANCHE-2**

The second tranche introduced by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman focuses on street sellers and migrant workers. The finance minister has proposed "One Nation, One Ration Card." to permit migratory labourers to access rations anywhere in this nation. According to the central government, the state will provide the disaster response fund to provide migrant workers with food and housing, and 50 lakh street vendors would have access to an initial operating capital of Rs 10,000 and Rs 5,000 crore. According to the government, farmers will receive almost Rs 2 lakh crore via kisan credit cards.

Some other details:

1. Migrant workers: Free food grain provided to approx. 8 crore migrants for 2 months it would cost 3500 crores. Those who are not enrolled under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) or do not have a state or union territory ration card are given 5 kg of wheat/rice and 1 kilogramme of chana for free for 2 months.
2. Rental housing: this scheme provides affordable rental housing to the migrant worker. Migrant labourers and the urban poor would receive social security and a good life. One nation one ration card is initiated.
3. Middle-income groups: approx. 2.5 lakh middle-income families would facilitate in credit linked subsidy scheme. The government provide interest subvention for mudra Shishu loans with a package of Rs 1500 crore.
4. Street vendors: scheme would be launched for street vendors to provide easy access to credit. A bank credit facility will be provided.
5. For farmers: The government offers loans through Kisan cards to fishermen and livestock farmers for a total of Rs 2 lakh crore. Crop loan requirement will be fulfilled by NABARD as it provides additional re-finance support.
6. Generate employment: Under the compensatory afforestation management and planning authority (CAMPA), jobs are created for tribe members in rural, semi-urban, and urban regions as well as in urban and rural areas.

- **TRANCHE-3**

As stated in the third tranche of the finance minister's announcement, the economic package is centred on agriculture and related industries including dairy, fishery, and animal husbandry, totalling 1.5 lakh crore rupees. An agriculture infrastructure fund of up to Rs 1 lakh crore was announced by the finance minister for the farmgate infrastructure, which comprises harvest management infrastructure and cold-chains setup, as part of the government's initiative to strengthen the agricultural sector. Another significant initiative is the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, which gives fishermen Rs 20,000 and provides Rs 10,000 crore to micro food

entrepreneurs to give them official status. Other major sector such as herbal cultivation, animal husbandry infrastructure development fund, and beekeeping related infrastructure development were also given focus.

Some other details-

1. Green Operation: run under ministry of food processing industries, its field is extended to all vegetables and fruits.
2. Micro-food enterprises: focus on the vision of vocals for locals and aims at upgradation to achieve FSSAI food standards.
3. PMMSY: Concentrate on the Himalayan states, islands, and the northeast. fisheries development that is both integrated and sustainable.
4. Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Funds: Encourage the expansion of infrastructure for dairy and cattle feed is being privately funded.
5. Animal Disease Control: It is urged to increase private investment in the infrastructure for dairy and animal feed.
6. Beekeeping: Centre for integrated beekeeping development, collecting, and commercialization.

- **TRANCHE-4**

The fourth tranche's package is divided into several sectors and it aims at providing structural reforms in these sector minerals, atomic energy, space, atomic energy, civil aviation, defence, coal and social infrastructure are a few examples of these industries. In order to improve accountability, the finance minister discusses the engagement of businesses in the space industry and the privatisation of DISCOMS in urban areas. She also brought up the start of commercial mining in the coal industry.

The details are mentioned below:

1. Coal sector:
   - Commercial coal mining.
   - Increased private participation, which promotes competition and openness.
   - Coal gasification and coal liquefaction.

   .
2. Mineral sector:
   - A seamless composite exploration-mining-production regime will be implemented, and a total of 500 mining blocks will be made available through an open and transparent auction.
   - Sector power tariffs will be implemented in order to promote the expansion of the aluminium sector through a combined auction of coal mining blocks and bauxite.
   - For better sector growth, captive and non-captive mines will be distinguished; this will be allowing for the selling of extra, unnecessary minerals and the transfer of mining leases.
3. Defence sector:
   - The first step in implementing "Make in India" for military production self-sufficiency is to notify a list of weapons/platforms for import bans with year-by-year deadlines of imported spares and a separate budget for local capital purchases. This improves independence, responsibility, and effectiveness while also lowering the enormous cost of imported defensive goods.
   - The automatic approach would the sector of manufacturing used in defence to receive a 74% rise in the FDI quota.
   - In order to increase autonomy, responsibility, and efficiency, the OFB (ordnance factory board) would be corporately incorporated and traded on the public market.
4. Aviation:
   - At 12 airports, other private investment is encouraged in addition to the auctioning of 6 airports with public-private partnerships.
   - Actions were taken to loosen limits on airspace, which would improve flight efficiency.

- Rationalising the tax structure for MRO (maintenance, repair, and operation) to turn India into a centre for MRO.

5. Space sector:
   - More private involvement
   - It would allow private companies to take part in future projects.
   - The government would relax the geospatial data rules to increase access to remote sensing data.
6. Power:
   - Privatisation of power departments and utilities and distribution companies in UTs.
7. Atomic Energy:
   - PPP-mode research reactors will be put up to produce medicinal isotopes.

- **TRANCHE-5**

In the fifth and last Tranche the finance minister announced that some steps should be taken towards government reforms such as create jobs, encourage business, make doing business easier, reform state administration, and invest in the health and education sectors

Some other details:

1. MGNREGA:
   - Provide 40,000 crore and it will generate employment for approx. 300 crore people.
2. Health and education sector:
   - More investment in grassroot health institution and opening health centres in urban areas.
   - Post-COVID, PM eVIDYA (digital/online education) was introduced, a technology-driven education initiative with equity.
3. Assistance for state government:
   - The central government has agreed to raise the state borrowing caps from 3% to 5% for the years 2020–21 alone.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan at improving the economy of the country and it centres on five pillars: the economics, the infrastructure, the system, the demographics, and the demand. There is always a negative aspect in every situation. Some scholars criticised the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan such as Udit Mishra denies that it is a BJP scheme and said India has shown this type of mission in the past. He also added that no clarification of the word Atmanirbhar, as it denotes two different agenda such as self-sufficient and self-reliant, later term is positive and the former is not so great. Atmanirbhar Bharat will make India an isolating country.

Prasanna Mohanty criticized Modi for being aimless and no valid clarification on the real meaning of Atmanirbhar Bharat. Ashok Desai said that PM was a master sloganeer. The author highlighted the problems of poor people and migrant labour.

Atmanirbhar Bharat will create competition for local industries. He highlighted the loopholes in banking and financial sector and their approaches due to which there is always problem in lending money to small scale manufacturers and industrialist.

Some criticism of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:

Protectionist approach: this policy is based on protectionist approach it will discourage FDI and also harm the free trade. It will harm India's export with other countries.

Lack of clarity: critics argued that lack of clarity about the government's strategy for achieving self-reliance. No clear blueprint is provided by the government on how to achieve the goals of reducing imports and promoting domestic manufacturing.

Scope is limited: critics argue that this policy focuses too much on manufacturing and ignores other sectors of the economy such as agriculture and services which are essential for economic growth.

Dependence on government support: this policy relies on government support which lead to inefficiencies and distortions in the market. It may also create a culture of dependency among business.

Impact on consumers: As local producers might not be able to match the quality and pricing of imported items, the strategy could result in higher prices for consumers. This could hurt low-income consumers who rely on affordable imported goods.

'Road to a UK-India Free Trade Agreement: Enhancing the Partnership and Achieving Self-Reliance' is a paper that the UK-India Business Council (UKIBC) issued in 2021. Approximately 77% of UK businesses saw Atmanirbhar Bharat as an opportunity rather than a problem, based on the results of the UKIBC's yearly survey on doing business in India. Some of the program's improvements, nevertheless, could be detrimental to multinational corporations operating in the UK and elsewhere.

Some other concerns:

Liquidity Related Issues: The Rs 20 lakh crore plan includes fiscal and monetary measures, with the latter taking the form of credit guarantees and liquidity injections into banks and other financial institutions rather than the whole economy. The RBI is likely to transmit liquidity measures to the banks and the public through the banks, which make up the majority of the package. Due to the ineffective transmission of monetary policy, this transfer would not be as smooth.

Absence Of Demand: A financial boost is necessary because the lockout reduced total demand. However, because the package depends too largely on loan injection and it has failed to understand that investment would only rise when individuals from all economic sectors have money to spend.

Finances Are Hard to Rise: the government is looking for a disinvestment to raise a money for the initiative to buy a stake in PSUs, however would add to the bulk of Indian firms already moderate debt loads.

Furthermore, borrowing on the international market is challenging given the rupee's historically low exchange rate with the dollar.

Lack Of Backward and Forward Linkage: The MSME sector may experience a shortage of demand, and its output may soon sputter to a stop, if the rest of the domestic economy is not restored.

Increased Budgetary Deficit: According to the government, the stimulus package represents almost 10% of India's GDP. However, financing it would be challenging because the government is concentrating on reducing the budget deficit.

Overall while the Atmanirbhar Bharat has the potential to boost local manufacturing and reduce dependency on imports, it is important for the government to address the concerns of critics and ensure that the policy is implemented in a way that benefit all stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Atmanirbhar Bharat is an important initiative launched by the Indian Government to make the country self-reliant and reduce its dependence on imports. The initiative has led to several positive outcomes, including boosting domestic manufacturing, promoting local businesses, generating employment, strengthening the agriculture sector, and achieving self-sufficiency in critical sectors. While there may be some challenges and limitations associated with the initiative, it has the potential to bring about significant benefits for the Indian economy and society in the long run. Overall, Atmanirbhar Bharat represents a step towards a more self-reliant, resilient, and prosperous India.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is an important initiative launched by the Indian government with the aim of promoting self-reliance and reducing the country's dependence on imports. Here are some steps that can be taken to improve the initiative:

1. Focus on innovation and research: Atmanirbhar Bharat should focus on promoting innovation and research in various sectors, such as technology, healthcare, and agriculture. This can be done by providing incentives for research and development, supporting startups and entrepreneurs, and collaborating with research institutions and universities.
2. Encourage public-private partnerships: The government can encourage public-private partnerships to promote domestic manufacturing and investment. This can be done by providing tax incentives, reducing bureaucratic barriers, and simplifying the regulatory environment.
3. Improve infrastructure: To support the growth of domestic industries, the government should improve infrastructure such as roads, ports, and airports. This will help in reducing the cost of logistics and transportation and make domestic production more competitive.
4. Enhance the ease of doing business: The government can simplify the regulatory environment and reduce bureaucratic barriers to make it easier for businesses to operate in India. This can be done by reducing the

number of licenses and permits required, improving the speed and efficiency of government services, and reducing corruption.

5. Focus on skill development: The government should focus on skill development and vocational training to improve the quality of the workforce. This will help in increasing productivity, reducing costs, and promoting innovation.
6. Encourage exports: Atmanirbhar Bharat should focus on promoting exports by improving the quality of domestic products, providing incentives for exports, and collaborating with other countries to identify export opportunities.

In conclusion, Atmanirbhar Bharat is an important initiative that has the potential to promote self-reliance and reduce dependence on imports. However, to improve the initiative, the government should focus on innovation, public-private partnerships, infrastructure, ease of doing business, skill development, and exports.

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