



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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Section - I: SELECTED PAPERS

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THE IIPA REGIONAL AND LOCAL BRANCHES

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ON

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aspects”**

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Section - I

SELECTED PAPERS

1. **Dr. Kanhaiya Lal**
2. **Dr. Rajesh Kumar Kundu/ Dr. Suman Lata / Miss Anju Chhillar**
3. **Dr. Nittam Chandel**
4. **Dr. A. V. Narsimha Reddy**

आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना

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आत्मनिर्भर भारत केंद्र सरकार की भारत को आत्मनिर्भर राष्ट्र बनाने सम्बन्धी एक महत्वपूर्ण वजन है, जिसमें 20 लाख करोड़ रुपए के राहत पैकेज की घोषणा प्रधानमन्त्री ने 12 मई 2020 को की है, जो देश की सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का लगभग 10 प्रतिशत है,¹ इस योजना को को वड-19 और लॉकडाउन से उत्पन्न वपरीत परिस्थितियों से निपटने और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सही रास्ते पर लाने के लए लाया गया है, ता क देश के 130 करोड़ लोग कोरोना वायरस से लड़ने में सक्षम व स्वयं का रोजगार शुरू करके आत्मनिर्भर बने और साथ ही दूसरों को भी रोजगार उपलब्ध करा सके।² आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के तहत सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के कल्याण के लए कुल 16-घोषणाएँ की गईं। गरीबों, श्रमकों और कसानों के लए अनेक घोषणाएँ की गईं, जिनमें कसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लए की गई 11 घोषणाएं भी शामिल हैं।³ इसके अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार ने कई तरह की ऋण योजना को शामिल किया है, जिसमें कुछ नयी तो कुछ पुरानी स्कीम में बदलाव कये गए हैं। इसमें एम एस एम ई लोन, कसान क्रेडिट कार्ड, शशु मुद्रा ऋण, क्रेडिट लंकड सब्सिडी सी एल एस एस आदि को जोड़ा गया है।⁴ इसकी खास बात यह है क सरकार ने कसी को भी नगद बहुत कम दिया, लेकन अर्थव्यवस्था के संचालन का जो अभूतपूर्व दृष्टिकोण दिया, उससे न तो देश घाटे में रहेगा, न ही कसी को आगे वत्तीय मनमानी करने की छूट मलेगी।

इस योजना का उद्देश्य लोगो को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है, ता क भारत का हर व्यक्ति इस मुश्किल समय में एक दूसरे का सहारा बने। को वड.19 के चलते छोटे उद्योगों, मजदुर, कसानो, श्रमक को बहुत नुकसान झेलना पड़ा। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा चुने गए सभी लाभार्थियों को आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रावधान है, जिससे क सभी लोगों की मदद मिल सके।⁵ प्रथम चरण में चकत्सा, वस्त्र, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लास्टिक, खलौने एवं द्वतीय चरण में रत्न एवं आभूषण, फार्मा, स्टील जैसे क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। पैकेज का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऋण के रूप में देने की योजना है। सरकार बैंकों को ऋण वापसी की गारंटी देगी। कुछ क्षेत्रों में ब्याज दर में 2 प्रतिशत का भार स्वयं वहन करेगी। ऋण की रकम सरकार नहीं बैंक से जाएगी। कोरोना महासंकट के दौर में दुनिया में भारत ही ऐसा राष्ट्र है जिसने इतने बड़े पैकेज की घोषणा की है।⁶

आत्मनिर्भर भारत के संकल्प को सद्ध करने के लए, इस पैकेज में लेंड, लेबर, लक्वि डटी और लॉ, सभी पर बल दिया गया है। ये आर्थिक पैकेज कुटीर उद्योग, गृह उद्योग, लघु.मंझोल उद्योग एवं एमएसएमई के लए है, जो करोड़ों लोगों की आजीवका का साधन है, जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत के संकल्प का मजबूत आधार हैं। ये आर्थिक पैकेज देश के उस श्रमक एवं कसान के लए

हैं जो हर स्थिति, हर मौसम में देशवासियों के लिए दिन-रात परिश्रम करते हैं। ये आर्थिक पैकेज देश के मध्यम वर्ग के लिए है, जो ईमानदारी से टैक्स देते हैं और देश के विकास में अपना योगदान देते हैं। अब हर भारतवासी को अपने लोकल के लिए वोकल बनना है, न सिर्फ लोकल प्रॉडक्ट खरीदने हैं, बल्कि उनका गर्व से प्रचार भी करना है।⁷ आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना पैकेज के क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जिन्हें शामिल किया गया है वे मुख्यतः इस प्रकार हैं : कृषि आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और प्रणाली का सुधार, सरल और स्पष्ट नियम कानून, उत्तम आधुनिक संरचना, समर्थ और संकल्पित मानवाधिकार, बेहतर वित्तीय सेवा, नए व्यवसाय को प्रेरित करना और निवेश को प्रेरित करना।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए इसके पांच स्तंभ हैं : 1, अर्थव्यवस्था – जो वृद्धशील परिवर्तन के स्थान पर बड़ी उछाल पर आधारित हो; 2, अवसंरचना – ऐसी अवसंरचना जो आधुनिक भारत की पहचान बने; 3, प्रौद्योगिकी – 21 वीं सदी प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित व्यवस्था पर आधारित प्रणाली; 4, गतिशील जनसांख्यिकी – जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिये ऊर्जा का स्रोत है; 5, मांग – भारत की मांग और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये।⁸ अर्थात् आत्मनिर्भर भारत की यह भव्य इमारत इन्हीं पाँच स्तंभों पर खड़ी होगी। आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना के अंतर्गत वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमन ने आर्थिक पैकेज से संबंधित वस्तुतः उपायों की घोषणा की जो इस प्रकार हैं–

- कर्ज लेने की सीमा में बढ़ोतरी : 2020-2021 के लिए राज्य सरकारों की कर्ज लेने की सीमा को सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के 3 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 5 प्रतिशत किया जाएगा। इससे राज्यों को 4.28 लाख करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त संसाधन प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। इसके बाद एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड के सार्वभौमिकीकरण, कारोबार की सुगमता, बिजली वितरण और शहरी स्थानीय निकाय राजस्व जैसे सुधार करने पर उधारी में 0.25 प्रतिशत वृद्ध होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त 0.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि और हो सकती है, अगर चार में से तीन सुधारों के लक्ष्य को हासिल कर लिया जाता है।⁹
- सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का निजीकरण : नई पीएसई नीति की घोषणा की गई है जिसमें पीएसई के निजीकरण की योजना है। रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों में कम से कम एक पीएसई रहेगा, लेकिन निजी क्षेत्र को भी अनुमति दी जाएगी। फजूल प्रशासनिक लागत को कम करने के लिए रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों की संख्या एक से चार होगी, दूसरों का निजीकरण/ वलय किया जाएगा/ उन्हें होल्डिंग कंपनियों के अंतर्गत लाया जाएगा।¹⁰
- व्यापार जगत के लिए कोलेट्रल मुक्त कर्ज: सभी व्यापार को तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये तक का कोलेट्रल मुक्त ऑटोमैटिक कर्ज दिया जाएगा।¹¹
- एमएसएमई के लिए कॉरपस : एमएसएमई के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये के कॉरपस के साथ फंड ऑफ फंड्स बनाया जाएगा। इससे एमएसएमई को विकास की संभावनाओं और

वायबि लटी के साथ इक्विटी फंडिंग मलेगी। इस फंड स्ट्रक्चर से 50,000 करोड़ रुपए जुटाए जाने की उम्मीद है।¹²

- एमएसएमईज को अप्रधान ऋण: इस योजना के अंतर्गत एमएसएमईज के प्रमोटर्स को बैंकों से ऋण देने का प्रावधान है जिससे एमएसएमईज को इक्विटी मलेगी। सरकार एमएसएमईज को 20,000 करोड़ रुपए का अप्रधान ऋण देगी। इसके लए सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लए क्रेडिट गारंटी ट्रस्ट को 4,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाएंगे जिससे ऋण देने वाले बैंकों को योजना के अंतर्गत आंशिक क्रेडिट गारंटी सहयोग मलेगा।¹³
- एनबीएफसी के लए योजनाएं : एक विशेष लक्विडिटी योजना की घोषणा की गई जिसके अंतर्गत सरकार गैर बैंक वित्तीय कंपनियों हाउसिंग फाइनांस कंपनियों, लघु वित्त संस्थानों के इनवेस्टमेंट ग्रेड डेट पेपर में प्राइमरी और सेकेंडरी ट्रांजैक्शन में 30,000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करेगी। केंद्र सरकार इन सक्योरिटीज में 100 प्रतिशत की गारंटी देगी।¹⁴
- कर्मचारी प्रॉवडेंट फंड : प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार मार्च, अप्रैल और मई में पात्र इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स के ईपीएफ खातों में नियोक्ता का 12 प्रतिशत और कर्मचारी का 12 प्रतिशत अंशदान चुकाने का प्रावधान है। इससे व्यापार और कर्मचारियों को 2,500 करोड़ रुपए की राहत मलने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।
- वैधानिक पीएफ अनुदान : ईपीएफओ के दायरे में आने वाले सभी इस्टैबलशमेंट्स के लए नियोक्ता और कर्मचारी, दोनों के वैधानिक पीएफ अंशदान को 12 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 10 प्रतिशत करने का प्रावधान कया गया है। यह योजना उन श्रमकों पर लागू है, जो क पीएम गरीब कल्याण पैकेज और उसके वस्तार के अंतर्गत 24 प्रतिशत ईपीएफ सहायता के पात्र नहीं हैं। यद्यपि केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र इकाइयां नियोक्ता अंशदान के रूप में 12 प्रतिशत का अंशदान जारी रखेंगे।¹⁵
- फुटपाथी दुकानदार: फुटपाथी दुकानदारों को आसान ऋण की सुवधा देने वाली एक विशेष योजना शुरू कया गया है जिसके अंतर्गत 10,000 रुपए की शुरुआती कार्यशील पूंजी के लए हर दुकानदार को बैंक ऋण देने का प्रावधान है। इससे 5,000 करोड़ रुपए की लक्विडिटी उत्पन्न होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।¹⁶
- कसानों को रियायती ऋण: इस योजना में कसानों को कसान क्रेडिट कार्ड्स के जरिए 2.5 करोड़ कसानों को दो लाख करोड़ रुपए की लागत से रियायती ऋण देने का प्रावधान है।¹⁷

- कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड : फार्म गेट और एग्रेगेशन प्वाइंट्स ;जैसे सहकारी संघों और कसान उत्पादक संगठनों पर कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रॉजेक्ट्स के लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का एक फंड बनाया जाएगा। फार्म गेट एक ऐसा बाजार है जहां खरीदार कसानों से सीधा उत्पाद खरीद सकते हैं।¹⁸
- कसानों के लिए आपातकालीन कार्यशील पूंजी: कसानों के लिए आपातकालीन कार्यशाली पूंजी के रूप में 30, 000 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त राश जारी की गई है। यह राश नाबार्ड के जरिए ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को अपने फसल ऋण की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाएगी। इस राश से तीन करोड़ छोटे और सीमांत कसानों को लाभ मिलने की उम्मीद है।
- मछुआरों को सहयोग: प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) मरीन और इनलैंड फिशरीज के एकीकृत, सतत और समावेशी विकास के लिए शुरू की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत मरीन, इनलैंड फिशरीज और एक्वाकल्चर संबंधी गतिवधियों पर 11, 000 करोड़ रुपए और 9, 000 करोड़ रुपए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास के लिए खर्च खर्च करने प्रावधान किया गया है।¹⁹
- पशुपालन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकास: डेयरी प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन, और पशु चारे से संबंधित इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में निजी निवेश करने के उद्देश्य से 15, 000 करोड़ रुपए का पशुपालन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकास फंड स्थापित करने और उत्कृष्ट डेयरी उत्पादों के निर्यात हेतु संयंत्र स्थापित के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने पर बल दिया गया है।²⁰
- रोजगार बढ़ाने हेतु कैंपा फंड्स का इस्तेमाल: जनजातियों/आदिवासियों के रोजगार सृजन हेतु कंपनसेटरी अफोरेस्टेशन मैनेजमेंट और प्लानिंग अथॉरिटी के अंतर्गत सरकार 6, 000 करोड़ रुपए की योजना को मंजूरी देकर,²¹ कैंपा के अंतर्गत धनराश को इस्तेमाल कर : वनीकरण और पौधरोपण के काम, (शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी), कृत्रिम पुनर्जनन और सहायता प्राप्त प्राकृतिक पुनर्जनन, वन प्रबंधन, मृदा और नमी संरक्षण कार्य, वन संरक्षण, वन और वन्य जीव संबंधी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का विकास और वन्य जीव संरक्षण और प्रबंधन पर बल दिया गया है।
- अनिवार्य वस्तु एक्ट में संशोधन :आवश्यक वस्तु एक्ट, 1955 कुछ वस्तुओं के उत्पादन, सप्लाइ और वितरण को नियंत्रित करता है ताकि देश में उन वस्तुओं की कमी न हो। एक्ट के अंतर्गत ऐसी वस्तुओं की सूची में खाद्य तेल और बीज, दालें, गन्ना और उसके उत्पाद, और धान शामिल हैं। एक्ट में अनाज, खाद्य तेल, तिलहन, दाल, प्याज और आलू सहित खाद्य पदार्थों को डीरेगुलेट करने के लिए संशोधन का प्रावधान है। इस

क्षेत्र में निवेश को आकर्षित करने और प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाने से किसानों को बेहतर कीमत मलने की उम्मीद है। कुछ असामान्य परिस्थितियों, जैसे राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं और अकाल में कीमतों में वृद्धि की आशंका के कारण स्टॉक सीमा लागू की जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रोसेसर या मूल्य श्रृंखला प्रतिभागी तथा निर्यातक पर स्टॉक की सीमा लागू नहीं होगी जो उनकी स्थापित क्षमता या निर्यात मांग के अधीन होगा।²²

- कृषि मार्केटिंग सुधार: किसानों के पास लाभकारी मूल्य पर अपने उत्पाद बेचने के पर्याप्त विकल्प, बाधामुक्त अंतरराज्यीय व्यापार करने, और कृषि उत्पादों की ई-ट्रेडिंग के लिए फ्रेमवर्क के लिए एक केंद्रीय कानून बनाने का प्रावधान है। इस संशोधन से कृषि उत्पादों के मुक्त प्रवाह और किसानों को बेहतर कीमतों का विकल्प प्रदान करने वाली सप्लाइ चेन बनने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।²³
- कृषि उत्पाद का मूल्य निर्धारण और क्वालिटी का आश्वासन: किसानों को एक निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी तरीके से प्रोसेसर, एग्रीगेटर, बड़े खुदरा विक्रेताओं और निर्यातकों के साथ जोड़ने हेतु एक सुवधाजनक कानूनी ढांचा बनाकर बनाया जाएगा। किसानों के लिए जोखिम को कम करना, पक्के रिटर्न और गुणवत्ता मानकीकरण पर बल दिया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि बुवाई के समय किसान फसलों की कीमत का सही अनुमान लगाएं और निजी क्षेत्र का निवेश भी बढ़े।²⁴
- एक राष्ट्र एक कार्ड: प्रवासी श्रमिक एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड की योजना के अंतर्गत मार्च 2021 तक भारत में कहीं भी उचित मूल्य की दुकान से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, राशन, का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। यह योजना प्रवासी मजदूरों के लिए राशन तक पहुंच की अंतरराज्यीय पोर्टेबिलिटी का परिचय है।²⁵
- प्रवासी श्रमिकों/शहरी निर्धनों के लिए सस्ते रेंटल हाउसिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स (एआरएचसी) : प्रवासी श्रमिकों/शहरी निर्धनों को प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत सस्ते कराए पर आवास मुहैया कराए जाएंगे।² यह लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित रूप से प्राप्त किया जाएगा: 1, पीपीपी के माध्यम से शहरों में सरकारी फंडेड मकानों को एआरएचसी में बदलना, और 2, मैनुफैक्चरिंग यूनिट्स, उद्योगों, संस्थानों, संगठनों को इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना कि वे अपनी निजी भूमि में एआरएचसी को विकसित करें और उन्हें संचालित करें।²⁶
- हवाई अड्डों के लिए सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी मॉडल : पीपीपी मॉडल के माध्यम से वश्वस्तरीय हवाई अड्डे बनाए जाएंगे। पहले दौर में एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया, एएआई, ने नीलामी के जरिए छह में से तीन हवाई अड्डों अहमदाबाद, लखनऊ और

मंगलुरु, को पीपीपी आधार पर संचालित एवं उसका रखरखाव करने के लिए चुना है। प्रत्येक बोली प्रक्रिया के दूसरे और तीसरे दौर के लिए छह और हवाई अड्डों को चिन्हित किया गया है। इन 12 हवाई अड्डों में निजी क्षेत्र का निवेश लगभग 13,000 करोड़ रुपये होने की उम्मीद है।²⁷

- रक्षा क्षेत्र में ऑटोमैटिक रूट से मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग में एफडीआई की सीमा 49 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 74 प्रतिशत और²⁸ देश को उत्पादन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य से रक्षा क्षेत्र में मेक इन इंडिया पहल को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा। हथारों/प्लेटफार्मों की एक सूची जारी की जाएगी जिनका आयात एक निश्चित वर्ष के लिए प्रतिबंधित रहेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने ऑर्डनेंस फैक्ट्री बोर्ड के निगमीकरण के माध्यम से ऑर्डनेंस सप्लाई में स्वायत्तता, जवाबदेही और दक्षता में सुधार करने की योजना बनाई है।²⁹
- वतरण कंपनियों के लिए लक्विडटी सहयोग: बिजली वतरण कंपनियों को 90,000 करोड़ रुपये की लक्विडटी प्रदान की जाएगी। ये पावर फाइनांस कॉर्पोरेशन और रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल फेशन कॉर्पोरेशन के फंड के रूप में होंगे। विशेष रूप से बिजली उत्पादन कंपनियों को उनकी देनदारियों के निर्वहन के लिए राज्य सरकार से गारंटीशुदा ऋण भी प्रदान किया जाएगा।³⁰
- कोयले की निकासी : कोयले की निकासी के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास पर 50,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे। इसमें खदानों से रेलवे साइड तक कोयले के मशीनीकृत कन्वेयर बेल्ट्स हस्तांतरण में 18,000 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश शामिल है।³¹
- रेगुलेटरी एसेट्स : बिजली क्षेत्र में रेगुलेटरी एसेट्स को समाप्त किया जाएगा। रेगुलेटरी एसेट अनुमत शुल्क बढ़ोतरी की स्थिति में डस्कोम्स से संबंधित एक फंड होता है। अस्थिरता से बचने के लिए इसे राजस्व में नहीं वसूला जाता क्योंकि इसे उपभोक्ताओं को हस्तांतरित नहीं किया जाता। डस्कोम्स को इस राशि को बाद के चरण में राज्य सरकार या अनुमत सरचार्ज के रूप में उपभोक्ताओं से प्राप्त करने की अनुमति है। अब तक वभिन्न राज्यों में रेगुलेटरी एसेट के रूप में काफी बड़ी पूंजी मौजूद है जिसे संबंधित राज्यों के डस्कोम्स लक्विडटी के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।
- बिजली वतरण का निजीकरण: केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में बिजली वभागध्यूटिलिटीज का निजीकरण होगा।³²
- कम रशियल कोयला खनन: मार्च 2020 में खनिज कानून संशोधन बिल पारित किया गया जिसने कोयला क्षेत्र में कम रशियल खनन की अनुमति दी है। कोयला खदानों के आबंटन के लिए नीलामी की जाएगी। कोई भी कंपनी कोयला ब्लॉक के लिए बोली लगा सकती है और

उसे खुले बाजार में बेच सकती है। इस क्षेत्र में प्रवेश के नियमों में ढिलाई दी गई है और लगभग 50 ब्लॉक्स को तुरंत प्रस्तुत किया गया है।³³

- क्रॉस सब्सिडी में कमी : बिजली एक्ट, 2003 को संशोधित किया जाएगा ताकि क्षेत्र में क्रॉस सब्सिडी में धीरे धीरे कमी की जा सके।⁵ पात्र उपभोक्ताओं को सब्सिडी देने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण की योजना बनाई गई है।⁶
- रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र को सहयोग: कोवड 19 को रियल एस्टेट रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी ,रेरा के अंतर्गत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और उनकी रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटीज द्वारा 'अप्रत्याशित घटना' के तौर पर माना जाएगा। व्यक्तिगत एप्लीकेशंस के बिना 25 मार्च, 2020 या उसके बाद समाप्त होने वाले सभी पंजीकृत प्रोजेक्ट्स के पंजीकरण और पूर्ण होने की तारीखों को छह महीने बढ़ाया जाएगा। रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटीज के ववेकाधीन इस अवधि को तीन महीने और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। नकदी के प्रवाह को आसान बनाने के लिए सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा आंशिक बैंक गारंटी भी जारी की जाएगी।³⁴
- सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य : सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में निवेश बढ़ाया जाएगा और ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में जमीनी स्तर के संस्थानों में निवेश किया जाएगा।³ महामारी के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए जिला और ब्लॉक स्तरों पर लैब नेटवर्क्स को मजबूत किया जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य ब्ल्यू प्रिंट को लागू किया जाएगा जिसका उद्देश्य एक ऐसा इकोसिस्टम बनाना है जो कि डिजिटल तकनीक का इस्तेमाल करते हुए प्रभावी, समावेशी, सुरक्षित और यथासमय सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज को सहयोग प्रदान करे।
- मनरेगा के लिए आबंटन : ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मनरेगा के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त 40,000 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किए जाएंगे। इससे मनरेगा के लिए केंद्रीय बजट आबंटन 61,500 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 2020-21 के लिए 1,01,500 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।³⁵
- तकनीक आधारित शिक्षा : डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन शिक्षा के लिए मल्टी-मोड एक्सेस के लिए पीएम.ई.वदया को लॉन्च किया जाएगा। इस कार्यक्रम में दीक्षा योजना ,एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के अंतर्गत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में स्कूली शिक्षा को सहयोग देने की सुविधाएं शामिल होंगी। नेशनल फाउंडेशनल लटरेसी एंड न्यूमेरिस मशन दिसंबर 2020 तक शुरू कर यह सुनिश्चित किया गया जाएगा कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को 2025 तक कक्षा 5 के स्तर का शिक्षण स्तर प्राप्त हो सके और वह उसमें उत्तीर्ण हो सके।³⁶

निष्कर्ष

इस प्रकार स्पष्ट है कि केंद्र सरकार ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना की शुरुवात की है। जिससे देश के नागरिक आत्मनिर्भर बन कर स्वयं का रोजगार शुरू कर सकें और साथ ही दूसरों को भी रोजगार उपलब्ध करा सकें। इस अभियान के तहत केंद्र सरकार ने कई तरह की ऋण योजना को शामिल किया है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना में केंद्र सरकार ने 20 लाख करोड़ के आर्थिक पैकेज का भी घोषणा किया है। इस आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान पैकेज के अंतर्गत व भन्न क्षेत्र में लाभ दिया जाएगा।

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Agricultural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions as Foundation Stones of Self-Reliance India (Atmanirbhar Bharat)

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Introductory Framework for Self-Reliance Concept

Self-reliance is based on community development approach, which supports the involvement of communities in decision-making and planning process for increasing levels of economic activities as well as social and economic links with local communities (UNHCR, 2005:1). Gandhian model of self-reliance emphasized on integrated rural development. According to this model, agro-industrial economy based on the principles of decentralised democracy and social justice can be fruitful for Indian self-reliance. The village as the nucleus of economic growth, has been always given the prominent importance in Gandhian economics (Gosalia, 1979: 81). Indian policy planning adopted virtually closed economy following an inward-looking development strategy since independence which was based on achieving self-reliance in all possible dimensions of economic activities of the nation. In 1970's, an active promotion of indigenous technology creation and adoption boosted the concept of self-reliance. Similarly, an effort towards attaining self-reliance in food grain production via green revolution was an evidence of self-reliance deepening dimension (Ray, 2016: 32 &34).

Present day self-reliance India mission (Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan) is based on quantum jump in economy, infrastructure development, technology driven system, vibrant energy demography and demand & supply chain management (Airan, 2020: 2). The current Indian economic scenario is oriented towards the industrial growth and development. Raw material and human resources are the two basic necessities for smooth functioning of all kind of industries. Both of these essentialities are being fulfilled by the agricultural sector of rural India. Due to unemployment, people from such places move towards employment-rich places, which is also called migration. We saw this issue recently when during the pandemic, so many poor people, walking bare-foot, with so many problems, still migrating back to their homes. To avoid facing such situations, the Indian government and the citizens must unite and will have to make an abstract and constructive decisions as well as far-reaching policies to fulfil the dream of self-

reliance. The first efforts to be made require a radical change in the agricultural system as this is the only field that faced the pandemic COVID-19 without affecting the economy. In these tough times during lockdown, when we saw a huge decline in Indian economy, we were dependent on the agricultural activities/sector with all our hopes. Even the RBI governor also believes that our economy has seen a great contribution from agricultural sector, and ask for policies that will improve the income of this sector. Determination of Indian farmers is clearly visible from the fact that when every other industry was closed, he was working hard in his fields to provide food to the country. The reality so far is that this sector is being ignored from the past times. All political parties are seen as making false promises to gain vote from these farmers and then side kicking these promises and policies once the election is over. In order to bring about substantial reforms in the agricultural system, leaving the tendency of centralization in the policy making process, the core of the agriculture i.e., the farmers of the rural India will have to be a part of this process of policy making in which Gram Panchayat can play an important role. Local problems must be resolved at local levels, as at village level, each one knows of other's potential and knowledge. May be less educated, but a farmer's knowledge is enough basic to solve such issues which is economical and far-reaching. Such practical knowledge can be used as a weapon to reach the goal of self-reliance. Gram panchayat can take this as an advantage by encouraging such people, by giving away honour, prizes or awards so that he can increase his knowledge and help in resolving such petty issues.

Rural India is associated with a storehouse of art and culture, Panchayati Raj Institutions can play a positive role for this recognition of culture, providing them a new direction. And these talents will act as flag bearer of self-reliant India and India's development. We must bring on changes in agricultural sector. The department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, has said in a report that our agriculture will play a big role in the revival of economy affected by the pandemic. There is a need to link agricultural products with commercial content, to increase sale of produced goods. For this, Panchayati Raj Institutions along with non-Governmental organizations can arrange mandis, markets etc. at local levels for the selling of products. The FPOs can be linked be linked with Panchayati raj institutions. Farmers should use natural manure. By working on the field, farmer can prevent migration due to unemployment and this will enforce a boost in the concept of self-reliance.

Part-II

Panchayats should act as catalyst for Agriculture Policy Formulation

India is an agriculture sector dominated country blessed with favourable climate and fertile landmass. Still agriculture sector is struggling due to deliberate ignorance of subsequent governments since independence which garnered votes on the false promises of farmers' welfare. If any political party truly intends to reform agriculture sector, then best approach will be to explore the grassroots realities and collect appropriate data followed by right analysis for designing a workable policy. Whenever we talk about grassroot level analysis for policy making, the discussion of Panchayati Raj Institutions provisioned by our constitution automatically follows up. Due to huge diversity in climatic conditions, crop cultivation, irrigational channels and difference in productivity levels, a single national level agriculture policy is not an ideal approach to move forward. Agriculture and PRIs being state subjects under Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution, both of these can be amalgamated so that former can play a proactive role in agriculture planning and policy formulation. Under 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, agriculture and its extension are the first subject for PRIs provided in Article 243G and Eleventh schedule. This responsibility given to panchayats itself shows the importance of local participation in agriculture policy and planning. To achieve the objectives of policy management, it is pre-requisite to explore the ground realities and basic facts on which policy instrument will be devised. Every state government has its own working mechanism and limitations for fulfilling the local needs. So, formulation of agriculture policy can best be designed by adopting a decentralised approach initiating from policy data collected at base. In this section, the following policy mechanisms are discussed where Panchayati Raj Institutions can play an important role:

Agriculture Planning

Agriculture planning is a very diverse area in which a number of facets like irrigational planning, Crop Insurance, agriculture research, credit facilities, agriculture marketing, contract farming, agriculture produce processing and storage etc. are included. Each of these planning aspects have inherent connection to rural regions only. Most of these schemes are devised on the basis of data collected by various research institutions. If there is fault in data collection and its careful interpretation, then possibility of policy failure rises because information will not represent the actual ground scenario persisting in farming sector. The only remedy to avoid such policy failure is to include local level governance bodies in data collection as well as finding

solutions at decentralised levels. This approach will also have a financial viability option for the central government.

Agriculture Irrigation

Irrigation is the central point for agriculture growth and self-reliance mainly in river-fed areas. For long times, irrigation has been an issue for successive governments, be it distribution of canal waters or mega project of connecting rivers to channelise water for drought prone areas. Various policy instruments have been adopted for proper distribution of water between the states but problems still persist. The role of local institutions in water management techniques can prove to be amicable solution for irrigation use. These local level institutions have expertise in traditional techniques of water conservation and rain water harvesting for recharging the groundwater which can be adopted by central government as well to implement in other areas where there is feasibility. Here an example of Sir Chhotu Ram, the peasant messiah and former Agriculture and Development Minister in erstwhile Punjab is worth quoting who utilised local knowledge for irrigational reforms and adjudged it as life line of a farmer. After becoming Minister in 1924, Sir Chhotu Ram envisioned an ambitious project of Bhakhra Dam project at Nangal but his dream finally came true only after 6th January, 1945 when he signed the initiation of project which started after independence in 1952 and was completed in 1954. The contribution of Sir Chhotu Ram is immense in the onset of Green Revolution in Punjab and Haryana due to which the network of irrigational canals was laid for boosting agriculture production. He was a man who came from grassroot levels and have basic understanding of basic problems persisting in rural areas. Likewise, the Panchayats can also contribute in better irrigation practices by encouraging crop diversification, building check dams, recharging water table and proper distribution of canal waters.

There are numerous other areas where PRIs can play a decisive role in policy formulation as well as its effective implementation. During the times of crop failure due adverse climatic conditions or other causes, the agriculture insurance survey can be carried out by panchayats and administer the allocation of claims to the affected farmers. At the local levels, Panchayats can constitute a special committee and sub-committee to look into proper management of agriculture practices. A capable Panchayat can work out for contemporary issues related to agriculture such as agriculture tourism, agriculture education, use of Solar energy, development of agriculture skills, local markets/haats, organic farming, subsidy management, agriculture credit facilities, land conservation, soil health, environment protection and other farmer welfarist activities.

Part-III

Panchayats and Irrigational Management

One of the most endorsed schemes of central government i.e., PM- Krishi Sinchayi Yojna (PM-KSY) have the provision for articulating state level irrigation plan by accumulating block and district level irrigation plans but village level plan is not included. Whereas it is clearly understood that block level planning is only possible when planning is also done at its lower tier too. Panchayats can play a positive role in developing and regulating village level irrigational plans. A village level irrigation management committee can be constituted at Panchayat level to collect data and sources to analyse the better plan for irrigation. This committee can have representation from each ward and these members from wards must have the data of farmers from their respective wards about total land which is irrigated and cultivable. The ward representative can devise a ward plan after discussing with ward members about alternative means of irrigation as well as shifting towards less water guzzling crops. At village level, the committee can compile these ward plans and prepare a village level irrigation plan and forward it at higher levels to block and district authorities. An irrigational plan created by adopting a decentralised approach would be more preferable than a plan imposed from above without knowing the real situation at ground. Governments at state and central levels can encourage such decentralised planning for irrigational water use to achieve the objectives of agriculture development in the country.

Canal water system is main source of planned irrigational system in India. Central government plays a direct role in regulation of canal irrigation system through construction of dams on rivers and acquiring land for canal construction. Mostly dams are multipurpose projects for regulating the water flow, water distribution for irrigation and hydroelectricity generation. Still the role of panchayats in providing land for dam construction and canals is important. Because panchayats can carry out deliberations with villagers for land acquisition and decide over the route for passage of canals in water deficit area of particular village. Whenever there is requirement for rehabilitation due to construction large dam projects then panchayat members can mentally prepare the villagers for relocation. On the other hand, panchayats have first-hand knowledge of its traditional sources of water and these sources can be reactivated with the aid of state and central governments. Modern practices of water conservation and irrigation like micro-irrigation, drip irrigation, sprinkles and mulching techniques can be promoted by giving incentives through panchayats. There had been several model cases where village panchayats have adopted best practices of rainwater harvesting and building check dams to recharge ground

water to aid in irrigation during lower rainfall seasons. Panchayats have direct interface with the rural population and they can directly aware the common masses through local meetings and cultural activities on central theme of judicious water use and conservation. Experts from specialised institutions like agriculture universities can also provide their insights to the villagers through programs organised by panchayats.

There is a problem of unsafe groundwater in several areas of India and being devoid of alternatives, villagers consume that water which results in various health complications. In such areas, panchayats can get their groundwater tested through government laboratories and if found unsafe for human consumption then they can demand from higher administrative authorities for better quality of water supply. In the areas where irrigation is mainly carried out by extracting groundwater by tube wells and subsidised electricity or diesel is utilised for operating engine, new scheme of government under which solar pumps are installed in farms can also be promoted by panchayats. These bodies can aware the villagers about government subsidy schemes and ecological benefits of use of non-conventional energy for irrigational water extraction. Simultaneously, excessive use of groundwater for irrigation is not favour of long-term perspective of area, so crop diversification from water intensive crops like paddy and wheat to less water consuming crops should be encouraged. Local panchayats can coordinate with various government agencies to avail tap water through pipelines, sprinkle irrigation, subsidy on rain water harvesting instruments, etc. Modern techniques can revive pond system, build check dams and also treat sewerage water for irrigational purpose. There is regular intervention required by panchayats for cleaning canals, strengthening canal banks and smooth flow of excess water.

Part-IV

Conclusion

It can be said that Panchayats can play a multifaceted role in agriculture development and irrigational management for self-reliance India. Starting from collection of information for planning in agriculture development and irrigational management to analyse the government policy mechanisms. The implementation of these policies and plans can be made successful by adopting an inclusive approach towards the role of panchayats. The local topographical familiarity and traditional knowledge of rural people can facilitate effective agriculture growth and irrigational management for better farm productivity. Panchayats can play a significant role as linking pin between several government departments and agencies which are working for water resource management and agriculture information at their respective levels. In fact, whole

vision of agriculture development to aide in prospects from rural development to national development transits through domain of empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions for achieving the objectives of self-reliance India.

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Self-Reliant (Aatmanirbhar Bharat) Campaign for Sustainable Development: Challenges and Future Prospects

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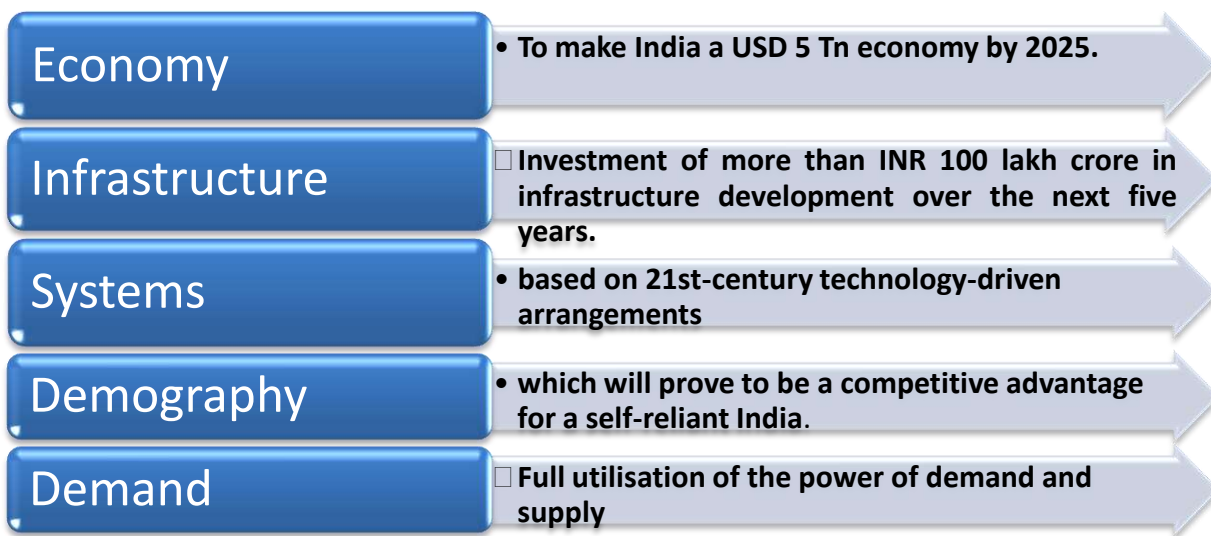
The COVID-19 outbreak has severely affected the global economy, hampering industries across various fields around the world. The transmission of the diseases has forced countries into lockdown, anticipating the economy of a deflation. As the virus influences most of the developed countries dramatically, its effect on India is smaller than others but has a more significant impact on the businesses and economy of the country. At a time when the world was suffering from a deadly pandemic, India planned to convert this crisis into an opportunity by strengthening its fight by becoming Aatmanirbhar or self-reliant and introduced Atamnirbhar Baharat Campaign. Aatmanirbhar Bharat was mainly in the context that the things which were imported before the COVID, shall be now manufactured in India not only for own consumption but also for the export. The government has made paramount importance the goal of self-reliance in its policy and practice, the COVID has taught us how to speed up the same and what efforts shall be put for it. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Campaign is the result of the same. It is the time to take bold decisions regarding investment for promoting manufacturing in India only. The focus of the Campaign is also on reforming various policies related to 'land, labour, liquidity and laws. It also focuses on empowering the poor, labourers, migrants, etc., both from organized and unorganized sectors. In fact, the Covid crisis has taught the decision makers the importance of local manufacturing, local market and local supply chains. Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi remarked that

“self-reliance will prepare the country for tough competition in the global supply chain, and it is important that the country wins this competition.”
According to Prime Minister “crisis has taught us the importance of local manufacturing, local market and local supply chains. All our demands during the crisis were met ‘locally’. Now, it’s time to be vocal about the local products and help these local products become global.”ⁱⁱⁱ

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or Self-reliant India campaign is the vision of new India envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. On 12 May 2020, our PM raised a clarion call to the nation giving a kick start to the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-reliant

India campaign) and announced the Special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP – to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India.ⁱⁱⁱ The self-reliant India is based on five pillars viz. Economy, which brings in quantum jump and not incremental change; Infrastructure, which should become the identity of India; System, based on 21st century technology driven arrangements; Vibrant Demography, which is our source of energy for a self-reliant India; and Demand, whereby the strength of our demand and supply chain should be utilized to full capacity^{iv}

Fig 1: Pillars of Self Reliant



Source: <https://www.makeinindia.com/atmanirbhar-bharat-abhiyaan>

Rationale of Self-Reliant India (Atamnirbhar Bharat)

Due to pandemic India has seen worst growth performance since the 1991 liberalisation the coronavirus outbreak has severely disrupts the economy, the World Bank.^v Indian economy is expected to lose over \$4.5 billion every day due to lockdown and around \$100 billion during the 21-day nationwide lockdown period.^{vi} Infact, the second wave of the coronavirus has proved more dangerous than the first and the covid-19 cases in India increased abruptly. During this period Indian economy faced many challenges most notably at two levels- supply-side disruptions and reductions in aggregate demand. An assessment was made by taking 5 key economic indicators GDP, Unemployment rate, Inflation rate, Interest rate, and Industry output. Due to this International Monetary Fund slashed India's economic growth rate for the fiscal year 2021 to 1.9% from 5.8%. Domestic agency CRISIL predicted India's economic rate to 1.8% from 3.5%.

Table 1: Various Sectors of Indian Economy affected by Covid -19

S. No.	Sectors affected by Covid -19	Decrease in Percentage
1.	Financial, Real Estate and Professional Services	20
2.	Mining and Quarrying	17
3.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility Service	16
4.	Construction	15
5.	Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication and other broadcasting service	11
6.	Overall CVA	11
7.	Manufacturing	7
8.	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing	2
9.	Public Administration, Defense and Other service	1

Because of the unexpected COVID pandemic, major cities globally were under lockdown that had led to an almost total stoppage of economic activities for a few months, which in turn led to economic recession in all countries. The unusual outcome of the crisis is that it has hit the services sector harder than manufacturing. All the contact-dependent services that are labour intensive are facing hard times, which includes hospitality, tourism, recreation activities, and related businesses. The crisis has disturbed the cyclical flow of funds in various economies. The liquidity crunch had a profound impact on global economies. Different Governments around the world have announced stimulus packages, and their respective central banks reacted through monetary measures for solving problems of social security, illiquidity in businesses. India, as a developing economy, also decided on and announced various monetary measures by RBI, the central bank of India, and fiscal stimulus package by the Government of India. The stimulus package is called an Atmanirbhar Bharat package that amounts to 20 billion rupees.^{vii} The focus of this campaign is on following sectors:

1. Strengthening Indian Businesses

The Self Reliant Campaign investment Package supported various sections of economy including cottage industry, MSMEs, labourers, middle class, industries, among others, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package -1 and 2 which provided Crore relief package for the poor labourer and workers to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus, Collateral-free Automatic Loans for Businesses, including MSMEs, equity support to MSMEs, new definition of MSMEs further supported these by disallowing Global tenders up to Rs 200 crores- a step towards Self-Reliant India and support Make in India, EPF contribution reduced for Business and Workers for 3 months, Special Liquidity Scheme including financial guarantee for non-

banking financial companies (NBFCs), housing finance companies (HFCs) and microfinance institutions (MFIs), Liquidity Injection for DISCOMs, Power Distribution Companies, Relief to Contractors, time line to complete Real Estate Projects under RERA, relief to Taxpayers^{viii}

2. Financial Support to Poor, including migrants and farmers

Investment support to ameliorate the hardships faced by poor, specifically by migrant labourers, street vendors, migrant urban poor, small traders self-employed people and small farmers and housing. Various incentives were given which includes: Free food grains supply to migrants for 2 months, Technology system to be used enabling Migrants to access PDS (Ration) from any Fair Price Shops in India by March,2021-One Nation one Ration Card, Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers and Urban Poor, 2% Interest Subvention for 12 months for Shishu MUDRA loanees, Credit facility for Street Vendors, boost to housing sector and middle income group through extension of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG under PMAY(Urban), Emergency Working Capital for farmers through NABARD, special drive to provide concessional credit to PM-KISAN beneficiaries through Kisan Credit Cards. Fisherman and Animal Husbandry Farmers^{ix}

3. Developing and Modernizing Agriculture Sector of India

India's agriculture sector presently contributes around 15.9% of the country's GDP and provides 49% of the total employment (2018-19). India's agricultural sector has performed better with 2.9% growth rate during 2019-20, as against 2.74% achieved during 2018-19. Farmers have toiled against all adversities during COVID and provided food security, ensuring continuous supply of agriculture commodities, especially staples like rice, wheat, pulses and vegetables. They are our true COVID warriors and their silent efforts, coupled with timely intervention by the Central and State Governments, ensured that there was no disruption to harvesting activities.^x During lockdown period Minimum Support Price (MSP) purchases of amount more than Rs 74,300 crores, interest subvention at 2% rate per annum to dairy cooperatives for 20-21., additional liquidity provided benefitted two crore farmers, Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers, scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE), Fishermen were provided Rs 20,000 crores through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), setting up of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund of Rs. 15,000 crores, promotion to Herbal Cultivation and Bee farming in India, Operation Greens which was initially limited to Tomatoes, Onion and Potatoes (TOP) has been extended to ALL fruits and vegetables (TOTAL), amendments to Essential Commodities Act to enable better price realisation for farmers, Agriculture Marketing Reforms to provide

marketing choices to farmers. The main objectives of these measures were to provide barrier free flow of Agricultural Produce in the country. ^{xi}

4. New Horizons of Growth

In order to boost growth and manufacturing in the country various measures has been started in Self-reliant (Atamnirbhar Bharat) Campaign. These are like Policy Reforms to fast-track Investment, Upgradation of Industrial Infrastructure, Self-reliance in coal production which include policy reforms and investment in coal and mineral sector, self-Reliance in Defence Production, enhancement of FDI limit in the defence manufacturing under automatic route will be raised from 49% to 74%, reduction in flying cost, construction of three new airports in PPP mode, making India an Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO), Privatization of Distribution of electricity in UTs, Boosting private sector investment in Social Infrastructure through revamped Viability Gap Funding Scheme, boosting private participation in Space activities etc. ^{xii}

5. Government Reforms and Enablers

The self-reliant approach is aimed at of providing employment, support to businesses, ease of doing business, development of Education and Health sectors of State Governments Additional Allocation of Rs 40,000 crore increase in in MGNREGS to provide employment boost in the rural area., increase in Public Expenditure on Health and starting National Digital Health Mission, Technology driven Systems - Online Education during COVID, PM eVIDYA boosting online education, Reforming Governance for Ease of Doing Business, Decriminalisation of Companies Act violations involving minor technical and procedural defaults such as shortcomings in CSR reporting, inadequacies in Board report, filing defaults, delay in holding of AGM, Ease of Doing Business for Corporates, Public Sector Enterprise Policy for a New, Self-reliant India, increase in borrowing limits of States from 3% to 5% for 2020-21 ^{xiii}

Self-Reliant India (Atamnirbhar Bharat): An Analysis

Self-reliant India campaign was started to bring the country out of the damage caused by the Corona crisis. So far, 2 phases of self-reliant India have been launched. Now the third phase of the self-reliant India campaign 3.0 has been launched by the government. Under the third phase, 12 new schemes have been started to give boost to economy. Under the self-reliant India campaign, an investment of Rs 27.1 lakh crore has been made by the government and the Reserve Bank. This amount is 13% of the country's GDP. The focus of Aatmanirbhar 3.0 is on

strengthening infrastructure, doubling farmers' income, good governance, opportunities for youth, women empowerment and other developments etc.

The first and second wave of corona virus has brought social and economic life to a standstill. India's distressed financial condition has been further impacted by the global halt of trade and exports. COVID-19 pandemic has affected the manufacturing and the services sector—hospitality, tours and travels, healthcare, retail, banks, hotels, real estate, education, health, IT, recreation, media and others. The focus of the programme is to encourage domestic enterprises to cater the demand from national and global customers. The programme facilitates for higher share of investments from global companies, while also bringing in technology and building local supply

Ever since the country followed liberalisation Globalization and Privatisation policies the Indian economy has become the fastest growing economy in the world. The country has done remarkable since 1990s on the economic front. Today, our service sector contributes 54.13% to economy while manufacturing sector contributes to 18.32% followed by agriculture which is at 14.39%. while service sector and agriculture sector provide many jobs in India, manufacturing sector is not performing as expected. In fact, manufacturing is major sector which provides jobs and contribute for the economic growth as compare to other sectors. So, this sector is an important employment generator sector. Further, among all other sectors (service, agriculture, social, manufacturing), **manufacturing** distributes wealth most equitably among the work-force; hence this is a key sector which pull people above the poverty line. In most of the fast-developing Asian countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Philippines, Korea and China, manufacturing has contributed 30 to 50 per cent of GDP, and thus have helped in eradicating poverty. In contrast, Indian manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP has moved from 16% to 18.32 % in last 10 years. "Make in India" initiative designed to take manufacturing to 25% of GDP.^{xiv} However, our country never achieved the targets. The Atamnirbhar Bharat campaign through various measures is committed to achieve this target. Recently Government of India has started a Production-Linked Incentive Schemes which focuses thirteen vital sectors of Indian economy with an incentives /investment of Rs 1.97 lakh crore for boosting manufacturing sectors. Production-Linked Incentive Schemes is a way to reward increased production in a specified sector, and has ramifications for economic growth and job creation. "PLI schemes are a cornerstone of the government's push for achieving an Atamnirbhar Bharat" announced an outlay of INR 1.97 Lakh Crores for the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes across 13 key sectors, to create national manufacturing champions and generate employment opportunities for the country's youth. In addition to the three schemes announced earlier in March 2020,

Government of India has further introduced the following 10 new PLI schemes in November 2020. The dream of the country is to make Indian economy a \$5-trillion economy by 2024.^{xv}

Self-Reliant India (Aatmanirbhar Bharat) Campaign: Challenges and Suggestions

The government announced an economic stimulus package of Rs. around 21 lakh crores under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. The intended objective of this plan is two-fold. First, interim measures such as liquidity infusion and direct cash transfers for the poor will work as shock absorbers for those in acute stress. The second, long-term reforms in growth-critical sectors to make them globally competitive and attractive. Together, these steps may revive the economic activity, impacted by Corona virus pandemic and create new opportunities for growth in sectors like agriculture, MSMEs, power, coal and mining, defense and aviation. However, there are several challenges that are needed to be addressed in order to fulfill the vision of this plan.

1. **Confusion about the Policy:** It appears that Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan reduced domestic market access to imports, but at the same time opened the economy and export to the rest of the world. It appears that the campaign pushes towards protecting domestic industries under the self-reliance initiative, echoing India's pre-liberalisation stance.
2. **Logistics cost:** It is estimated that the Logistic cost in India is about 13 percent of GDP. Which is more as compare to many manufacturing countries of the world. Due to the high logistics cost, the competitiveness of India's exports is greatly reduced.
3. **Lack of Infrastructure:** Whereas it is an accepted thing in the world that the creation of quality infrastructure for sustainable development is such a way, which gives rise to many economic activities, creates employment on a very large scale. But the Self Reliant (Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan) approach do not address this shortcoming.
4. **Skilled Manpower:** Skilled workforce is pre requirement for achieving the required results. Lack of skilled work force leads to poor performance and middling manufacturing of products.
5. **Budget:** The package of Rs 20 lakh crore comprises both fiscal and monetary measures, the latter being in the nature of credit guarantees and liquidity infusions into banks and other financial sector institutions.
6. **Lack of Demand:** The great lockdowns have lowered the aggregate demand in the country. People don't have money as they have no work. So, a fiscal stimulus is needed. However, the package is largely based on credit, little has been disbursed directly in the banks of people as compared to US and various other countries. So, they don't have money to spend which has led to demand crunch.

7. **Reforms in Domestic Sector:** reform in economy is a comprehensive approach and should be carried out by state and centre govt. However, many states due to one or other reasons are not reforming the economy. Unless an integrated and comprehensive approach is not followed, domestic economy cannot be revived and economy can face shortage of demand and its production may hamper.
8. **Escalating Fiscal Deficit:** Government claims that the stimulus package is around 10% of India's GDP. However, it would be very difficult for the government to contain the fiscal deficit.

It is revealed from the above analysis that country need FDI, Technology and demand, therefore, Indian industries should build global linkages with reputed MNCs to bring in Foreign Direct Investment and critical technology into the country so that high skill jobs and quality products can be manufactured for the need of country as well as for world. Also, there is need to execute various infrastructure and manufacturing projects in a coordinated, planned and in time bound manner therefore it is suggested to establish a Common AI (Digital) Platform for planning and coordination at all level i.e. for the need of Centre and State governments for planning and execution of infrastructure project effectively and efficiently. Further, there should be proper coordination between various Central and state level agencies. In order to make the self-reliant (Atmanirbhar) campaign successful it is vital to have next generation infrastructure and connectivity in the country. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is an important mission for the economic revival and progress of the Indian economy. If implemented effectively, it can help achieve the dream of India of being economically stable, technologically superior and self-reliant in its needs.

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Decoding the Atmanirbhar Bharat: Are Reforms in Agriculture Sector Lifeline to Corporate Companies or Farmers?

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Section-I

The Self-reliant India: Paradigm shifts

The historical account of self-reliant India, in brief, would provide insights into the present ANBA. The phenomenon of self-reliant India has been a paradigm shift and it can be broadly categorised: from whole Community welfare orientation to Dynasty/Kingdoms; Dynasty to Company welfare; and, Public Investment to Private Investment orientation. The present ANBA, to a large extent, fall under the last category. In fact, the term self-reliant has several connotations but the primary meaning is dependent on one's own powers and resources rather than those of others.

Phase of pre-Independent Period: With regards to Indian communities/society, it has had abundant resources- natural and human resources- were self-reliant economy for centuries together. However, Mughal, Guptas Dynasty's practiced feudalism in India, which made rural community, particularly peasants were made to oblige to live on their King/landlord's land and give his homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection. The feudal lords- zamindars/ Jagirdhars- across the country, had established hegemony over resources and lives and livelihoods of people in their respective regions. The entry of East India Company to Indian soil during 1600's (1608-1857) further accentuated the exploitation of natural resources and expanding its trade in the country. It was basically formed as a monopoly on trade, later increasingly took on governmental powers with its own army and judiciary till 1857; and latter it was British rule from 1858 to 1947. Both the regimes exploited India's resources and people life, livelihoods and economy. However, the discourse on the subject has undergone change, during the post- Independent India.

Self-reliant India- Dominance of Public Institutions and Investment (1947-1990): The concept of self-reliant (nationalism) has changed during post-Independent India. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the nation in 1952 declared: "We want to develop a balanced economy and, as far as possible, promote self-sufficiency...I shall mention a few of the targets we have laid down. The first one is that of food. We must become self-sufficient in food and not be dependent on other countries for our most essential requirements." During the mid-1950s

rapid expansion of industrialisation was the thrust of self-reliant India and public sector undertakings were in commanding heights of the economy; the same view was continued till late 1980; the investment in growth sectors was largely generated from public fund; and less dependent on foreign and national investors. This has enabled us to protect the local resources, technology, and market, as well.

Self-reliant India- Dominance of Private Institutions and Investment (1991-2013):

However, New Economic Policy-1991 has reversed the situation and India's dependence on private capital, particularly foreign direct investment (FDI) in core sectors- industry, trade, banking, and insurance, among others sectors have become the order of the day. The reforms, though contributed to the availability of capital, modern technologies, goods, and services to the people, they are mostly accessible to middle and upper classes; expansion of multinational companies and global market in the country. The technology, capital, and resources are globalised, undermining self-reliant India.

Self-reliant India- Dominance of Private Institutions and Foreign Direct Investments

(2014-2020): The National Democratic Alliance (NDA), during its first term of the regime, launched several programs such as (i) 'Make in India' 'Swadeshi movement' covering 25 sectors of the economy to encourage companies to manufacture their products in India and enthruse with dedicated investments into manufacturing; (ii) 'Stand-Up India' to support entrepreneurship, particularly among marginalised communities; and (iii) 'Startup India' to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. NDA government during the second term has identified eight core sectors open for private investment/ foreign companies, whose capital and technology are far higher than the local companies/investors. These measures cause threats not only to the local resources, environment, and sustainable development but also threat to the very existence of India's nationalism.

Section-II

Reforms in Agriculture Sector

Government of India, during COVID-19 scenario, has announced 'agricultural reforms package'- introducing major changes in the investment and statutory frameworks governing agricultural produce and marketing in India. The reforms include: three Ordinances announced on June 5, 2020, redefine the legal landscape of accessibility to essential commodities, farmers price and services assurances and farmers' produce trade and commerce; One nation one market for agriculture produce; promoting agro-industries; concessional credit to the farmers to boost

farming activities under PM Kisan Credit Card; among others. Of these reforms, three Ordinances have wider implications for the consumers, farmers, traders and corporate sector in the country.

1. Ordinance 2020 to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955: The Ordinance has taken out agricultural commodities like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, oils, onions and potatoes out of the essential commodities list. It allows the traders to procure the commodities and give them freedom to sell the commodities including cereals, pulses, and onion in the open market. The Ordinance is contrary to the original Act and put consumers and farmers under strain. The thrust of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and subsequent amendments (1986 & 2010) by Central and State governments) was to protect consumers against irrational spikes in prices of essential commodities; and cracks down on hoarders and black-marketers of such commodities. It is pertinent to note that there are several instances of hoarding and black marketing of the essential commodities by private traders, despite the Essential Commodities Act is in operation, across the country. Further, the prices of the commodities are fixed based on the whims and fancies of commission agents/ traders than the principle of supply and demand. The present amendment invariably makes the consumers, particularly poor at the mercy of opportunistic traders and shopkeepers.

2. Ordinance, 2020 to 'The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services: According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, the Ordinance provides for a farming agreement (contract farming) prior to the production or rearing of any farm produce, aimed at facilitating farmers in selling farm produces to sponsors. A sponsor includes individuals, partnership firms, companies, limited liability groups and societies. Such agreement may be between: (i) a farmer and a sponsor, or (ii) a farmer, a sponsor, and a third party; and the agreement could be for a period of 1 to 5 years. The Ordinance prohibits sponsors from acquiring ownership rights or making permanent modifications on a farmer's land or premises under a farming agreement. However, this ordinance exempts the produce under contract farming from stock limits under Essential Commodities (except sugarcane) Act. The provisions of the Ordinance will override all State Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) laws, undermining the federal structure of the Country.

The experience of the formal contract farming (written agreement) system, which was in operation since 2003, unfolds that the Corporate Companies (both processors and modern

retailers particularly in the seed production or poultry) are making use of the services of middlemen- named as organisers to enter into formal contracts with hundreds of farmers so as to avoid legal action, and unnecessary intervention of political system and parties, in the event of any default such as payment on time. These are counterproductive to the interests of the farming community, particularly, tenants, marginal and small farmers.

3. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion & Facilitation) Ordinance

2020: The main objective of this reform is to regulate the exploitation related to price fixing, actual payments, grading related exploitation, procedural and transactional opaqueness, cheating in weight, etc. The Ordinance will give freedom to farmers to sell their produce anywhere in the country. The Ordinance specifies “farmers’ produce” and “scheduled farmers’ produce”. For the latter – scheduled farmers’ produce – only those traders who have a PAN number allotted under IT Act or such other document which may be notified by Central Government can take up trading. It also specifies that farmers have to be paid on the same day, or within a maximum period of three working days with a receipt of delivery that mentions the due payment amount being issued to the farmer on the same day of delivery. However, the major concerns are monopoly of traders and role of commission agents, who determine the price of the products; and not on supply and demand principles. The experience of e-NAM launched to ensure fair prices for the products, during past four years, across the country confirms this fact. The farmers, particularly the small peasants, don't have the 'capability' to question the role of the traders and commission agents, except to accept the price and conditions imposed by them. Added to these, inadequate market yards and infrastructure in the market yards, transportation of products are the real challenges to the farmers.

Lifeline to Corporate Company or Farmers?: The reforms, perhaps, are useful to increase productivity and foster rural development. The government acclaims that the reforms (Ordinances) is a move to transform the farm sector and help raise farmers' income; India has become surplus in most agri-commodities, farmers have been unable to get better prices due to lack of investment in cold storage, processing and export as the entrepreneurial spirit get dampened due to hanging sword of Essential Commodities Act. This will also remove fears of private investors of excessive regulatory interference Union Minister Prakash Javadekar said. The terms of the trade in agricultural sector is in favour of private investors. It is not surprising that reforms, given scale of investment, technology and networking of large farmers and corporate companies or big traders, they invariably serve their interests (lifeline), than the small

peasants. The marginal and small farmers have fragmented and unfertile land, and are inaccessible to inputs such as irrigation, technologies, credit and market. There are serious concerns: how the proposed reforms ensure protect the interests of the small peasants from the unhealthy competition and also the onslaught of corporate companies/ private agents; and ensures food security to the poor. This situation undermines self-reliance of rural community.

Real Concerns: The foremost concern is the duality of the ideological foundation (protectionist and private investment/FDI) of Self- Reliant India. The concepts-protectionist and FDI are contradicting to each other. The other concerns are: Is it possible for India to be self-reliant in the context of Globalization? Whether Abhiyaan is an extension of New Economic Reforms, 1991 or a different trajectory of New Indian Economy? Whether present reforms would reduce the gap between the better endowed and backward regions or states; rich and poor and bring inclusive development? Whether Atmanirbhar Abhiyaan economic package (20 lakh crore) would be adequate to make India self-reliant?

To sum up, the precious fact that policies that look fair and just at first sight often end up hurting the very people they were supposed to help. The Government contemplating to bring “New Horizons of Growth” (the phrase that epitomizes FM’s fourth- part serial) by opening key sectors of the economy to private sector/ foreign capital and promote its competitiveness globally and thereby to stir Indian economy towards a self-reliant economy. The reforms, if we go by the past record of farmers' accessibility to financial institutions and quality of resources at their disposal, one would not expect Self- reliant of farming community. The reforms instead of embracing well-being of farmers, they are likely to promote stark inequalities. Historically socio-economic inequalities have been existence but the present reforms in agriculture and eight key sectors would further accentuate the problem manifold.

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Section - II

SYNOPSIS

(Received upto 26.10.201)

1. **Dr. A. V. Narsimha Reddy**
2. **Dr. Kanhiyal Lal**
3. **Dr. Nittam Chandel**
4. **Dr. Rajesh Kumar Kundu/ Dr. Suman Lata / Miss Anju Chhillar**
5. **Dr. A.R.Jagatap & Dr. I.R Kajagar**
6. **Shri Trivikram B Pai**

Decoding the Atmanirbhar Bharat: Are Reforms in Agriculture Sector Lifeline to Corporate Companies or Farmers?

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Abstract:

In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, Government of India has launched Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan- said to be quantum jump economic reforms package -2020- in eight key sectors- is the extension of economic reforms of 1991 and promoting private investment in the economic growth. Today, technology, capital, and resources are globalised, thus, undermining the local technology and resources and causing hindrance to 'self-reliant India'. The major concern of institutions of governance is how to ensure accountability and transparency in the private sector; and protecting the lives, livelihoods and rights of people over the resources and institutions, as well. The paper concludes that policies that look fair and just at first sight often end up hurting the very people they were supposed to help

In India, the novel Corona virus (COVID-19) has had an uneven impact across the states, within sectors and communities. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has addressed the nation six times since the onset of COVID-19 and announced safety net measures to safeguard the lives, livelihoods of people and also stimulate the economy. The measures can be broadly categorised into two; one, incremental/immediate relief to people, and two, quantum jump or structural economic reforms to stimulate the economy. The first one consists of two economic packages (One in March of. 1.70 lakh crore and two, in July 90,000 crore) to ensure food security (immediate relief) to nearly 80 crore beneficiaries upto November, 2020, across the country. The scale of the scheme, according to PM, is the biggest food security programs in the world, as the scheme "could feed 2.5 times the US population, 12 times the UK population and, twice the European Union's population".

Second, Atma Nirbhar Bharath Abhiyaan (ANBA)- said to be a quantum jump approach to make India a self-reliant country. It emphasis on the five pillars self reliant India - economy, infrastructure, system driven technology, demography and demand; reforms (private investment/ foreign direct investment) in eight major sectors-power, coal, mineral, defence, space, civil aviation, atomic energy, social infrastructure, among other areas. He also announced reforms in land, labour, rules and liquidity to give stimulus to the economy. Prime Minister also urged the members of CII, to focus on the 5 Is: intent, inclusion, investment, infrastructure and innovation for making India self-reliant. The economic package consisted of 20 lakhs cores amounting to 10 percent of India's GDP to stimulate the economy. However, the Finance Minister clarified, "self-reliant India does not mean cutting off from rest of the world"; and "does not aim to be protectionist in nature". In her five-part serial mostly focused on the reforms in the areas of MSME, agriculture and its allied sectors, tax and eight sectors. In a nutshell, the thrust of Abhiyaan is to bring structural reforms to stir Indian economy towards a self-reliant economy and promote its competitiveness globally. This paper examines the concept of self-reliant during post-Independent period and present reforms in the agriculture sector and its self- sufficient evidence and implications for marginalised farmers, as well.

आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना

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'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' केंद्र सरकार की भारत को आत्मनिर्भर राष्ट्र बनाने संबंधी एक महत्वपूर्ण वजन है, जिसमें 20 लाख करोड़ रुपए के राहत पैकेज की घोषणा प्रधानमंत्री ने 12 मई 2020 को की है, जो देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का लगभग 10 प्रतिशत है। इस योजना को कोवड-19 और लॉकडाउन से उत्पन्न वपरीत परिस्थितियों से निपटने और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सही रास्ते पर लाने के लिए लाया गया है, ताक देश के 130 करोड़ लोग कोरोना वायरस से लड़ने में सक्षम हो व स्वयं का रोजगार शुरू करके आत्मनिर्भर बने और साथ ही दूसरों को भी रोजगार उपलब्ध करा सके। इसमें सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के कल्याण के लिए कुल 16 घोषणाएं की गई हैं। गरीबों, श्रमकों और किसानों के लिए अनेक घोषणाएं की गई, जिनमें किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए की गई 11 घोषणाएं भी शामिल हैं। इसकी खास बात यह है क सरकार ने कसी को भी नगद बहुत कम दिया, लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था के संचालन का जो अभूतपूर्व दृष्टिकोण दिया, उससे ना तो देश घाटे में रहेगा, ना ही कसी को वृत्तीय मनमानी करने की छूट मलेगी।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना के संकल्प को सद्ध करने के लिए, इस पैकेज में लैंड, लेबर, लक्वि डटी और लॉ, सभी पर बल दिया गया है। यह आर्थिक पैकेज कुटीर उद्योग, गृह उद्योग, लघु मझोले उद्योग एवं एमएसएमई के लिए है, जो करोड़ों लोगों की आजीविका का साधन है, जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत के संकल्प का मजबूत आधार हैं। यह आर्थिक पैकेज देश के श्रमक और किसान के लिए है, जो हर स्थिति, हर मौसम में देशवासियों के लिए दिन-रात परिश्रम करते हैं। यह आर्थिक पैकेज देश के मध्यम वर्ग के लिए है, जो इमानदारी से टैक्स देते हैं और देश के विकास में अपना योगदान देते हैं। अब हर भारतवासी को अपने लोकल के लिए वोकल बनना है, ना सिर्फ लोकल प्रोडक्ट खरीदने हैं, बल्कि उनका गर्व से प्रचार भी करना है। इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए इसके पांच स्तंभ हैं: अर्थव्यवस्था, अवसंरचना, प्रौद्योगिकी, गतिशील जनसांख्यिकी, और मांग। अर्थात् आत्मनिर्भर भारत की यह भव्य इमारत इन्हीं पांच स्तंभों पर खड़ी होगी। इसप्रकार इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है क देश के नागरिक आत्मनिर्भर बनकर स्वयं का रोजगार शुरू करें और साथ ही दूसरों को भी रोजगार उपलब्ध करा सकें।

Self-Reliant (Aatmanirbhar Bharat) Campaign for Sustainable Development: Challenges and Future Prospects

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The COVID-19 outbreak has severely affected the global economy, hampering industries across various fields around the world. The transmission of the diseases has forced countries into lockdown, anticipating the economy of a deflation. The Corona virus wave -1 and 2 has negatively impacted the businesses and economy of the country. At a time when the world was suffering from a deadly pandemic, India planned to convert this crisis into an opportunity by strengthening its fight by becoming Aatmanirbhar or self-reliant. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan or Self-reliant India campaign is the vision of new India envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. On 12 May 2020, our PM kick started the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-reliant India campaign) and announced the Special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP. The self-reliant India is based on five pillars viz. Economy; Infrastructure; System; Vibrant Demography; and Demand. Thus, self-reliant campaign focuses on boosting manufacturing building infrastructure in the country. The focus of the campaign is also on reforming various policies related to 'land, labour, liquidity and laws. The goal of 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' (self-reliant India) is empowering the poor, labourers, migrants and supporting local product i.e. vocal for local.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is an important mission for the economic revival and progress of the Indian economy. If implemented effectively, it can help achieve the dream of India of being economically stable, technologically superior and self-reliant in its needs.

Key Word: Covid-19, lockdown, supply chain, crisis into opportunity, investment, reform to transform, manufacturing, vocal for local, self-reliant (Atamnirbharbharat) India

Agricultural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions as Foundation Stones of Self-Reliance India (Atmanirbhar Bharat)

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Synopsis:

Whenever an animal suspects any danger or threat to its life, it will run towards its home because home is the only place where we feel secure. Each and every creature feels utmost security at its home. Today all of us are facing various problems due to pandemic COVID-19 and as a consequence, economic recession is the major problem before the country. Many measures have been taken for the same, but the most comprehensive and safe solution is seen in the form of self-reliance or self-dependency. Our Prime Minister has been emphasizing on self-reliant India in his speeches to realize and understand this concept thoroughly, we have to look towards our real base, i.e., agricultural development, because this is the only field that is like a boon to us and that can be the pioneer of the dream of the self-reliant India. It can save us from economic recession also. Rural development plays a pivotal role in Indian Developmental prospects. And it is universal truth that rural development is dependant mainly on agriculture development. For agriculture development, basic requirement is sustainable agriculture plan. In Indian political and administrative system, there exists a number of institutional and policy instruments. At the central and state level, institutions like Agriculture ministry, Ministry of Rural Development, NITI Aayog, National Institute for Rural Development, Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices, State Institute for Rural Development, etc. are functioning meticulously for rural and agriculture development in our country. To formulate and execute the Gram Panchayat Plan, an institutional mechanism in the form research institute is required for each village or group of villages which can play an important role in data collection, editing and analysis for self-reliance. This paper is divided into four sections, first deals with the introductory framework for self-reliance concept via agriculture development and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Second portion explains the role of PRIs in agriculture plan and policy formulation for achieving the objectives of self-reliance in India. Third segment points out the importance of PRIs in irrigation management for the support of agricultural development because it is the sole sector of Indian self-reliance. Fourth section conclude the discourse of self-reliance through agriculture development and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

**THE AMRIT GRAM PANCHAYAT YOJANA OF KARNATAKA AND
ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT
ABSTRACTS**

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THE Aatm Nirbhar Bharat is need of hour for Indian economy as well as for all Indians during pandemic COVID-19. Aatm Nirbhar Bharat is not only a term but it is a vision of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to enable India to overcome from this difficult time during pandemic COVID-19 which is never earlier seen. "Aatm Nirbhar" which is a Hindi word meaning in English is "Self Reliant" which also refers less dependency on others or don't be dependent of others. Aatm Nirbhar Bharat is basically a term formulated at the time of pandemic COVID-19 in India. Vocal for Local is also integral of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

The celebration of 75th Independence Day of India, the Karnataka state launched the 'Amrit Gram Panchayat' Yojana to improve basic infrastructure and amenities in villages and to check migration to urban areas. To commemorate the Platinum Jubilee of Indian Independence, the State Government launched a slew of special programmes in rural and urban development, health, sports, farming and social sectors, estimated to cost over ₹720 crore. (The Hindu) The implementation of this programme is aimed to bring comprehensive changes in the villages.

The 11 new schemes include Amrit Gram Panchayats, Amrit rural housing scheme, Amrith farmer producer organisations, Amrit Nirmala Nigama, Amrit school infrastructure, Amrit Anganwadi centres, Amrit self help enterprises, Amrit community development, Amrit health infrastructure upgradation, Amrit skill training and Amrit sports adoption programmes. The total cost to the exchequer is estimated to be anywhere between Rs 750 to Rs 1,000 crore for the 11 schemes. This scheme also incorporates the good old project of report of High Power Committee on Regional Imbalances in Karnataka state led Dr. D.M. Nanjudappa (Economist).

The utmost need of the hour is to think about implementing the good governance at the grass root level. The lack of knowledge about English and computer knowledge has kept away the huge number of villagers far away from the government services. Moreover most of the information available at Taluka as well as village level is also in English. So it is difficult to achieve e-governance at village level at a speedy manner. Without eliminating this digital divide the dream of E-governance as well as of good governance will be far away.

**ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT AND ITS VARIOUS ASPECTS OPPORTUNITIES
IN ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL LITERATURE OF INDIA**

Synopsis

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This presentation is wholly centred around the idea of imparting further fillip to the already enviable educational & training capabilities of India's flagship Institution--the Indian Institute of Public Administration. The note emphasizes on the need to establish a centre for study/research and application of India's Ancient & Medieval literature in the context of concepts/skills/ wisdom/methodology/ strategies/ capacity building/crisis management etc. related to PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION abundantly sourced there-in. When this idea was first proposed in a recent AGM by me, there was wide applaud of the Hon members in the audience & the distinguished learned icons of IIPA, such as respected, late Shri T. N. Chatuevedi Sir and others, and I was desired to submit a note. Now the time has come under the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' movement of India as also of IIPA. Hence the renewal of attempt to bring the point home. This paper is certainly conducive to the desire expressed by Hon'ble Vice-president of India who is ex-officio President of IIPA during his address to the AGM of 2018, saying that IIPA's studies, research and application of concepts in the field of Public Administration, should lead IIPA towards assuming the status of VISHWAGURU in the field.

Section - III

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE IIPA REGIONAL AND LOCAL BRANCHES

(Received upto 29.10.2021)

1.	Assam Regional Branch
2.	Bihar Regional Branch
3.	Burdwan Local Branch
4.	Dharwad Local Branch
5.	Karimnagar Local Branch
6.	Karnataka Regional Branch
7.	Kerala Regional Branch
8.	Madurai Local Branch
9.	Mizoram Regional Branch
10.	Muzaffarpur Local Branch
11.	Odisha Regional Branch
12.	Patliputra Local Branch
13.	Punjab & Chandigarh (UT) Regional Branch
14.	Rajasthan Regional Branch
15.	Tamil Nadu Regional Branch
16.	West Bengal Regional Branch

Assam Regional Branch

Keynote address

Annual Regional Conference of Indian Institute of Public Administration

“Atmanirbhar Bharat and its various aspects

I. Understanding the initiative

In India about 22 percent people live below the poverty line and 28 percent people are multidimensionally poor. The figures of poverty (32 percent) and multi-dimensional deprivation (36 percent people are deprived multi-dimensionally) are alarming for the state of Assam (SDG India; Index and Dashboard 2020-21; UN and NITI Aayog quoted the figures of Tendulkar Committee Report of 2011-12 and Global MPI country briefing of OPHI; 2015-16). There is scope to believe that the figures have gone up significantly during the Covid pandemic 2020-21.

In this context of alarming poverty, unemployment (under employment and youth unemployment in particular) and deprivation in India, the clarion call of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or Self-reliant India campaign and the vision for a new India is, free from poverty, inequality, and unemployment as envisaged by the Honourable Prime Minister, announced amidst the Covid 19 pandemic in May 2020 assumes significance. The campaign announced a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores; equivalent to 10 percent of India's GDP.

The vision is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses, ensure economic freedom; that means making all the citizens capable to get into a decent job or earn a decent livelihood on their own; so that there is no poverty and hunger, the income derived and/or complemented by public provisioning help to ensure healthy lives and wellbeing for all at all ages, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all children, access to all the basic amenities for good living, and there is no environmental degradation amid crises (we need to link all the SDGs).

The campaign of Atmanirbhar Bharat has five pillars – envisages quantum jump of the economy (1) of the country, with state of the art infrastructure (2); a technology driven system (3) that drive the people in a vibrant ecological setting (4) and development of market to the potential (5) to induce demand or market led growth and development. There is ground to say that the markets need to avoid, unnecessary and extraneous goods of the economy those lead to deleterious impact on the economy, ecology, and society.

The country, in this campaign has gone for adoption of certain macro regulatory measures – bold reforms for supply chain reforms for Agriculture, rational tax systems, simple and clear laws, capable human resource, and strong financial system.

Towards achieving the objectives, the government of India stimulates packages in five tranches; the MSME, the poor including farmers; the agriculture sector; new horizons of growth and Government reforms and enabler. In this context, it is well perceived that vibrant growth of the economy of the country lies on understanding and emphasising centrality of the smallholding agriculture and manufacturing activities in micro and smaller scales. In the

Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign, Government of India keeps Foreign Direct Investments as a key priority for the nation and an extremely fast-evolving economic landscape; this however draws criticism in certain circles. Field evidences show that the small economic units need right regularly supports and working capital to sustain; the country has numerous successful examples of small firm led vibrant industrial clusters driven by local communities playing significant role on decent livelihood generation (for instance the case of Tiruppur knitwear cluster of Tamil Nādu has been drawing prime attention).

II. The case of cultivating domestic/internal sources of growth and development

Atma Nirbhar – as clearly stated is not mere self-sufficiency; it is about cultivating/nourishing domestic sources of growth for external markets as well. In this context, the concern is how the government works as an enabler, the provider of real services (the term as propagated by S Brusco in 1990 in Italy) Industrial growth and development not only depend on finance, labour and energy and along with good infrastructures; some facilitation processes, which are termed as real services of the state –identification and dissemination of information regarding locations to set up the industry, raw materials and capital availability, skill training in targeted sectors and so on – could help in initiation of industrial activities and performances (S Brusco, 1990 in context of Italy). Some more examples of such real services are information services that help link local producers with distant markets, including data on markets, prices, competitors and trade policies; technology support that helps local producers upgrade quality and design; benchmarking services that help local producers compare their performance with global best practices; technical assistance to meet new global standards; and the development of local quality labelling (K Nadvi, wrote way back in 1999 in a paper for IILS, Geneva). There are evidence on the role of such real services in industrial development. Industrial policies of some of the states of this region find mention in some of these real services and intend to help the prospective entrepreneurs.

The concern is how it is possible to keep the enthusiasm of the marginal and small farmers, the entrepreneurs of MSME, high, to produce ensuring a fair share for their products. We have seen that all, the marginal and small farmers, and entrepreneurs have tremendous entrepreneurial capability (their struggle), put efforts to survive and make a living. The concern is how the state ensures a congenial environ for them and ensure fair return from their endeavour. In recent times we have seen significant shift of workforce from agriculture (for example, from about 79.2% in 1993-94 (NSS data) to 50 percent in 2017-18 (PLFS data) in rural Assam); unremunerativeness being the prime cause, rather than land unavailability. A study by OKDISCD, conducted in 2017-18 indicates that only 22.4 percent rural workers are engaged full time in agriculture.

Small farms matter, they exist in large numbers, and if effectively managed under appropriate domain of the state, the small farms would significantly help to reduce poverty and inequality. Concern is also to make the small farm resilient to market shocks. There are two key roles of the small firms. One, development role, how can it take advantage of the market, the local as well as the niche market? Two, social contribution – supports the state by absorbing the labour force and reduces the burden of the state. Considering the two roles as mentioned above – what is the role we expect from the state system in this present campaign of Atmanirbhar Bharat?

The prime concern overall remains how the markets as institution would act as driver ensuring fair producers share even for the small agriculture farms and manufacturing units. Lack of approach road, lack of market information, over reliability to sell locally, peak period gluts, lack of processing and storage facilities, etc. are emerging as constraints. The outcome is that people who take initiatives (agents deployed by traders) and put effort in procurement from interior areas derive the benefits and not by the farmers. A study finds (A K Tripathy, 2007; Production and Marketing of Selected High Value Crops in Meghalaya, Division of Agriculture Economics, ICAR, NEH Region, Umium) that producer's share is lowest (38 per cent) if the product is disposed through layers of intermediaries – where village level collectors, traders, wholesalers, and retailers take their respective share. This mode of marketing however is efficient on the ground of final disposition of the products compared to the modes of (II) sale of the products at local markets by the producers (from where the agents and other retailers procure), (III) selling through the commission agents at large markets and (IV) selling at local markets from where the small traders procure directly. In this context we can site the example of tea smallholders of Sri Lanka how a right regulatory model ensures fair share of raw tea leaves for the smallholders as well as disposal or supply of produces to possible extent.

It is observed that farmers in need of hard cash are compelled to dispose their perishables often at a throwaway price. How much a farmer of Dima Hasao district of Assam producing ginger gain? A farmer sell ginger in small quantity at Rs. 10/kg and by selling on an average 400/ kg could bring a gross amount of Rs. 4000/. What are the way about to raise the figure at least by double in the situation where average export price of ginger stands in at minimum of Rs. 90/. The Institution of regulated markets of the country, particularly in Northeast India fail to serve the purpose; these markets though offer a remunerative price for producers/farmers, do not to disburse the cash to the farmers immediately. For the cash starved farmers, the option is to go for large traders to dispose their products at market clearing price.

The third all India census of small-scale industries of 2001-02 revealed that out of the total 22.62 lakhs units permanently registered in the Northeast region, 39 percent were found to be closed in the third census. A sample survey conducted in 2000-01 to draw out the causes of closure revealed three main causes; namely the problem of market access, problem of finance and competition faced in the market. It is estimated from the NSS 2001 Round on unorganized manufacturing sector of India, that employment intensity of unorganised manufacturing sector (OAE, NDME and DMEs) was 1.8 persons in Northeast region as a whole. It may be concluded that the closed manufacturing industrial units could have supported livelihood of an additional 15.87 lakh people in the region, even two decades back. In this context we can also cite cases of entrepreneur weavers of Sualkuchi, Assam. An entrepreneurial weaver requires the supply of silk yarn at reasonable price and provisioning of working capital. In absence of not having working capital, the weavers or entrepreneurs in manufacturing activities often go for distress sale.

Initiatives must be complemented by right regulatory measures to ensure fair share for the producers. How the five pillars Atma Nirbhar Bharat can be fit into endeavours of farmers and entrepreneurs? The farmers and entrepreneurs would produce to ensure quantum jump of the economy; how is the road communication infrastructure to place the products in the market? How appropriate is the technology to ensure quality of the product and reduce cost of production as well; unless induced by intervention of commodity boards of India or external interventions, the people with their rich traditional ecological knowledge base have

been ensuring a vibrant ecological setting producing for the markets (the agriculture products of hill areas of northeast east India are by default organic), reading the market signals well. The prime concern here emerges is how the market as an institution would work to ensure fair share of the produces and ensure wellbeing. Fair returns also generate multiplier effects in local level and generate ample opportunities.

The measures for supply chain reforms for Agriculture, rational tax systems, simple and clear laws as stated in the Atmanirbhar campaign are the call of the hour; would make the human resource further capable in a congenial regulatory environment and develop a strong localised economy, specialised and thus demanding interdependency and interlinkages at next stage.

III. Formulating country specific bilateral trades to strengthen the Atma Nirbhar Bharat campaign

In the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign the approach of creating a congenial environment for FDI could be a secondary option. The prime need however is to adopt appropriate regulatory measures in specific contexts, to promote trade interactions – both input and output goods beyond the country. For instance, imposition of anti-dumping duty on Chinese silk had benefited or protected the silk rearers of the country; the crisis ridden silk weavers of Northeast India however have not gained from the protectionist measure having shortfall of internal supply of silk yarn in the market. To create opportunity to weave and add value imposition of high duty on silk yarn imported from China is not desirable.

We also have incidences how certain unintended approach of import duty relaxation affect local production initiatives. Government of India's lenient approach to reduce import duty on processed bamboo sourced from Vietnam from 30 percent to 10 percent in 2013 had affected incense sticks manufacturing units of the northeast India, employing over 30,000 women in the region, mostly from Tripura. The regulatory measures adopted time to time from macro perspective leads to many unintended outcomes; the induced impacts at micro level in general get unnoticed. At micro level or lower hierarchy, the Atmanirbhar India campaign needs multifaceted nature of industrial cluster models evaluating at the specific need of the cluster and adopting right regulatory structures.

The argument is that in a resource constraint situation a production space may follow and take shape of hub and spoke type of industrial clusters with linkages of external inputs to meet internal and external demands of processed products. The concern is, to create a space to add value, generate and sustain avenues of livelihood; the regulatory supports need to be appropriate.

**

Dr. Kalyan Das
Professor
Department of Geography
Cotton University



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Prelude Seminar on "Atma Nirbhar Bharat and Its Various Aspects" October 24, 2021

Proceedings

The AGM and Prelude Seminar on "Atmanirbhar Bharat and Its Various Aspects" was organised by IIPA, Bihar Regional Branch, Patna in Auditorium of Patel Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna on October 24, 2021. The Hon'ble Speaker Bihar Vidhan Sabha Shri Vijay Kumar Sinha was the Chief Guest and Shri Vijoy Prakash IAS (retd) presided over the function. Professor Jitendra Narayan, Head, University Department of Political Science, L N M University, Darbhanga delivered the Key Note Address. Dr K K Singh, IPS, ADG Police Bihar and Dr. O P Roy, former member of Bihar Public Service Commission were the Guests of Honour on the occasion. Dr Henna Tabassum of A N College, Patna and EC Member of the Branch delivered the Welcome address, Dr. R. K. Verma, Hony. Secretary introduced the theme and presented the annual activity report and accounts of the Branch for the year 2020-2021 and Dr, Rajesh Kumar, the Joint Secretary of the Branch proposed the vote of Thanks. A book by Dr Veena Sinha, Member, IIPA on "*Nari: Ek Astitva*" was released on the occasion.



Inauguration by Lighting Lamp

In his Chief Guest address Hon'ble speaker said that India is moving upwards in all spheres under leadership of Prime Minister Modi evident from the fact that we have created history by crossing the one crore mark in covid vaccination drive. He further called for the people to



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contribute to the venture of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan by creating opportunity amidst crisis with full vigour. In his Key Note Address, Prof Jitendra Narayan dwelt upon preservation and



protection of Indian culture and using our traditional wisdom in managing the indigenous resources for self-reliant India. In his presidential address Shri Vijoy Prakash summed up the discussions and emphasized that there is urgent need to introduce skill and vocation based education system right from school level and priority to socially relevant original researches at higher education levels to achieve the goal of self-reliant India.





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Dr Ghanshyam N Singh, Chairman, Patliputra Local Branch of IIPA and Dr Bakshi Amit K. Sinha of Asian Development Research Institute, Patna discussed various economic aspects. Dr Madhuprabha Singh, Principal, J P Mahila College, Chapra and Dr Kavita Kumari of Takshsheela Teachers Training College, Phulwari dwelt upon making women self-reliant first only then the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat could be achieved. Other speakers discussed the issues like perception of Atmanirbhar Bharat, social and psychological aspects, administrative and policy concerns, science and technology and strategic self-reliance. Important among them were Prof Archana Kumari, Prof K H Siddiqui, Prof. Sadhna Thakur, Prof. Ram Ranbir Singh, Dr Baidya Nath Singh, Dr. Fazal Ahmed and Mr. Adweetiye Sinha.



Welcome



Chief Guest



Activity Report



Vote of Thanks

After great deal of discussions the following issues related to Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan cropped up:

1. The concept involves self-reliance of individuals and country as a whole. The individuals should be self-disciplined, responsible for social cause and apply one's abilities at the optimum level. A country should not only be self-reliant but should give helping hands to other countries. In this context, the guiding principles of ancient literature, ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay are relevant these days.
2. The Indian Culture and traditions do not only teach lessons for self reliance but suggest ways to achieving the goal. Hence we should preserve and flourish our culture which has been ruined by foreign invaders and colonial rulers.



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3. Education System needs revamping thoroughly as it carries colonial legacy. For achieving the goal, we should overhaul and revise our education system and introduce learning of skills and vocation as major part of curriculum in right from school education to higher education.
4. For improving our economy, special attention should be given to agriculture. In view of climate change, there is need of adaptation in cropping pattern and use of technology. For remunerative agriculture, there is urgent need to commercialize the agricultural produce and establishing food processing industries proliferated in remote areas.
5. The fiscal management should be so revised that it increases the purchasing power of common masses. The efforts should be made to facilitate employability among youth and opportunities for farm and non-farm livelihood in sustainable ways.
6. India should strengthen science and technology to meet the need of strategic weapons. In view of growing tension in south Asian region, India should be firm in enriching its nuclear warheads to maintain peace in the region.

Seminar in Print Media



संवाददाता > पटना

कोरोना महामारी संकट को अवसर में बदल कर आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में पीएम मोदी के संकल्प को गंभीरता से लेनी चाहिए तथा हर व्यक्ति को अपने हिस्से का प्रयास करना चाहिए, उक्त बातें बिहार विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष विजय कुमार सिन्हा ने भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान की बिहार शाखा द्वारा रविवार को आत्मनिर्भर भारत एवं इसके विभिन्न आयाम विषय पर संस्थान के अध्यक्ष रिटायर्ड आइएएस विजय प्रकाश की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित सेमिनार में कही, इस अवसर पर मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है. हम आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, सामरिक

तथा सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में काफी आगे बढ़ चुके हैं और टीकाकरण में 100 करोड़ को पार कर लिया है. अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण में विजय प्रकाश ने कहा कि भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा में व्यापक बदलाव भी जरूरत है. प्रत्येक स्कूल में पढ़ाई के साथ कौशल विकास के लिए अटल इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर को सक्रिय करना होगा. इस अवसर पर एडीजी डॉ केके सिंह ने कहा कि पुलिस प्रशासन में हमारा देश उत्तम तकनीकों की सहायता से नागरिकों के हित में दक्षतापूर्वक कार्य कर रहा है. बीपीएससी के पूर्व सदस्य डॉ. ओपी राय कहा कि हम शिक्षा में सुधार की दिशा में लगे हैं तथा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में लागू होते ही हमारा देश दुनिया के अग्रणी देशों में होगा.



وزیر اعظم کی قیادت میں ملک تیزی سے آگے بڑھ رہا ہے: وجے سنہا

پٹنہ (سٹاف رپورٹر) بھارتی لوک پشاسن سنسٹھان کی بھاراش کے دارین آج 22م زبر بھارت اور اس کے خلف طول و عرض موضوع پر سیمینار کا انعقاد کیا گیا اس کی صدارت ادارہ کے صدر ریٹائرڈ آئی اے ایس وجے سنہا نے کی۔ اس موقع پر مہمان خصوصی کے طور میں بھاراش کے اہلکار وجے سنہا نے اپنے خطاب میں کہا کہ بھارت کی وحدت میں سمیت کو موافق میں بدل کر آتم زبر بھارت کی جانب کام کرنے کے ہمارے وزیر اعظم مودی جی کے کام کو اعداد و شمار کو پار کر لیا ہے۔ اپنے صدارتی خطاب میں، وجے سنہا نے کہا کہ بھارت کو آتم زبر بنانے کے لیے ہمیں پرامری تعلیم کے بھر پوراؤ کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہر ایک اسکول میں پڑھائی کے ساتھ بھرتی کے لیے اس بچہ سیکڑ کو فعال کرنا۔

پٹنہ سمنشن پانچھ کیلئے بنے گا انڈر گراؤنڈ راستہ چار شہروں میں پٹانے

BURDWAN LOCAL BRANCH

REPORT

The prelude seminar/webinar on 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' of our Burdwan Local Branch was held on 28/09/21 (Tuesday) at 7.00 pm on Google meet platform.

After the welcome address by Prof. Bijoy Chand, Honorary Secretary, IIPA- Burdwan Local Branch, who also narrated the brief history Burdwan Local Branch, the webinar was inaugurated by Dr. Soroshimohan Dan, former Vice-Chancellor Burdwan University and Chairman, IIPA- Burdwan Local Branch.

While introducing the theme, Prof. Dan outlined the purpose of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat programme which was declared in May 2020 by Prime-Minister Modi. It was aimed at making India self-reliant in various fields—economy, infrastructure and bringing about reforms in agriculture, tax system etc.

Prof. Debashis Sur, Professor in the Department of Commerce, University of Burdwan delivered the Key-note address. Prof. Sur opined that in order to rescue, revive, rejuvenate our economy in face of the Corona pandemic, certain corrective measures were urgently required. Indian business was severely affected, health care system was on the brink of collapsing, jobs were lost. Prof. Debashis Sur divided the measures initiated by the Union Government to meet the crises into five parts.

In Part-I, he outlined the liquidity measures/schemes offered to institutions to cope with the crisis.

In Part-II, schemes for the welfare of migrant workers, affordable housing complex under the PPP model and some positive measures for afforestation were initiated by the government.

In Part-III, Prof. Sur pointed at the various schemes to revive agriculture (e.g. PM Kisan Fund transfer, PM Fasal Bima Yojana).

In Part-IV, policy reforms in various sectors were initiated to strengthen the administration according to Prof. Sur.

In Part-V, Prof. Sur outlined the supportive measures for the state, where borrowing limit was increased for various welfare activities. New Education Policy was initiated.

Prof. Sur concluded by offering suggestions for the successful implementation of this ambitious programme. Lack of awareness and training, both among officials and elected representatives at all levels was felt. Collective efforts and co-operation by all stakeholders was needed.

The webinar was attended by members of the Local Branch, student participants, teachers & representatives from the Howrah Local Branch.

The meeting ended with a vote of thank to all.

Dr Bijoy Chand
Honorary Secretary
IIPA-Burdwan Local Branch

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
LOCAL BRANCH, DHARAD 580003**

Report of the Prelude Seminar

Date: 28/10/2021

Indian Institute of Public Administration Local Branch, Dharwad in collaboration with Anjuman Arts, Commerce and Science College & PG Institute of Commerce, Dharwad organised a prelude seminar on *Aatmanirbhar Bharat and its Various Aspects* at Anjuman Arts, Commerce and Science College & PG Institute of Commerce, Dharwad on 22/10/2021. The programme was commenced with recitation of “Holy Quran” by Bibi Ayisha Reshamwale, a student of Anjuman college, Dharwad and the programme was followed with inauguration of the seminar by the distinguished guests. Dr. Vijaykumar Betgar, Secretary, IIPA Local Branch, Dharwad briefed the history and objectives of Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Dr. S.T Bagalakoti, Professor of Economics, Member Academic Council and Director IQAC, Karnatak University, Dharwad being a main speaker of the seminar spoke on **Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for Resilient Recovery of India**. His talk was designed with organisation in responses to COVID-19 pandemic by the Government’s ANBA (Atma Nirbhara Bharat Abhiyana). He explained about the term SR (Self Reliance) and about the various components of the ANBA; its strengths and weaknesses. Similarly he suggested to undertake location specific and sector specific studies to identify the reach of government programmes. To identify the ways in which the sectors and regions can be made more self-sufficient – villages at the level of hoblies, talukas, districts, states and the nation. He also emphasized the trends to involve in education, training, innovation, dissemination of research and knowledge for reviewing the policy making.

Another resource person Dr. A. R. Jagatap, Dean, Higher Education Academy, Dharwad talked on the **Amrit Gram Panchayat Yojana of Karnataka and Atmanirbhar Bharat**. He located his talk on the - 11 new schemes launched by Karnataka government - on 15th August 2021 on the eve of commemoration of 75th India’s Independence Day. He opined that requirement of preparedness for systematic implementation of the schemes is an absolute necessary. The panchayats should ensure provision of piped drinking water to every household under the Jal

Jeevan Mission. He strongly recommended for fully digitized the panchayat administration to undertake solid and liquid waste management projects.

Dr. N. M. Makanadar, Principal, Anjuman Arts, Commerce and Science College, Dharwad made his presidential remarks. He viewed that the academic platforms provide huge scope for discussion and enable to bring some solutions over the trends and developments; happening around the world. Prof. M.M. Javali, Head of Department of Political Science, Anjuman Arts, Commerce and Science College, Dharwad welcomed the guests and audience. Prof. Rahatunnisa, HOD of Economics, Anjuman Arts, Commerce and Science College, Dharwad introduced the guests to the gathering of students, teachers and invitees. Dr. Nagaraj Gudagnavar, IQAC Coordinator of the college proposed the vote of thanks. Shri. N. M. Kanakani, Faculty member of the department of political science compered the programme.

Prelude Recommendations:

1. Vocal for Local is an integral part of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and it gives huge scope for domestic marketing.
2. “Make in India & Make for India/World” would create the manufacturing hub for increasing the global value of chain. Consequently the youth population and demographic demand would be increased.
3. It enables for continuity and stability in policy making and reforms – steady improvement in the ‘Ease of Doing Business Index’
4. It empowers the fiscal discipline to fix tax rates and incorporate reforms.
5. It enables the governance, Good Governance and E-Governance for aspirational goals and gearing up for attaining the same
6. Integration of technology helps in delivering governance to extend the time bound services to people.
7. Low investment, illiteracy and low human capital formation hampers to reach and spread of online learning.
8. Skill deficiency Dilapidated public health network, chronic underfunding, scarcity of hospitals, beds, personnel, clinics and ventilators obstructs for health wellness.
9. India’s investment is hardly 0.7 per cent of GDP, awfully low – Out of pocket expenses too high
10. Transport optimisation, elimination of intermediaries, crop diversification and setting up an agri-business bank could be some other immediate steps that can strengthen Indian agriculture.

11. Transport and connectivity infrastructure requires a significant boost in India. The congested and overgrown urban areas – need to develop tier I and tier II cities.
12. Long pending reforms viz., Land reforms, Labour reforms, Legal reforms and Fiscal reforms should be resolved.
13. The Black Swans like terrorism, climate change, social disruptions, re-emergence of pandemics have to be taken in to priority lists to resolve systematically.
14. Minimal Political interference in –day- today- administration is highly appreciated.
15. The free flow of information about fund, plan & technology has to be strictly ensured.
16. To ensure confidences among people for success of Participatory democracy and Good governance is absolutely necessary.
17. Utmost care has to be taken to resolve power issues to transform good governance for digitally fit India (Rural).
18. **Atmanirbharata is really difficult under high poverty, increasing joblessness and stark inequality.**

Sincerely Yours,

Secretary
IIPA Local Branch, Dharwad


INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
 Local Branch, Dharwad

&
ANJUMAN ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE
COLLEGE & P. G. STUDIES, DHARWAD
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
 Jointly Organize

Prelude Seminar on
Aatmanirbhar Bharat
& its Various Aspects

Date: 22-10-2021 Time: 10.00 am Venue: Conference Hall

About IIPA by
Dr. B.H. Nagoor
 Professor, Dept. of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad

Resource Persons
Dr. S.T. Bagalakoti
 Professor of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad
Dr. A.R. Jagatap.
 Dean, Karnataka State Higher Education Academy, Dharwad

Presidential Remarks
Dr. N.M. Makanadar
 Principal, Anjuman Arts, Sci, Comm College
 & P.G. Studies, Dharwad

All are Cordially Invited

Prof. M.M. Javali
 HoD, Political Science
 Anjuman Arts, Sci, Comm,
 College & P.G.Studies, Dharwad
Prof. N.M. Kankane
 Faculty, Dept. of Pol.Sci

Prof. S.S. Patagundi
 Chairman, IIPA, Local
 Branch, Dharwad
Dr. Vijaykumar Betgar
 Secretary,
 IIPA Local Branch, Dharwad

Dr. N.M. Makanadar
 Principal, Anjuman Arts, Sci, Comm College
 & P.G. Studies, Dharwad

**All the Office Bearers of IIPA Local Branch, Dharwad & Principal
 and Staff Anjuman Arts, Sci, Comm College & P.G. Studies, Dharwad**







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R. Vinay Sagar

Members

N. Srinivas

J. Keerthi Kumar

B. Narsaiah

M.A. Biya Bani

B. Rameshwar Rao

Date _____

PRELUDE SEMINAR ON

" ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT "

- IIPA, Karimnagar branch has organised seminar on "Atmanirbhar Bharat" at Film Bhavan, on 30-09-2021 in collaboration with Karimnagar Consumer council, & Loksatta Voluntary organization.
- Various Organisations like, Elders club, jana vignana vedika, RTI vedika also participated in this seminar.
- Dr. Madan Babu, Branch chairman, IIPA Karimnagar presided.
- M. Gangadhar secretary coordinated.
- Speakers included, Mr. Prakash Holla, (loksatta) & K. Ramchandra Reddy, (Consumer council) R. Venkateshwar Rao (jana vignana vedika) participated in the discussion of importance of "Atmanirbhar Bharat".
- IIPA life members R. Chandra prabhakar, R. Vinay sagar, B. Rameshwar Rao, M.A Biya Bani have participated

(M. GANGADHAR)

Secretary,

Karimnagar

Local Branch.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Karnataka Regional Branch

Report of Prelude Conference-2021

The **Karnataka Regional Branch** of the **Indian Institute of Public Administration** and **JAIN (Deemed-to-be) University** came together to organize a Virtual **Prelude Conference** on the theme of the **IIPA Annual Conference-2021**, “*Atmanirbhar Bharat – Opportunities and Challenges*” on 29th September 2021.

Prof. (Dr.) Raj Singh, Vice-Chancellor of JAIN University made the **Lead Presentation**, where he referred to the various dimensions of the *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan* of the GOI, the evolving eco-system under which it is operating and the need for developing a Skill-Entrepreneurship-Innovation Zone (SEIZ) in every University. He identified five current issues that needed to be addressed: Governance and Policy; Cost Competitiveness; Skill Upgradation; Lack of Research Focus; and Financing. Quoting Maharishi Patanjali, Dr. Singh said that the lofty objectives behind the programme do provide the inspiration to galvanize the eco-system.

Dr. Sowmya Prashanth from the Faculty of Economics at Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag looked at the concepts of *Swadeshi* and *Self-Reliance* in *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. Her major findings were as follows: *Atmanirbhar Bharat* is akin to ‘*Poorna Swaraj*’; the five pillars of *Atmanirbhar Bharat* are in tune with Gandhi’s Constructive Programme; the scheme comes within the ambit of Gandhi’s vision; strengthening of the Indian economy would simultaneously strengthen the Gandhian village economy; the scheme focuses on technology-driven and not technology-dependent systems; and there is a co-existence of cottage industries with big industries. However, its success would depend on factors like ensuring self-reliant, holistic and sustainable development; creating a conducive environment for *Ease of Doing Business*; focusing on bilateral trade agreements; stimulating innovation, research and development; respecting competitive federalism; creation of infrastructure; and by ensuring the required cultural shift.

Dr. Pawan Kumar Taneja, Faculty at the IIPA, New Delhi, and the author of the Theme Paper on the subject, was the **Guest of Honour** at the Prelude Conference. He said the *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan* has been announced at a time when the world is talking of self-reliance, against the background of the backlash of China’s model and hyper-globalization hurting domestic economies. The scheme needs to be understood in terms of the concentric circles of *Reform – Perform – Transform – Zero Defect – Zero Effect*.

Dr. Taneja stated that the Government of India has put into practice almost every feature of the modern theory of self-reliance, and is carrying out several reforms under the banner of *Aatma Nirbhar Bharat*. Other than economic relief and revival measures, some of the prominent **Policy Reforms** to strengthen and boost local development and *Make in India* are as follows:

1. Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Make in India;
2. Agriculture Farm Sector Reforms;
3. Technology-based system to Enable Migrants to access PDS;
4. Defence Acquisition Procedure 2020;
5. Establishment of International Financial Services Centre Authority (IFSCA);
6. Asset Monetization;
7. New Public Sector Enterprise (PSE) Policy;
8. National Education Policy;
9. New Labour Law Codes; and
10. MSMEs & Ease of Doing Business.

Dr. Taneja also identified the **Challenges and Way Forward** for *Aatma Nirbhar Bharat*:

1. Job Creation and Occupational Transition;
2. Problem of Employability;
3. Competition for Global Supply Chain and Ease of Doing Business;
4. Federalisation: Center-State coordination and variation across states;
5. R&D expenditure;
6. Defence Technology related challenges; and
7. Administrative Reforms.

In the discussion which followed, **Dr. A. Ravindra**, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary of Karnataka referred to a few Big Questions that needed to be addressed, in the context of the theme of the conference: *Can globalization be wished away? How easy is it to restrict consumption in a market economy? And can rural-urban migration be prevented?* According to **Mr. Trivikram Pai**, Ancient and Medieval India is a treasure house of knowledge in Public Governance and Administration, which Mahatma Gandhi had utmost regard for, and which has been acknowledged by global icons like Peter Drucker and Albert Einstein. This too needs to be at the forefront of *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. Others who participated in the discussion included **Prof. Jos Chathukulam** and **Mr. Jagannatha Venkataramaiah**.

Mr. S. Ramanathan, IAS (Retd.), Chairman of the Karnataka Regional Branch of the IIPA presided over the deliberations. **Dr. Priyanca Mathur**, Asso. Professor at JAIN University welcomed and introduced the speakers, and anchored the event. **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**, Secretary of IIPA-KRB proposed a vote of thanks.

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S. Ramanathan, IAS (Retd.)
Chairman
Karnataka Regional Branch

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
KERALA REGIONAL BRANCH
Thiruvananthapuram
PRELUDE CONFERENCE 2021

The Kerala Regional Branch organized the Prelude Conference on the theme “Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan” on 23 October 2021 through online mode. The conference was chaired by the Chairman(KRB) Dr.R.K.Suresh Kumar. Shri. Surendra Nath Tripathi IAS, Director General inaugurated the meet. Eminent economist Dr.P.Suresh Kumar presented the theme paper.

Tripathi in his inaugural address explained in detail about the various steps adopted by the Government of India to fruitfully implement this program to make India a ‘Self Reliant Country’. Presenting the theme Dr.Suresh observed that, as an economic program aimed at reorganizing production structure in the economy “the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan “is a unique vision and effort to gear up the entire governance to face the calamity that devastated our economy and the life and livelihood of the people’. The resilient economy that we had inherited from our previous epochs and the farsighted leadership of a statesman, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has motivated us to re organize production under the principle of “Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan “. The gravity of the situation was such that we could not afford to drift back to the policy of business as usual. The crisis required agile decision making. The program of self-reliance should unleash all the production potential of the country by appropriating all capabilities that are available inside and outside the country.

The experts actively participated in the discussion were Reetha S.Prabha ,Former Additional Secretary, Dr Abram Mathew, Dr.K.C.Sreekumar C.Rajasekhara Pillai, Dr. Muraleedhara Menon, Dr.R.Rajeevan, Dr .Ronie Thomas, Dr. S. L. Sreekumar and others. Five Pillars of Aatmanirbhar are analysed in the webinar and the regional branch come to the following conclusion.

1. The economy.

It refers the total economic activities in its entirety. It is perceived in its integrated and interrelated fashion. It is not making any distinction as organized or unorganized, public or private or any sectoral classification such as agriculture or industry. A total perception of the economy enables a comprehensive understanding of the potential economies of scale and strategies of its appropriation. This will produce spinoff effects and also a source of X-efficiency which ultimately leads to higher growth and development.

2. Infrastructure

It is a critical input for growth. The composite of infrastructure has tremendously changed from its traditional mode. It is not simply the roads, ports and the air strips. The modern infra include faster connectivity and extensive digitization across all sectors and activities. A threshold level of

infra consisting all these critical variants will be a major determinant to create permissive growth impulses in an economy.

3. Technology Driven Systems

The efficiency parameter in any productive activity is now more linked with the quality and the kind of technology that we use in the production system. Primarily, it is our capability to absorb and develop the cutting-edge technology that enhance our economic leverage towards self-reliance.

4. Vibrant Demography.

It indicates the availability of quality manpower which basically is determined by the quality of the education system, the skill development, cultural attitudes and the welfare care ensured to the society by the system.

5.Demand

All these four determine the kind and pattern of demand which, in turn, influence the sustainability of the system. Once it is sustainable, it will be a self-reliant and also a self-generating system.

These five pillars are interconnected and interactive. Appropriate policy framework can strengthen these pillars to ensure efficiency, equity and resilience.

Research Scholars, Faculty members St.John's College Anchal , P.G students and I I P A members attended the meet The biannual News Letter was released by Dr R.K.Suresh Kumar.Dr.G.Radhakrishna Kurup, welcomed and Dr.P.Sukumaran Nair proposed vote of thanks.

Dr.G.Radhakrishna Kurup

Secretary ,Kerala Regional Branch

Thiruvananthapuram.



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
MADURAI LOCAL BRANCH**

Branch Office **K. BASKARAN, M.A., B.L., P.G.D.P.M & I.R.,**

SECRETARY : Plot No. 32, Ramalinga Nagar, Park Town IInd Street (Extn), Thapal Thanthi Nagar,
Madurai - 625 017. Mob. : 93452 00608

Date:27.10.2021

**REPORT OF PRELUDE CONFERENCE ORGANIZED BY IIPA, MADURAI
LOCAL BRANCH ON 09.10.2021 @ MANNAR THIRUMALAI NAICKER
COLLEGE, MADURAI**

Madurai Local Branch Organized Prelude Conference on 09.10.2021 at Mannar Thirumalai Naicker College, Madurai, @ 02.00 PM. Dr. K.Alagusundarm, Director MTN College, Welcomed the gathering. Mr.C.R.Patel, Chairman, Madurai Local Branch, Inaugurated the Conference. Dr. B.Manoharan, Principal, MTN College, gave Presidential Address. Er. S.Krishnan, M.E., Senior Vice President, Ashok Leyland, Chennai delivered a speech with power point presentation on “Atmanirbhar Bharath - In the Context of how COVID 19 and its impacts were handled in the past and How Our Economic Self-Reliance would help, India to be an Economic Super Power”. Dr. B.Meenakshi Sundaram, Ph. D., Industrialist / Industrial Management Consultant, Bangaluru eloquently deliver a speech on ‘Individual Self -reliance and Family Self Reliance, thereby Society as a whole Self Reliant in all aspects of life inclusive of Political, Social and Economic Compasses’. Thereafter profound discussion held and was concluded by Mr.K.Baskaran, who was also gave Vote of Thanks. Guests from various fields, Members of our Local Branch including one of Our Senior Most Member Er. S.Rajagopal, President of MTN College, Students and Teaching Staff of Mannar Thirumalai Naicker College and Sourashtra College, Madurai, in total around 175 participants attended the Conference.

The Following are the concluding points of the Conference:

1. Self-reliant Individuals are the bedrocks of a vibrant society. Every Individual of our country should be inculcated with divine, independent and prowess of our society, culture and thereupon our country. This will reassure our individuals to exert their knowledge, skill and contribution to the advancement of self-reliant India.

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2. India, meant for FAMILY based social setup, should not compromise with any other model of “living culture” or “style of living” and ensure our FAMILY based social structure by assimilating our Individuals as part of our “FAMILY” Tree. This Family bindings form basis to develop togetherness among the groups of the society which will in turn strengthens integrated Self – Reliant Indian Society.
3. We should ensure, time and again that our people are multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi – religious, etc., and accepted the concept of “Unity in Diversity”. Our self-reliance goals should be planned Region/ Area Specific, Skill and Knowledge Specific, Environment and Ecology Specific, etc., based on the diversified nature of people and land.
4. The Self Reliant Economic Model should be focused on the local area or region based, availability of natural resources, skilled man power, etc., then only sustainable, everlasting, standard growth may be anticipated to workout National Level Progressive Economy.
5. To increase the competitiveness of indigenous business, industrial and trade players at par with International competitors, we have to concentrate and invest on our people as a whole, to increase their capability, networking skills, regular updating of technology, change in their attitude towards collaborative approach with foreign players, facing open competition, maintaining high quality and quantity in manufacturing of product and supply of services.
6. Our people still requires role model employer to follow and practice. Hence, Government has to play a vital role in building, constructing, running big Public Sector Enterprises and Investment in Research and Development in essential fields of manufacturing and services.
7. In the name of Atmanirbhar Bharath, everyone should avoid nepotism, regionalism, favoritism, etc., (avoid moving towards monopolistic, altogether privatization, one-upmanship in all fields). Everyone should ensure that we are not driving the country away from democratic and socialistic means to achieve development and self – reliance, instead we have to Upkeep Our Democratic and Socialistic Principles, Policies and Practice in Letter and Spirit, as enshrined in Our Constitution.

K.BASKARAN
HONY'SECRETARY

REPORT OF THE IIPA PRELUDE CONFERENCE 2021 & NATIONAL SEMINAR Jointly Organised by the IIPA-Mizoram Regional Branch, Department of Public Administration, Women's Studies Centre, Mizoram University through Mizoram University Zoom Platform on 16.10.2021 at 8:00 PM IST onwards

President	:	Prof.C. Lalkima, Chairman, IIPA-MRB
Theme Introduction	:	Prof. Lalneihzovi, Hony. Secretary, IIPA-MRB
Theme Presentation	:	Prof. Srinibas Pathi, Former Dean, School of Social Sciences, Mizoram University.
Moderator	:	Prof. Lalrintluanga, Vice Chairman, IIPA-MRB
Vote of Thanks	:	Prof. A. Muthulakshmi, Head, Deptt. of Public Administration, MZU
Organising Secretaries:		Prof. Lalneihzovi, Director, Women's Studies Centre, MZU Prof. A. Muthulakshmi, Head, Dept. of Public Admn, MZU Dr. Laltanpuii, Treseurer, IIPA-MRB Dr. Janet Vanlalhlmpuii, Asso. Professor, AGWC.

The IIPA Prelude Conference 2021 and National Seminar was organised by IIPA-MRB, in collaboration with the Department of Public Administration and UGC-Women's Studies Centre, Mizoram University through the Zoom Platform of MZU www.mzu.edu.in/webinars on 16th October, 2021 (Saturday) 08:00 PM IST onwards.

At the outset, the President of the programme, Prof. C. Lalkima, Chairman of the Branch welcomed the guests, participants and invitees of the event. Then he handed over the programme to the Moderator, Prof. Lalrintluanga, Dean, School of Social Sciences, MZU & Vice Chairman of the Branch. Then, the Moderator invited Prof. Lalneihzovi, Hony. Secretary to introduce the Theme of the Conference and she also spoke about IIPA-MRB and its major activities. Prof. Srinibas Pathi, delivered Keynote Address on the theme 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan: Theory, Action, Way Forward' by touching all the important issues contained in the Draft Theme prepared by the IIPA, New Delhi.

The keynote address was followed by presentation of papers by the following:

- Dr. Laltanpuii Ralte & Lalthankima on Post Harvest Management for Self Reliant India with reference to Mizoram'.
- Lalthazuali on Strengthening Health Infrastructure in Mizoram – An Initiative for Self Reliance.
- Lalbiakzuala on Development of Entrepreneurship in Agriculture Sector in Mizoram.
- Mangchungnunga, Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan: Limitations and Suggestions.
- Ambalika Yadav, Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan-Role of MSMEs: Way Forward.

- Joseph Lalmalsawma on Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan-Vibrant Demography.
- Babie Zorinpuii Hmar on Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan: Initiatives of MYC.
- Henry Lalfakmawia on Post Harvest Management for Self Reliant India with reference to Mizoram.
- Dr. Lalfakzuala on Local-Self Government for Self-Reliance with reference to ADCs in Mizoram.
- Prof. Lalneihzovi on Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan - Bold Initiative and Challenges.
- Prof. A. Muthulakshmi on Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan-An Overview.

Open House session was taken place in which a number of faculty, researchers and students about 70 participated. The conference ended with a vote of thanks by Prof. A. Muthulakshmi, Head, Deptt. of Public Administration, MZU.

Major suggestions

Suggestions arising out of the deliberations in the Prelude Conference and National Webinar –

-Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Campaign for Self- Reliant India) is an all inclusive and futuristic programme.

-It is a part of the continuous efforts in India towards reforms since 1991.

-The first generation of reforms (1991-98) concentrated on economic reforms, industrial reforms, structural adjustment, right sizing of the government machinery, and export promotion, etc.

-The second generation of reforms (1999-2004) put emphasis on infrastructure development, tele-communication, and increase in tele density, etc.

-The third generation of reforms (2014-19/20) stressed on the dictum that the government has no business to be in business. It started the basic needs reforms including that of Jan Dhan, Direct Benefit Transfer, Ujjwala, Swatchh Bharat, Make in India, Invest India, One District One Product, Start Up India, Sukanyaa Samruddhi Yojana, Beti Bachhao & Beti Padhao Yojana, National Education Policy, Skill India, etc

-The year 2020 is technically in between the third and fourth generations of reforms. The unprecedented Covid-19 Pandemic that affected the entire world also affected India in a big way. So during this time, management of health care, provision of Oxygen, and Vaccine research, production, distribution, etc became the hallmark of this period.

-Then came the fourth generation of reforms (2021-) in India with Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, or Campaign for Self- Reliant India, whose background was set during the third phase itself.

-Cooperation, Development, Endeavour, and Trust are the corner stones of Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB)

-Theoretically, ANB believes in the philosophy of less dependence and inter- dependence to the extent possible.

-Actions under ANB focus on import substitution, export promotion, entrepreneurship development and balanced and sustainable development.

-So far as the way forward is concerned, ANB focuses on economic development, infrastructural upgradation, technology-driven systems, vibrant demography and its use, and demand - driven system.

-Gandhian ideas of Swadeshi, Swaraj, Gram Swaraj, Basic Education, Cleanliness, local self-government in Northeast Tribal States, Self-reliance, etc guide the ANB efforts.

-Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan tries to create synergy and integration among the Micro level Best Practices, the Meso or the middle system, and the Macro objectives of Sustainable Development and Self-Reliant India.

-At the micro level, efforts such as solar energy use in Ladakh, Rain Water Harvesting in Mizoram, economic use of fuel woods in Chhattisgarh, ground level implementation of disaster preparedness and management in Odisha, bio- fertilizer and bio- fuel production from rice husk in Bihar, micro mapping and planning by the PRIs in Kerala, solid waste management in Madhya Pradesh, community policing in Delhi, etc are some of the activities that can be replicated throughout India.

-So far as the Meso or middle aspects are concerned, the inclusive policies, planning, programmes, procedures, processes with pragmatism could be the cementing factors.

-Finally at the macro level, Atma Nirbhar Bharat and inclusive sustainable development as per the UN SDGs can be realised.

-However, meaningful agricultural reforms, up-to-date skill and educational development, opportunities for employment and self employment, curbing price rise, corruption, and unethical practices, etc would remain some of the formidable challenges in the path of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

Prof. Lalneihzovi,

Professor, Department of Public Administration &

Hony. Director, Women's Studies Centre

Mizoram University (A Central University),

Hony, Secretary, IIPA-Mizoram Regional Branch

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PRELUDE CONFERENCE REPORT

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Muzaffarpur Local Branch

Prelude conference on "Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and its various aspects" was organized by muzaffarpur Local Branch on 26th October, 2021 in the Theosophical Lodge. The chairman of the Branch Prof. R.P Srivastava, former Vice-Chancellor, B.N.M University, Madhepura presided over the Conference. Dr. Awadhesh Kumar Singh, Hony. Secretary of the branch welcomed the participants and introduced the subject.

Prof. Prabhakar Sinha expressed his view about the subject and said that our country progressed towards self-reliance since independent but the present policies of the government contradict the Abhiyan, restricting freedom and autonomy of educational Institutions. Prof. Anil Kumar Ojha opined that the topic of the conference has no conformity with Public Administration. The present development theory is quite contrary to Gandhi Ji's Gram Swaraj. Self-reliant Bharat may be our aspiration but difficult to be true. 'Hire and Fire' policy cannot be applied in India. He said also that farmers are not ready to accept the present policy regarding reforms in the Agriculture sector due to their traditional mindset. Moreover, Prof. A.K.Ojha told that banking and finance shouldn't be taken under non-strategic sector. Dr. Dhananjaya Kumar Jha appreciated the National Education Policy for its emphasis on education by the medium of local languages and making it inclusive.

Dr. Harendra Kumar expressed his opposition to the self-reliant Bharat Abhiyan that diminishes village facilitating towns and cities. Prof. Shail Kumari lamented for giving importance to English in different seminars and conferences. Dr. Sunil Kumar said that entrepreneurship is necessary for self-reliance and more employment opportunities should be created.

In the presidential address Prof. R.P. Srivastava opined that the word Aatma is a philosophical terminology that is rooted in our culture. Aatma Nirbhar

word may be an ideal but difficult to come into practice. Treasurer of the Branch Dr. Dhananjaya Kumār Singh proposed the vote of thanks.

Following policies decisions emerged after the deliberation among the members:

1. Economic policies under the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat are appreciable but there are so many obstacles in the path of their implementation. India does not possess authoritarian system. So, persuasion is needed before formation of policies.
2. Farmer traditional mindset is not ready to accept the agriculture and farm sector reforms. Proper deliberations in parliament and amongst people are needed for making them accept.
3. Research foundation should not have interference in choosing the topic for research. Educational institutions must be given proper Autonomy.
4. Research and Development lacks adequate expenditure though India's gross expenditure on Research and Development has been increasing but in comparison to its counterparts in the fastest growing BRICS nations, India has one of the lowest Gross Expenditure Research and Development : Gross Domestic Product ratios with the declining research intensity since 2014. For achieving the goal of Aatma Nirbhar India has to give a greater emphasis on grass root innovations with Public sector Research & Development support.
5. A gentle suggestion to Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi is that topic of conference should have 'Obstacles in the implementation of the policies reflecting administrative orientation'

Hindi and English dailies and different electronic channels covered the proceedings.



Awadesh Kumar Singh
(Hony. Secretary)

आजादी के समय से ही भारत आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा

मुजफ्फरपुर। भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान की तरफ से मंगलवार को आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान व इसके विभिन्न आयाम पर संगोष्ठी आयोजित की गयी। अध्यक्षता प्रो. रिपुसूदन श्रीवास्व ने की। सचिव डॉ. अवधेश कुमार सिंह ने विषय प्रवेश कराया। प्रो. प्रभाकर सिन्हा ने कहा कि आजादी के समय से ही देश आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा है। प्रो. अनिल कुमार ओझा ने कहा कि संगोष्ठी में नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। प्रो. सुनील कुमार ने कहा कि भारतीय जनमानस परंपरागत खेती की सोच से बाहर निकल चुका है। मौके पर प्रो. रिपुसूदन श्रीवास्व, प्रो. एनपी चौधरी, चितरंजन सिन्हा, डॉ. शिव दीपक शर्मा, डॉ. आलोक कुमार मौजूद रहे।



आइआइपीए की ओर से कार्यक्रम का आयोजन

जासं, मुजफ्फरपुर : भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान के मुजफ्फरपुर शाखा की ओर से नयाटोला स्थित थियोसाफिकल लाज में कार्यक्रम का आयोजित हुआ। अध्यक्षता पूर्व कुलपति डा. रिपुसूदन श्रीवास्तव ने की। सचिव डा. अवधेश कुमार सिंह ने सदस्यों का स्वागत किया। मौके पर प्रो. प्रभाकर, प्रो. अनिल कुमार, प्रो. सुनील कुमार, डा. हरेंद्र कुमार, प्रो. एनपी चौधरी, चितरंजन सिन्हा कनक आदि थे। धन्यवाद ज्ञापन डा. धनंजय ने किया।

Odisha Regional Branch

Atmanirbhar Bharat : Various Dimensions

IIPA RB Odisha organized webinar on *Atmanirbhar Bharat : Various Dimensions* on 6 Oct 2021 as per the theme adopted by the IIPA HO New Delhi. 58 participants joined the webinar in virtual mode. Shri Ashok Mohapatra Secretary IIPA RB Odisha welcomed the participants and introduced the Speakers.

Dr Arun Kumar Rath ,Chairman Odisha RB, presented the theme of the webinar. He commented that Atmanirbhar Bharat means building a 'self-reliant India' in relation to the economic vision and development of India in the 21st century. It includes policies of the GoI that are efficient, competitive, self-sustaining and self-generating.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan is the vision of new India. The Prime Minister presented the vision to the nation on 12 May 2020, and announced the special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP – to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India. GoI announced several bold reforms such as Supply Chain Reforms for Agriculture, Rational Tax Systems, Simple & Clear Laws, Capable Human Resource and Strong Financial System .The Five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat focus on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand .The Five phases of Atmanirbhar Bharat focus on Businesses including MSMEs, the Poor including migrants and farmers , Agriculture , New Horizons of Growth and Government Reforms and Enablers.

Three Atmanirbhar Bharat packages worth ₹29.87 lakh crore (US\$420 billion) were announced by the government on 12 May, 12 October and 12 November 2020. Focus under Atmanirbhar Bharat include 'vocal for local', 'local for global', 'make in India', 'make for world' and 'brain drain to brain gain'. The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses .The primary aim of this package is to make the country independent in combating the competition in the global market.

Building a self reliant India has been the dream for a long time beginning from the time of India's struggle for freedom. We just celebrated the 152 nd birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi's vision essentially had five elements, which were inter linked. They are Truth, Non violence, Satyagraha , Sarvodaya and Swadeshi. Gandhi was a great champion of Swadeshi and self reliant India. Khadi for him was a symbol if self reliance. Gandhi advocated for village industries, rural employment generation, concept of village republic with focus on village, cottage, small industries to build self reliant India.

Entrepreneurship is key to building self reliant India .Entrepreneurship involves the activity of setting up a start up business by taking on risks for earning profit .An entrepreneur requires four success factors like innovation ,taking advantage of opportunity ,acceptance of risk ,organization of people and resources. Women entrepreneurs , in particular, need support and encouragement .According to the National Sample Survey, only 14% of the businesses in India are run by women entrepreneurs, which is very low compared to global standards. The disparity is evident in a report which says nearly 126 million women have their own business across the globe ,while women linger around at the 8 million mark in India ,which is the second most populous nation in the world._A 2015 study by McKinsey showed that, with equal participation

of women in the economy, India's GDP can rise by 16-60% by 2025, which translates to an addition of \$2.9 trillion to the Indian economy. The GDP growth of India can be boosted by increasing per cent age of women entrepreneurship.

Education can play significant role in building Atmanirbhar Bharat .National Education Policy 2020 envisages world class quality education from pre- school level to University level . Education should develop knowledge and skills relevant for the 21st century with focus on quality, multi discipline education, dignity of labour, vocationalization and self employment.

Atmanirbhar Bharat has multiple dimensions encompassing almost every sector of the economy. The future strategy should be based upon the principles of Make in India , Make for the world, entrepreneurship development ,education for the 21st century , stress on vocationalization , ease of doing business ,import substitution and export promotion in all sectors, focus on rural economy ,rural industries and small micro and cottage industries, provision of credit and venture capital to entrepreneurs ,promotion of agriculture and agro business ,state of the art digitization and world class infrastructure .

Atmanirbhar Bharat is a continuous process of nation building. It involves adoption of multi dimensional strategy covering all sectors of the economy, which essentially are interdependent. The Indian economy has to grow fast and move on a high trajectory so as to reach the ambitious 5 trillion US dollars mark by the year 2025.

Shri Ajit Pai Distinguished Expert Economics & Finance, Niti Ayog, as keynote speaker presented the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and emphasized on challenges of credit, digitization and the emerging dimensions of Atmanirbhar Bharat to build self reliant India.

Dr Chukka Kondaiah, former Director General, National Institute of MSME, Hyderabad another panelist ,stressed on the need of entrepreneurship as critical to building self reliant India. He strongly advocated for according the pivotal role to small and medium industries in the Indian economy. The future of Make in India and Make for the world depends on MSMEs, which must drive the production and export efforts of the country.

Prof Niraj Kumar, Professor of Rural Management in XIM University Bhubaneswar also one of the esteemed speakers emphasized on modernization of Agriculture and Agro industries for success of the Atmanirbhar Bharat movement. He discussed the various challenges in this regard and suggested policy initiatives and effective implementation to reach the desired goals.

The audience participation was very high. Many questions were asked by the participants and answered effectively by the Chairman and the eminent Speakers. The issues discussed covered a wide range of topics like quality and competitiveness of India products at the world market, meeting the challenge of low cost of Chinese products, educational reforms in India, labour productivity , problems of MSMEs ,credit facilities, plights of migrant labour as well as the challenges of rural poverty and unemployment .

Prof Chitra Kanungo Vice Chairperson proposed the vote of thanks.

Ashok K Mohapatra
Hony. Secretary

**IIPA Patliputra Local Branch, Patna-801505.
Prelude Conference Report.**

The Prelude Conference of the IIPA Patliputra Local Branch was organized at the Round Table Conference Room of its office where academicians, People from elite cross section of society of Judiciary, Army, Technocrats etc.etc.attended.The topic of the Theme was refrained under the caption ' Atma Nirbhar Bharat -Does it Lead to New India' which was Chaired by Bajrangi Sahai, Former Senior Member of Bihar Judiciary Service. At the outset the Chairman of the Branch, Dr. Ghanshyam N. Singh explained in details the Synopsis of the Theme whereby he stressed the current wave of policy of current dispensation under the PM Modi Team team has taken number of initiative through Digital Applications ,recently being 'Gati Shakti' to integrate the monitoring application to minimize the time, energy and money in monitoring the various ongoing development programmes under various schemes of the Govt..So in the case of Health Infrastructure Mission. The success of Covid Vaccination programs, from production to Monitoring and its success achieved is a burning example of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

Then it was open for discussion in which partisans like Professor Ran Vijay Singh, Major Keshab Sinha, K.P.Singh, Munindra Singh and few more participated. They dwelt upon various issues and dimensions of Atma Nirbhar Bharat like role of education, Empowerment etc. etc. The Chairman of the Session, Bajrangi Sahai concluded by summarizing the Round Table and felt that the steps being initiated by present dispensation under the leadership of PM Modi Team may lead to a New Progressive India of Twenty First century.

Proposing a vote of thanks, the Chairman of the Branch , Dr. Ghanshyam N.Singh expressed his thanks to its participants and said in details of the activities undertaken by its Head Office, New Delhi even during this Pandemic Covid-19 Catastrophic situation is praiseworthy.Further he submitted that if one want to see how activities can continue even during Pandemic Covid-19 Catastrophic situation the one should perused the lists of successful programme of IIPA, New Delhi under dynamic strong Team of its Director, Surendra Nath Tripathi and his team mate, Registrar, Amitabh Ranjan. The prelude conference running over three hours was concluded with positive assertion by its participants.

Ghanshyam N.Singh.
Chairman.
IIPA PATLIPUTRA LOCAL BRANCH,
PATNA-801505.

**Report of Prelude Conference on the Theme ‘ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT
-Theory, Action & Way Forward’**

Organized by the IIPA Punjab and Chandigarh (UT) Regional Branch

on October 21, 2021

IIPA, Punjab & Chandigarh Regional Branch in collaboration with the Department of Public Administration, Panjab University, Chandigarh organized a “Prelude Conference” on the theme **ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT - Theory, Action & Way Forward** on October 21, 2021 in online mode. The Conference was chaired by Shri B.S. Ojha IAS (Retd.), Chairman of the Regional Branch and Former Chief Secretary, Haryana.

Prof. B.S. Ghuman Honorary Secretary, Punjab & Chandigarh Regional Branch & Former Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala while welcoming the participants and introducing the theme opined that **ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT** i.e. self-reliant India has huge contemporary policy relevance for India particularly in the context of COVID 19 pandemic. He referred to bold economic reforms initiated under this umbrella project. The roots of self-reliance are grounded in pre-independence era. The Swadeshi and Gram Swaraj movements steered an aggressive campaign in favour of economic nationalism by appealing Indians to buy made in India products. During post-independence era in five year plans, the rationale and philosophy of self-reliance became integral part of the development process. In the beginning Import Substitution Strategy was adopted to realise the objective of self-reliance followed by the Export-led Growth Strategy and finally a blending of both the strategies. According to him, the globalisation policies of the early 1990s acted as a severe setback to the policy of self-reliance. The advent and persistence of COVID 19 Pandemic adversely affected the economic globalisation and also economy of each nation. All the countries across the globe invented their own domestic policies to revive the

economies and so did India on May 13,2020 when the Honourable Prime Minister of India announced Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to revive the economy by providing an economic stimulus of Rs.20 lakh crores followed by three more stimuli announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister of India . He also stated that the outcome of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan depends upon the convergence of the various programmes which are part of this Abhiyan, quality of governance and readiness of the Indian companies to reap the benefits of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

Prof. V.R. Sinha, DUI and Chairperson Department of Public Administration, Panjab University complimented the Department for organising the Prelude Conference. He said that the Atmanirbhar Bharat framework aspires to build on the inherent strengths of the Indian economy while collaborating internationally to make India a global player. He shared how India has progressed since Independence and how the pharma-biotech industry braved the challenges of Covid-19 to develop innovative solutions such as diagnostics, therapies and vaccines at speed and scale to save countless lives.

Dr. Pawan K. Taneja, Senior Faculty, IIPA, New Delhi and author of the theme paper extensively examined the theoretical foundations of Atma Nirbhar Bharat, and identified the challenges the country will face in the implementation of the programme. He delved into the philosophical understanding of the idea of self-reliant present in our history, particularly the ideas of Swadeshi as emerged in the Indian National Movement and the ideas of Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mahatama Gandhi and Economist, Joseph C Kumarappa. According to Prof. Taneja, it is the blending of these ideas that have informed the conceptualization of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. The trends of the new economic order in the last decade also showed the acceptance of self-reliance through introduction of innovative non-tariff barriers by countries all around the world which points towards deglobalization. When referring to the Modern Theory of Self-reliance, implying

“being true to yourself, be responsible, be disciplined, be confident and be connected”, he showcased how the Indian Government has optimally used the philosophy and rationale of self-reliant India under the leadership of Honorable PM Narendra Modi to reform, perform and transform all sectors of the Indian economy. He opined that the world is moving towards de-globalisation particularly the emerging economies. He identified various challenges that come in the way of making India self-reliant such as employability, job creation and occupational transition. Skilling and focusing on skill development courses which enhance employability should be adopted across educational institutions.

Prof. Ramanjit K. Johal, Professor Department of Public Administration Panjab University, Chandigarh flagged various issues related to self-reliance, sustainability, circular economy and redefining development particularly in the light of climate change and COVID 19. She highlighted the contradiction between FDI and self-reliance wherein the paradigmatic shift of role of Public Sector towards foreign private capital needs to be deeply understood.

The presentation was followed by discussion. Prof. B.S. Ghuman, Dr. Bharati Garg, Ms. Tanya Ahuja, Mr. Udayvir Uppal and Dr. Nemi Chand participated in the discussion.

Sh. B.S. Ojha IAS (Retd.) & Chairman, IIPA, Punjab & Chandigarh Regional Branch & Former Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana in his Presidential Remarks congratulated Prof. Taneja for his excellent paper. While sharing ground level anecdotes from his rich administrative experience, he called for a more proactive Atma Nirbhar Bharat, and stressed that we need to implement programmes and improve service delivery with continuous monitoring to lead more effectively than ever before.

Dr. Bharati Garg Assistant Professor and Academic Coordinator Department of Public Administration Panjab University, Chandigarh presented a vote of thanks.

Policy Recommendations

The following policy prescriptions emerged from discussion:

1. The outcome of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan depends upon the convergence of various flagship programmes which are part of the Abhiyan, quality of governance both at the Centre and State levels and readiness of the Indian companies to reap the advantage of these the schemes. In the light of this, it is recommended to:
 - a. Institutionalise the convergence process among the various programmes covered under the Abhiyan;
 - b. Improve the quality of governance at the Centre and State levels so that benefits of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan trickle down to the company and micro levels;
 - c. Continuous monitoring and evaluation should be made integral part of the **ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN** ;
 - d. All the Indian companies are not fully prepared to take advantage of the Abhiyan. Need of the hour is to market the idea of the Mission extensively across the country and also start some specific capacity building programmes for the Companies and self -employed entrepreneurs for making them ready to take optimal advantage of the programme.
2. India needs to adopt a comprehensive strategy encompassing investment, R&D initiatives, promotion of exports, skill development and a strong entrepreneurship and start-ups culture.

3. **Boosting Investment:** Boosting investment is one of the essential components of the strategy to revive the Indian economy. The initial big investment may come from the government in the form of investment in public sector which would induce private investment.
4. **Increasing R&D Investment:** The outcomes of R &D investments provide foundations for economic development and emergence of the economy as a superpower. Research-linked incentives provide the impetus to increase R&D investment, as well as build much-needed linkages between industry and the academia for promoting research and innovations in the cutting-edge areas. In the light of this, R&D investment should be given top priority in government sector especially in public universities which would definitely stimulate R&D efforts in the private sector. Institutional arrangements should be made in each education institution engaged in research to transfer technology from labourites to market.
5. **Expansion of Industry and Policy to boost Exports:** India needs to maximize its export capacity, and aggressively boost export-driven industries. The country then will be able to use foreign earnings generated from these exports for upskilling, technological upgradation and capacity building of other sectors. In the revised thesis of self -reliance the expansion of local manufacturing scale should not just aim at catering to the domestic market, the Companies should to be able to tap global markets. For achieving this objective India needs an export policy that provides incentives for boosting exports.
6. **Focus on Skill Development and Promotion of Strat-ups Culture:** In the light of growing emphasis on knowledge emerging as a new and trusted source of development, we need to improve the quantity as well as the quality of skills developed by the educational institutions. With a view to align the skills formed in the educational institutions with skill requirements of the 21st century industry, each education institution should set up a

Finishing School. The role of the Finishing School should be to mitigate the gap between the skills formed by the education institution and the skills required by the industry. In addition, incubation centres should be set up across the education institutions to promote the culture of start-ups and entrepreneurship.

7. **Utilising CSR Funds for Boosting Economic Activities:** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds should preferably be utilised for societal needs which have direct bearing on the economy.

Rajasthan Regional Branch

Regional seminar on "Atmanirbhar Bharat and its Various Aspects."

The Rajasthan Regional Branch organized on 25 October, 2021, the regional seminar on "Atmanirbhar Bharat and its Various Aspects." Professor Devendra Kothari, former Director, Indian institute of Health Management Research, in his presentation, appreciated the idea of self-reliance and suggested that an implementation plan for the achievement of the mission be drawn up. Besides, human development, particularly health and education, should be accorded top priority in the process of goal-directed change. Shri S.S. Bissa, Visiting Professor at HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration, threw light on the major plans and achievements of the Atmanirbhar mission. Dr. Satish K Batra and several students of the University of Rajasthan, participated in the discussion. Professor Ramesh K Arora chairman of the branch, introduced the theme and the key resource persons. Shri H.L.Chauhan, Vice chairman of the branch, acted as Programme. Director, while Miss Daisy Sharma coordinated the seminar. The number of participants was 39.

Tamil Nadu Regional Branch

Report on the Prelude Webinar of IIPA TNRB Chennai held on 9-10-2021 on the topic ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN - OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES.

IIPA TNRB Chennai organised the Prelude Webinar on 9-10-2021 on Google Meet virtual forum on the topic ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN - Opportunities and Challenges.

S.S. Jawahar IAS Retd Hony Secretary welcomed the gathering and introduced the Chief Guest to the audience.

Thiru.P.R.Shampath IAS (Retd) Chairman, IIPA TNRB Chennai presided over the Webinar.

He pointed out that what started as the Swadeshi Movement in 1905 evolved finally into a Self Reliant India movement at the hands of Hon'ble Prime Minister. He narrated its proposed deployment of Rupees 20 Lakh Crores with a twin objectives of providing cash or essential food commodities free of cost to the poor and inject capital into banks and look for important substitution and export expansion through PLI schemes and unhindered and soft credit flow to MSME sector that will generate employment and economic prosperity. He explained the five pillars of the Movement.

Prof. Dr.Sanjeev Kumar Mahajan, Professor and Head, Department of Public Administration, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla delivered the keynote address.

He dealt deep into the concept of Atmanirbhar Bharat as a culmination policy approach towards realisation of the New Economic Policy started in 1991 with LPG reforms, so that India capitalises its democratic, demographic and demand advantages to create a resilient Global supply chain and logistics management and achieve economic development and prosperity for the entire people of India.

He explained that the Skilling of people and provision of quality higher education and targeted research will go a long way in ushering in Creative and Innovative ecosystem in every sphere of activities in India.

He stated the importance of technical and digital advancement in the primary sector Agriculture, as an opportunity for India to become the World's Food Market.

As regards the secondary sector - Manufacturing and Production - India is poised to become the global manufacturing hub besides being the Pharmacy of the World and Skill Bank of the World.

The tertiary sector Service particularly the Information and Communication technology has all round prospects for becoming a global leader that is ready with solutions and processes for the Challenges that emanate from every corner of the World.

He pointed out major Challenges like 20 Lakh Crore rupees Capital infusion, becoming investment friendly destination, financial deficit, Happiness Index of people, supply chain disruptions especially crude oil and coal, maritime security, favourable Trade Agreements,

innovative and efficient ecosystem, carrying forward the high democratic principles and values and creating awareness and commitment towards development spirit among people.

In the ensuing open floor discussion, the Chief Guest answered all the questions aired by the participating audience.

As usual, IIPA TNRB Chennai provided Data recharge coupons (each at Rs.225/-) to **15 college students from Government Arts College Rasipuram Namakkal District and Anna Adarsh College for Women Chennai** and an appreciation gift to a student who designed the digital invitation at a cost of **Rs.4375/-**.

The meeting came to an end with **Dr.S.Marceline, EC member,** proposing a vote of thanks.

Prepared and sent by,
S.S.Jawahar IAS (Retd)
Hony Secretary IIPA TNRB Chennai



Report of the Prelude Conference of the IIPA West Bengal Regional Branch, 2021

Prelude Conference of West Bengal Regional Branch was held on 22.10.2021 on the subject: “Atmanirbhar Bharat and its various aspects “through google meet. Sri Suryya Ray, Chairman of the Regional Branch, inaugurated the Conference. Sri Ray elaborated the concept of ‘Atmanirbhar’ or self-dependence. While delivering the key-note address, Professor K. Gupta, former Vice- Chancellor of West Bengal State University, Barasat (West Bengal), traced the steady development of self-reliance of Indian economy through constitutional and democratic methods, and , in particular, emphasized on the role of private-public partnership. Prof (Dr) Sibranjan Chatterjee explained, in detail, how from the administrative point of view India was becoming ‘Atmanirbhar’. Sri D.K. Chakraborty, IAS (Retd) observed that the Indian democracy had taken deep root, while in a considerable number of Asian countries either liberal democracy had failed or was based on weak foundation. There was interesting debate whether privatization was preferable to private – public partnership.

Professor Panchanan Chatterjee, Umesh Prasad Singh, Indranil Basu, WBCS, Santanu Chaki, WBCS, M.S. Banerjee, WBCS (Retd), Abarno Chatterjee, Dr. Lopamudra Banerjee and Santanu Demuhuri took part in the discussion. Sri N.K. Dutta , Hony. Treasurer of the Regional Branch, gave the vote of thanks.

**Prof (Dr) Sibranjan Chatterjee,
Hony. Secretary, IIPA W.B. Regional Branch**

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, RING ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110002**

***SUGGESTIONS INVITED REGARDING THE SUBJECT FOR
NEXT YEAR'S MEMBERS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE***

The list of subjects considered at the Annual Conference since 1957 is given below:

- 1957** Recruitment and Training for Public Services.
- 1958** The Pattern of Rural Government and the Administrative Problems of State Enterprises.
- 1959** Morale in the Public Services and Improving City Govt.
- 1960** The Administrative Implications of the Third Plan and Education and Training for the Public Services.
- 1961** Administrative and the Citizen.
- 1962** Panchayati Raj.
- 1963** Administrative Reforms since Independence.
- 1964** Administrative Reforms since Independence.
- 1965** Administrative Task: The Fourth Five Year Plan with Special Reference to : (i) Urban Administration (ii) Area Development Administration.
- 1966** Centre-State Relations.
- 1967** Agricultural Administration with Reference to Increasing Food Production.
- 1968** Urbanization and Urban Development.
- 1969** Union-State Relations with special Reference to Development Planning in the States.
- 1970** The Challenges of 1970's for Public Administration.
- 1971** Administrative Organisation for Specialist programmes in a Parliamentary Democracy.
- 1972** Administrative Aspects of an approach to the Fifty Five Year Plan.
- 1973** Policy Formulation and Decision Making Process in the Govt.
- 1974** Bureaucracy in India: Image and Reality.
- 1975** Administrative Problems of an Inflationary Economy.
- 1976** Twenty-Point Programme and the Weaker Classes: Problems and Implementation.
- 1977** Public Administration and the Citizen; How far public Administration can be public.
- 1978** Administration and Organizational Issues in Rural Development.
- 1979** Perspectives and Challenges of Public Administration.
- 1980** Development for the Rural Poor; Intentions and Implementation.
- 1981** Public Distribution of Essential Commodities: Objectives, Policies and Implementation.
- 1982** Law and Order Administration.
- 1983** Problems and functioning of Indian Policy.
- 1984** Anti-Poverty Programmes-Role of the Centre and the States.
- 1985** National Integration-role of Administration.
- 1986** Administrative Problems of the Next Fifteen Years.
- 1987** New Thrust in Democratic Decentralization.
- 1988** District Planning.
- 1989** Nehru's Vision of Science, Technology and Public Administration.
- 1990** New Directions in Planning.
- 1991** Consumer's Protection in India.

- 1992 Future of Teaching, Training and Research in Public Administration with Special Reference to Changing Economic Policies and Programmes.
- 1993 Women's Development: Problems and Prospects.
- 1994 Electoral Reforms.
- 1995 Panchayati Raj and People's Aspirations.
- 1996 Coalition Government: Experience and Prospects.
- 1997 Our Goals for 21st Century: (a) Economic, (b) social, and (c) Administrative.
- 1998 National Agenda for Governance: Administrative dimensions.
- 1999 India's Populations Policy-Challenges Ahead and Strategies Therefore.
- 2000 Reviewing the working of the Indian Constitution.
- 2001 Disaster Management: Lessons Drawn and Strategies for Future.
- 2002 A Decade of 'Reforms': The Unfinished Agenda.
- 2003 Electoral Reforms in the Context of Recent Supreme Court Judgment (1) People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) and Ors. Vs. Union of India, JT 2003(2) SC 528, and (2) Union of India Vs. Association for Democratic Reforms and Ors.(2000) 5 SCC 294).
- 2004 Problems in conducting Free and Fair Elections: Lessons from the Fourteenth Lok Sabha and some State Assembly Polls.
- 2005 Science, Technology and Society.
- 2006 Reforms in Criminal Justice.
- 2007 Internal Security of India.
- 2008 Global Warming: It's Impact on India.
- 2009 Reforms in Governance.
- 2010 Reservation and Inclusive Growth.
- 2011 Role of Panchayat Bodies in Rural Development since 1959.
- 2012 Administration of Urban Development and Urban Service Delivery.
- 2013 Food Security in India -Issues and Suggestions for Effectiveness
- 2014 Trends in Centre-State Relations
- 2015 Higher Education at Crossroads
- 2016 Strengthening of Ethical and Moral Values in Governance
- 2017 Demonetisation and Its Impact
- 2018 Role of Digital Technology in Governance
- 2019 Good Governance and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- 2020 Management of Pandemics
- 2021 Aatmanirbhar Bharat its various aspects

You are requested to offer your suggestions for the next year's Members' Annual Conference.

1. _____
2. _____

Name of the Member: _____
 Address: _____



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
NEW DELHI**

**SUGGESTIONS INVITED FOR SUBJECTS FOR
ANNUAL ESSAY PRIZE COMPETITION NEXT YEAR**

The list of subjects prescribed for the Annual Essay Prize Competition since 1957 is given below:

1957

1. Present-day Administrative Practices
2. Problems in Public Administration
3. Comparative Studies in Public Administration
4. Historical Aspects in Public Administration
5. Problems in the Theory of Public Administration

1958

1. The above subjects were repeated.

1959

1. Public Enterprises
2. Public Service Commission
3. Democratic Decentralisation

1960-61

1. Training of Public Servants in Developing Economy
2. The Pricing Policy of a Public Enterprises
3. Any Aspect of Municipal Govt.

1962

1. Panchayati Raj (Democratic Decentralisation)
2. Research for purpose of Public Policy in India
3. The Changing Role of the District Officer 1860-1960 (District Magistrate and Collector including his functions other than Revenue and Law and other)

1963

1. Social and Economic Implications of Panchayati Raj
2. Personnel Management in Non-Governmental Organisation
3. Administrative Problems of Industrial Cooperatives

1964

1. Problems of Metropolitan Administration
2. Administrative Reforms for Increased Agricultural Production
3. Problems of Administrative Control of Private Industry

1965

1. Administrative Reforms to Check Tax Evasion
2. Relations Between State Government and Municipal Bodies
3. Co-ordination of Development Programme at the District and/or Block Level

1966

1. Role of State Government in the Improvement of Administration of Urban Authorities
2. Priorities in Administrative Reforms
3. Functioning of the Block Development Administration in Relation to Agriculture

1967

1. The merits and defects of the Present System of relations between the administrator and the specialist
2. Creation of a Cadre a Local Civil Service Personnel
3. Management of Personnel Function at the Central Government: the Case for a Central Personnel Agency

1968

1. Public Administration and Science of Management
2. Tradition and Change in Indian Administration
3. Integration of Planning and Budget

1969

1. Union-State Financial Relations
2. Economic Development and Administrative Change
3. Performance Appraisal in Public Service
4. All India Services in Union-State Relationship

1970

1. Role of Civil Service in Indian Political System
2. Administrative Challenges of the 1970's
3. Administration in the Universities

1971 & 1972

1. No Specific Subject was prescribed. It was left open to Competitors to choose any specific aspect of Public Administration.

1973

1. Recent Development in Theory of Public Administration and their Relevance to India
2. Administrative Implications of Controlled Distribution of Essential Commodities in a Socialistic Society
3. Decision-making Processes in Government (Centre-State and Public Sector Enterprises)
4. A Concept of Minimum need in the Fifth Five Year Plan: Economic and Administrative Implications
5. Social Science Research and Administration: Need and Relevance
6. Changing fortunes of Agriculture Development to India
7. Administration of Institution of Higher Learning (Purposes, Problems and Remedies)
8. Values in Civil Service
9. Administration of anti-Poverty Programme

1974

1. The Energy Crisis and its Impact of Planning and Administration
2. Public Administration and the National Crisis
3. Machinery for Planning in India with special reference to Boards in the States
4. Organisation Development: An Imperative for Rural Sector Managements

1975

1. Women and Public Administration
2. Autonomy of Corporate Bodies-Theory & Practice
3. Administration and Management of Research Organisations

1976

1. Innovations in Public Administration
2. Development and Management of Water Resources
3. Rural Development – Retrospect and Prospect

1977

1. Utilisation of Surplus Manpower for Development
2. Financing of Urban Development
3. Public Enterprise as an Agent of Change

1978

1. The Role of the Politician and the Civil Servant in a Democracy
2. Planning for the Rural Poor
3. Employment-oriented Urban Development
4. New Approaches in the Training of Public Servants

1979

1. Contribution of Management to Public Administration

1980

1. Press and Administration
2. Developing Administration Capability – Role of Continuing Education

3. Administration and Pressure Group
4. Financial Institutions and Economic Development
5. Administrative Discretion and Judicial Decisions/System

1981

1. Administrative Innovation in India
2. Administrative Aspects of Ecological Balance (with special reference to Pollution Control)
3. Administration for Tribal Development in India
4. National Integration: Administrative Aspects
5. Administration of Sixth Five Year Plan

1982

1. Productivity in Public Administration Concept & Application
2. Corruption in Political and Public Offices – Causes and Cures
3. Development Strategies for Hill Press
4. Public Accountability of Charitable Trusts
5. Autonomy and Accountability of Public Sector

1983

1. Politics, Administration and Communal Strife
2. Administrative Effectiveness. Parameters and Techniques of Achieving Effectiveness in India Administration.
3. Administration of the Institutions of Higher Learning: Purposes, Problems and Remedies.
4. Institution Building: Administrative Aspects.
5. Employment Programmes for the Rural Poor.

1984

1. Resources Mobilisation for Seventh Plan-Problems and Prospects.
2. Public Utilities and Common Man
3. Electoral Reforms in India
4. Instruments of Implementation.

1985

1. Value System in Administration.
2. Public Administration and Environment.
3. Technology and Administrative Modernisation
4. Housing for the Poor.

1986

1. Decentralised Planning Process in India-Recent Development
2. Performance and Accountability in Public Services
3. Reservation Policy in Services and Educational Institutions.
4. Human Resource Development in Administration.
5. Administration and Management-Conflict and Congruence.

1987

1. Administration of Justice in India
2. Political and Administrative Leadership-The Interface.
3. Fiscal and Financial Challenges in the coming decade.
4. Health Policy and Administration.
5. Management Information System for Effective Administration.

1988

1. Values in Public Service
2. Redressal of Public Grievances.
3. Law and Order Administration with Special Reference to Terrorism

1989

1. Jawaharlal Nehru and Public Administration
2. Women and Development

1990

1. Role of Government in Development
2. Free and Fair Elections
3. Role and Rationale of All India Services.

1991

1. Secularism and National Development
2. Reservation Policy
3. Right to Information

1992

1. Administrative Challenges of the New Liberalised Industrial Policy
2. Towards Effective Decentralised Policy
3. Re-orienting Public Enterprises.

1993

1. Restructuring Indian Bureaucracy
2. Reorganization of Judicial Administration
3. Towards Globalization: Issues and Challenges.

1994

1. Human Rights and Administration
2. Disaster Management
3. Creativity and Innovation in Public Administration
4. Future Role of IIPA.

1995

1. Towards Liberalization: Issues and Challenges before Public Administration.
2. Social Development: Present Day Concerns
3. Recruitment, Training and Professional Development of State Level Officers
4. Union-State Relations in the light of the Recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission.

1996

1. Judicial Activities
2. Militancy and Terrorism
3. Problems of North-East Region

1997

1. Accountability and Transparency in Public Administration
2. Discretionary Quota-Setting Limits to Executive Discretion
3. Imposition of President's Rule in States

1998

1. Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy
2. Women in Indian Polity
3. Information Technology and Public Management System
4. Electoral Reforms

1999

1. Value Based Administration
2. Women and Governance
3. Reforms in Insurance Sector

2000

1. Terrorism: Administrative Response
2. Education Administration In India
3. Convergence of Delivery System in Rural Areas

2001

1. Role of NGOs in Development
2. Reforms in Prison Administration
3. Higher Education and Technology

2002

1. WTO and Implications for Indian Agriculture
2. Secularism in Governance
3. Conflict Resolution: The Gandhian Alternative

2003

1. Role of Citizens in Participatory Democracy
2. Liberalisation and Labour Laws
3. Efficient Administration through e-governance

2004

1. Criminal Justice Administration-Needs for Reforms
2. Unresolved Problems of Poverty and Unemployment
3. Economic Liberalization-Problems of Poverty and Unemployment

2005

1. Intellectual Property Rights-Issues and Suggestions
2. Linking of Rivers-Challenges and Opportunities
3. Effective Health Care Management-Problems and Prospects

2006

1. Empowerment of Women in India
2. Public Private Partnership in Development
3. Future Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions

2007

1. Employment Guarantee Scheme
2. Enhancing Administrative Transparency and Accountability through Right to Information
3. Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation.

2008

1. Role of the Media in Good Governance
2. The Indo-US Strategic Relationship
3. Land Acquisition: The Changing Dimensions and Challenges

2009

1. Domestic Violence in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies
2. Globalisation and Economic Recession: The Indian Context
3. The Importance of Agriculture in Sustainable Economic Growth in India

2010

1. Bureaucratic Dissonance in Indian Polity – (Issues of responsiveness, integrity, comprehensive civil rights, transparency, systems failure vs. human failures etc.)
2. Indian Policy of Population Planning and its Inadequacies and Possibilities for Future. (Debate between exponents of demographic dividends Vs. demographic disaster – The Context of Social Indicators of development, needs and possibilities for future)
3. Issues in the Debate on Climate Change – Problems and Policies for India – After Copenhagen Summit.

2011

1. Role of Audit in Democratic India
2. Judicial Accountability and Democracy
3. Food Security, Food Inflation and the Public Distribution System
4. What the Next Five Year Plan should Focus upon – Five Priority Items
5. Information Technology for the Masses: Bridging the Digital Divide

2012

1. The Meaning and Relevance of Public Administration in Today's India.
2. Civil Society and Parliamentary Democracy in India.
3. Administrative Measures for Increased Agriculture Production.

2013

1. Public Services Delivery System-Its weaknesses and suggestions for improvement.
2. Violence against Women-Causes and how to combat the menace; and
3. National Rural Health Mission-Policy and Implementation.

2014

1. Social Harmony and Inclusive Development

2015

1. Making in India: Rhetoric or Reality
2. Clean India (Swachh Bharat)
3. Millennium Development Goals

2016

1. Decentralization and Public Service Delivery
2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by UN General Assembly in September 2015
3. The Agrarian Crises

2017

1. Economic and Strategic Significance of Coastal India
2. Role and responsibilities of Civil Committee in the Current Environment
3. GST and its implications

2018

1. Right to Public Services provided by the State Government – Comparative Study of State Laws and need for a Parliamentary Enactment.
2. NPA in Banks affecting the Development of India.
3. Urban Planning in India: Developing an Integrated Approach.

2019

1. Water Management
2. Internal Security: Issues, Challenges and Reforms
3. One Nation One Election
4. Gandhiji in Today's World

2020

1. COVID and Public Health System
2. One Nation, One Ration Card Scheme: PDS Reforms
3. Migration and Job Creation

2021

1. Sustainable Economy in Pandemic: Aatmanirbhar Bharat
2. Mission Karmayogi – Capacity Building for Public Service Delivery
3. New Education Policy of Govt. of India

You are requested to offer your suggestions for the subject for the next year's Annual Essay Prize Competition.

1. _____
2. _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MEMBER

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-110002

Phone: 011-23468308 / 8309; E-mail: membership.iipa@gmail.com; Fax: 011-23702440

Dated the 1st October, 2021

Dear Member,

The following meetings will be held on Saturday, the 30th October, 2021 and Monday, the 1st November, 2021, respectively:

- (i) **The Sixty-fifth Member's Annual Conference on Saturday, the 30th October, 2021 at 10.00 a.m. through online/digital mode.**
- (ii) **The Sixty-seventh Annual Meeting of the General Body of the Institute on Monday, the 1st November, 2021 at 4.00 p.m. through online/digital mode. (The notice for the same, as provided in Rule 14 of the Rules of the Institute, is enclosed).**

The members may kindly note the following:

1. In view of the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic and the restrictions on public gatherings in events are still in place, the Annual General Body Meeting and Members' Annual Conference will be held through online/digital mode. The link for the meetings are as follows:

(a) Event: Sixty-fifth Member's Annual Conference

Event address for attendees:

<https://iipa.webex.com/iipa/onstage/g.php?MTID=e92ac15d585478671e9585953b72b8570>

Date and time: Saturday, October 30, 2021 9:30 am

Event number: 2512 249 9700

Event password: 2021

(b) Event: Sixty-seventh Annual Meeting of the General Body

Event address for attendees:

<https://iipa.webex.com/iipa/onstage/g.php?MTID=ea41caebe9adada69032ce5d4b2539e18>

Date and time: Monday, November 1, 2021 3:30 pm

Event number: 2519 236 2058

Event password: 2021

2. The subject of the Conference as already notified is "*Aatmanirbhar Bharat and its various aspects*". The Theme Paper will be sent by e-mail to the Regional/Local Branches for the purpose of facilitating Prelude Seminars. The summary of papers received from the contributors and accepted after scrutiny will be put on IIPA Website.
3. In view of the guidelines issued by Government of India regarding economy measures due to Covid-19 pandemic, the Annual Report 2020-21 will be emailed to the members as well as put on the IIPA Website.
4. Members are requested to confirm their participation in the Members' Annual Conference/AGM through **e-mail: membership.iipa@gmail.com.**
5. We look forward to your participation in the ensuing Members' Annual Conference and AGM.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,


(SURENDRANATH TRIPATHI)
DIRECTOR GENERAL

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-110002**

Phone: 011-23468308 / 8309; E-mail: membership.iipa@gmail.com; Fax: 011-23702440

Dated the 1st October, 2021


**NOTICE of the Annual Meeting of the General Body of the
Indian Institute of Public Administration**

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty-seventh Annual Meeting of the General Body of the Indian Institute of Public Administration will be held on **Monday, the 1st November, 2021 at 4.00 p.m.** through online/digital mode.

The Agenda of the meeting will be as follows:

1. Condolence Resolution to mourn the demise of Members who expired since last AGM.
2. Welcome Address by the Director General of the Institute.
3. Opening Remarks by the Chairman of the Institute.
4. Conferring of 'Paul H. Appleby Award' for distinguished services to public administration and to IIPA.
5. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi Award for best article in Indian Journal of Public Administration.
6. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi Award for Excellence in Public Services.
7. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi Memorial Certificate of Appreciation for the most number of Research Studies completed by an IIPA Faculty.
8. Dr. U.C. Agarwal Memorial Certificate of Appreciation for the most number of Articles written by an IIPA employee.
9. Award to IIPA Regional and Local Branches for best performance.
10. (a) Award of Prizes to the Winners in the Annual Essay Competition.
(b) Award of Prizes to the Winners in the Case Study Competition.
(c) Award of Prizes to the Winners in the Hindi Essay Competition.
11. Release of publications.
12. Address by the President of the Institute.
13. Word of Thanks to the President, IIPA.
14. Confirmation of the report of proceedings of the Annual General Body Meeting held on 31st October, 2020.
15. Consideration of the Annual Report for 2020-21.
16. Consideration of the Balance Sheet and the Audited Accounts for 2020-21.
17. Appointment of Auditors for 2021-22 and fixing their remuneration.
18. Such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the presiding officer as provided in Rule 19* of the Rules of the Institute.
19. Words of thanks.

** Rule 19: No business other than the business included in the notice convening the meeting or business of which notice has been given to the Director General at least seven days before the date of the meeting, shall be discussed in the meeting except with the permission of the presiding officer.*


(Surendra Nath Tripathi)
Director General
and Member Secretary
Executive Council