



## AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT AND GDP WITH INDUSTRIAL GROWTH RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SINCE 2019

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**ABSTRACT** Before independence, India was a self-reliant country. The British not only made a political slave but also an economic slave to India. That is why their rule over India lasted for a long time almost 200 years i.e. India was theirs for a long time slave. To establish their rule, the British first of all destroyed the handicraft industry of India because India was self-reliant only because of its handicraft industry. And they started manufacturing goods using machines in England and selling them in India. Through this policy England made India an exporter of raw material and an importer of finished goods. That is, it made India a supplier of raw material and a consumer of finished goods. India's demand which was for handicraft industry of India was transformed into demand for England's industries. Goods made by machines in England were cheaper and reached the market quickly while goods made by India's handicraft industries were expensive and took more time. Mahatma Gandhi started the Swadeshi movement. People were appealed to buy goods made by Indian industries. Mahatma Gandhi tried to explain through this movement that we first have to get freedom from economics level until we became financially independent, we cannot be free. So use things made by India only. Not use things made in British factory. After independence five-year plans were initiated and the objective of self-reliance was set to take India to a new path of economic development. India has not yet succeeded in achieving this objective set in the five-year plans. Even today, raw materials and traditional goods have a greater place in our exports, while machines and finished goods have a greater place in the imported goods. Now after covid-19, a new campaign has been started by prime minister Narendra Modi to make India a self-reliant country "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-Reliant India Campaign) on 12 May 2020." This paper reviewed on GDP with industrial growth rate and unemployment rate since 2019 and discussed challenge for achieving the goal Atmanirbhar Bharat & future perspective.

**KEYWORDS :** Aatmanirbhar Bharat, GDP, GVA, unemployment, rate, Industrial growth rate

### INTRODUCTION:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a campaign to make India a self-reliant country "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-Reliant India Campaign) on 12 May 2020." He went on to list the Atmanirbhar Bharat's five pillars: demand, infrastructure, vibrant demography, infrastructure, and economy. And the objective of this campaign is that the nation and its people are to become autonomous and self-sufficient in every way and to reduce dependence on foreign countries for machines and finished goods such as defence equipment, semiconductor and so on. It means to increase domestic production.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on the secondary data provided by books, journals and internet and government and private bodies.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To examine the impact of the Atmanirbhar Bharat on GDP, GVA, industrial growth rate and unemployment in India.
- To analyze the potential of the Atmanirbhar Bharat and promoting economic growth in India
- To examine the challenge that arise for attaining the objective of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Dubey and Sahu (2020) noted that although the government intended to empower all entrepreneurs under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, it has mostly targeted the MSME sector. In order to support MSME growth, this mission has taken the first step toward manufacturing activities based in agriculture. On the other hand, it will benefit the companies that use natural resources to produce their goods and contribute to the creation of more jobs in India. The study's foundation is secondary data, which is gathered from news reports, websites, and articles. This is descriptive in nature and the researcher's collection of qualitative data.

Nandan (2020) concluded that the Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme is aimed at developing economies and has attempted to encompass the entire fragmented sector. We discovered that the program would have benefited every industry and would raise the average person's level of living. This is the sole innovative program that helps India develop, and if it is successful in every way, it might serve as a model for all other programs worldwide.

Agarwal (2021) concluded that under the policy of self-reliance and make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat has been bringing the concept of local to global. It has concentrated on two main ideas, which are as follows: boosting MSME and using local products; and the second is becoming less dependent on other nations' products by using substitute goods made in our nation.

The study relies on secondary data, which has been gathered from a variety of sources, including websites, research papers, articles, and newspapers.

Sharma and Gupta (2021) concluded that the government's efforts to expand the economy, with the MSME sector being the main focus of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme's efforts to expand both the domestic and global economies. Therefore, the goal of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan is to encourage the government to advocate for local and independent. It has looked at the Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme's theoretical foundation and how the Special Economic Package relates to growing India's small and local enterprises.

Mittal and Kumar (2021) examined that the secondary data included in the study was gathered from websites, articles, newspapers, and other sources. India announced Atmanirbhar Bharat, or self-reliant India, marking the country's transition from dependence to independence, aids in advancing environmentally friendly living and sustainable growth after independence.

Ciafone (2018) import Substitution Industrialization was the process of substituting domestic output for imports in order to become an independent country.

Mokta (2021) being independent has long been a top priority for many countries, including India. India's quest for independence began during the Nehruvian era, when the national government was instrumental in forming and bolstering the country's economy. For many years, India's military policy has been firmly rooted in the idea of self-reliance.

Lobo and Bhat (2022) India's government embraced a self-reliance policy after the country gained independence as a way to build and solidify its relationships with foreign nations. At the moment, self-sufficiency in India is assessed using a range of metrics, including the ratio of Indian content to overall procurement costs. This demonstrates the government's dedication to encouraging homegrown manufacturing and lowering reliance on outside vendors. Overall, India is resilient and determinedly working to increase its level of self-sufficiency in a number of industries. The administration prioritized trade diversification and concentrated on domestic production in an effort to lessen reliance on imports.

### INTERPRETATION:

Trends of GDP, Industrial Growth Rate and Unemployment Rate from 2019 to 2023

Table:1

Year	GDP Growth Rate	Unemployment Rate	Industrial growth rate
2019	3.8%	6.51%	2.5%
2020	-5.78%	7.86%	-9.6%
2021	9.69%	6.38%	11.8%
2022	6.99%	4.82%	5.17%
2023	7.83%	4.17%	9.5%

Source:Statista.com

Table:1 shows the trends of GDP, Industrial Growth Rate and Unemployment Rate from 2019 to 2023. It refers average growth rate of GDP is 4.5% ,average growth rate of unemployment rate is 5.95% and average growth rate of Industrial growth rate is 3.87%.The average growth rate of unemployment is higher than the average GDP growth rate and the average industrial growth rate. Make in India programme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 25th September 2014. The aim under this program was to increase the growth rate in the construction sector to 12 to 14% per annum. And the construction sector aims to generate 100 million additional employment opportunities by the year 20 22. But we have so far failed to achieve double digit growth rate. This becomes clear from the year over year growth rate (%) of real GVA from the average growth rate of the three sectors – primary sector, secondary sector and service sector( Table-2). Table:2 shows Y-o-Y Growth Rate(%) of real GVA from 2019 to 2023. It refers that Y-o-Y Growth Rate(%) of real GVA in primary sector 3.68%, Y-o-Y Growth Rate(%) of real GVA in secondary sector 4.68%, Y-o-Y Growth Rate(%) of real GVA in tertiary sector 4.96% . We are still far behind our target.

**Y-o-Y Growth Rate(%) of real GVA**

**Table-2**

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
2019	4.8%	-1.3%	6.4%
2020	2.3%	0.2%	-8.4%
2021	4.8%	12.7%	9.2%
2022	4.4%	2.1%	10%
2023	2.1%	9.7%	7.6%

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

**CHALLENGES THAT ARISE FOR ATTAINING THE OBJECTIVE OF ATAM NIRBHAR BHARAT.**

The main challenge in achieving the objective of self-reliant India is to reduce the working population in the primary sector which is about 40 percent and increase it in the secondary and tertiary sectors(Table:3) because the service sector has the highest share in GDP(Table:4). Then the primary sector has the least share. While the primary sector has the highest working population. When we compare it with countries like America, only 2% of the population there is working in the agriculture sector.

**Table:3** Distribution of workforce across economic sectors(%)

Year	Primary sec	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
2019	40.65%	25.25%	34.1%
2020	44.68%	23.7%	31.62%
2021	44.08%	24.47%	31.45%
2022	42.86%	26.12%	31.02%

Source:Statista.com

Table: 2 shows Distribution of workforce across economic sectors(%) from 2019 to 2022. In 2022, 42.86 percent of the workforce in India were employed in agriculture, while the other half was almost evenly distributed among the two other sectors, industry and services. The share of Indians working in agriculture is declining just like a snail walk and a slight and steady increase in secondary and tertiary sectors.

**Table:4** The share of economic sectors in GDP(%)

Year	Primary sec	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
2019	16.76%	24.59%	50.08%
2020	18.64%	25.02%	48.07%
2021	17.33%	26.07%	47.94%
2022	16.73%	25.66%	48.44%

Source:Statista.com

Table:4 shows the share of economic sectors in GDP(%) from 2019 to

2022. In 2022, almost half of India's GDP was generated by the services sector, a slight and steady increase and almost one fourth of India's GDP was generated by Secondary sector a slight and steady increase also here. And rest part of primary sector.

**CONCLUSION:**

However, modern India has numerous obstacles, including social and economic inequality, poverty, unemployment, low literacy rates, and more. So, The only way we can overcome these issues is by becoming a self-sufficient nation. The average GDP growth rate or growth rate per year and the average industrial growth rate or growth rate per year must be in double digits.To achieve double digit growth rate in GDP and industrial growth rate, it is necessary that India develops its IT sector because at present this industry is creating the maximum employment opportunities, hence we will be able to reduce the rate of unemployment. Tourism sector will have to be developed more. At present, Prime Minister Narendra Modi is motivating India to become self-reliant in semiconductors. Tata Electronics CEO Dr. Randhir Thakur said that by developing semiconductor ecosystem, 50000 jobs will be available in India and each semiconductor sector will become a medium for at least 10 other employment opportunities. Apart from this, India is facing many challenges, the biggest challenge of which is the manpower being engaged in the agriculture sector. Along with this, the Government of India will have to focus on developing supply chain, raw material, equipment, testing facilities, skilled manpower. Only then will we be able to achieve the objective of self-reliant India.

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