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ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT: AN ELABORATE STUDY INCLUDING CASES FROM NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The suspension of business operations, the closure of industries, and the nationwide lockdown, which lasted for over three months during the pandemic, severely affected the flow of cash and capital in the market, creating an economic environment fraught with uncertainty. In response to this crisis, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) took proactive measures early on, employing a series of monetary policy interventions aimed at restoring liquidity and supporting financial stability. These measures included reductions in key policy rates and a range of initiatives designed to ensure that credit continued to flow to sectors that were most affected by the lockdowns, such as small businesses, agriculture, and the informal economy. Despite these efforts, it was evident that more comprehensive and targeted actions were required to mitigate the far-reaching economic repercussions of the crisis. In this context, the Government of India unveiled the Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) initiative, a broad, multi-faceted economic stimulus package aimed at reviving the economy and addressing both immediate and long-term challenges. Atmanirbhar Bharat was not just an economic strategy but a vision for strengthening India's resilience and self-sufficiency in critical sectors. The initiative was designed to provide relief to businesses and individuals, stimulate domestic production, and reduce dependency on external markets for essential goods and services. Alongside the economic measures, the government also introduced several legal and social reforms that were intended to streamline business processes, improve the ease of doing business, and address labor and social welfare issues that were intensified during the pandemic. The aim of this study is to critically analyze the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, breaking it down into its core components and assessing its potential impact on India's liquidity situation, legal framework, and social reforms.

Keywords: Atmanirbhar Bharat, Economics, Liquidity, Finance, Business, Entrepreneurship, Sustainability, Social Welfare, Development

1. INTRODUCTION

On the liquidity front, it is important to examine whether the stimulus package and the accompanying monetary measures have been sufficient in addressing the severe cash flow shortages faced by businesses and households. Additionally, this study will explore the legal reforms introduced under Atmanirbhar Bharat, including changes to labor laws and business regulations, and evaluate their effectiveness in creating a more conducive environment for economic growth. From a social perspective, the study will delve into the social reforms targeted at protecting vulnerable populations, ensuring equitable access to government schemes, and addressing the wider implications of the pandemic on livelihoods and social welfare. In critically analyzing Atmanirbhar Bharat, this study will highlight both the successes and limitations of the initiative, drawing attention to areas where more targeted action may be necessary. It will also consider the broader economic context, exploring how India's structural challenges—such as its reliance on certain key industries, a large informal economy, and uneven regional development—could affect the long-term sustainability of the measures introduced under Atmanirbhar Bharat. Through this comprehensive examination, the study aims to provide insights into the effectiveness of the government's approach and its potential to chart a path toward economic recovery, self-sufficiency, and resilience in the face of future crises.

The unexpected COVID-19 pandemic led to widespread lockdowns across major cities globally, resulting in a near-complete halt to economic activities for several months. This disruption triggered a global economic recession. One of the most notable consequences of this crisis was its disproportionate impact on the services sector, which was hit harder than manufacturing industries. Contact-dependent services that are labor-intensive, such as hospitality, tourism, recreation, and related sectors, faced severe challenges. The crisis also disrupted the usual flow of funds within economies, leading to a liquidity squeeze that deeply affected global markets. In response, governments worldwide introduced stimulus packages, while central banks implemented monetary measures aimed at addressing issues like social security and business insolvency. India, as a developing economy, took similar steps, announcing various monetary measures through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and a fiscal stimulus package by the Government of India. The Indian government's stimulus, dubbed the Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) package, was valued at 20 billion rupees. The primary goal of the package was not only to revive businesses but also to attract foreign enterprises by introducing aggressive reforms. In addition to this, several state governments in India introduced reforms, particularly in labor laws, to significantly improve the "Ease of Doing Business" and stimulate economic activity. India's preparations for economic self-reliance can be traced back to its decision to exit the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in November 2019. This bold move to withdraw from the world's largest free trade agreement was driven by the need to protect the Indian economy from the influx of foreign goods that could potentially undermine domestic industries. The crisis has worsened existing issues, such as unemployment, poverty, and the reverse migration of labor in India, as workers from urban areas have returned to their rural homes due to job losses. In response, both the government and the RBI have implemented a range of measures aimed at mitigating the crisis. India's Prime Minister announced the 20 billion rupees stimulus package on May 13, 2020, while the RBI had already introduced several monetary interventions in March and again in May 2020 to address liquidity shortages and stabilize the economy.

2. DATA AND METHODS

It is crucial to assess the actual impact of these packages on the ground and consider the path forward for additional reforms and policy changes. This study employs descriptive analysis and case study discussions focused on India to understand the effects of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative and other policy announcements. By utilizing multidisciplinary content analysis, the study explores the outcomes of the recent policy measures and their practical implications. It also includes empirical insights, drawing on the authors' personal experiences and observations to relate these developments to broader governmental strategies. The data for this study is sourced from secondary materials, particularly online databases such as Elsevier, Google Scholar, and reputable news outlets. The references include articles from online newspapers, academic journals, research papers, and official government reports. This data supports the analysis and conclusion of the study. The review of existing literature emphasizes the significance of India's pursuit of self-reliance and highlights the potential strategies that could help the country navigate the economic downturn caused by the ongoing pandemic.

The Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative primarily focuses on making India self-reliant and self-sufficient across various sectors, aiming to reduce the nation's dependency on imports by strengthening its domestic production capabilities. This approach calls for enhancing India's capacity to manufacture a wide range of goods locally. However, achieving such an ambitious goal requires significant attention to improving the 'Ease of Doing Business' within the country, as this is an essential component in fostering a conducive environment for both local and foreign investments, and for stimulating domestic industries. The vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat is intricately linked with the idea of simplifying bureaucratic processes, enhancing infrastructure, and providing a more transparent and efficient regulatory framework that allows businesses to flourish. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced the Atmanirbhar initiative, he emphasized the importance of four key elements, Land, Labour, Liquidity, and Local. These four "Ls" form the cornerstone of his vision for India's economic revival and self-sufficiency. Alongside this, the Prime Minister urged citizens to "Be Vocal for Local," encouraging them to support locally produced goods. However, there has been some misunderstanding surrounding this phrase. Many interpreted "Vocal for Local" to mean that only domestically produced Indian goods should be used. In reality, this slogan has been further clarified by several government officials, including Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, who emphasized that the initiative does not call for excluding foreign products. The central idea is that India should produce high-quality goods that can compete globally, thereby enabling the country to become an exporter of goods instead of just an importer. The focus is on creating an ecosystem where quality products, whether made by Indian companies or foreign firms, are manufactured within India's borders. A significant misconception has emerged regarding the Atmanirbhar approach: some have misinterpreted it to mean that India would entirely cut off imports and become entirely self-sufficient in every aspect.

While self-reliance is a key goal, the reality is more nuanced. India aims to reduce imports by boosting the production of high-quality goods domestically. This will, in turn, increase exports and help improve the trade balance. The government recognizes the need to source certain goods from abroad that may not yet be efficiently produced domestically. Therefore, the objective is not to isolate India from the global economy but to create a competitive, robust domestic manufacturing ecosystem that can meet both national demand and global standards. In fact, the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative is closely aligned with a previous initiative launched in 2014 called "Make in India." The Make in India campaign also aimed to position India as a global manufacturing hub, and it similarly focused on improving the 'Ease of Doing Business' in the country. At that time, the government introduced several reforms related to labor and land policies, with the goal of attracting investment, simplifying business processes, and facilitating smoother operations for both domestic and international companies. Both initiatives, make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, share the overarching goal of bolstering India's manufacturing capabilities, albeit through different timelines and broader strategic objectives. The key to the success of Atmanirbhar Bharat lies in a multifaceted approach that includes streamlining government regulations, ensuring timely access to capital and liquidity, making land and labor more accessible to industries, and encouraging innovation to produce high-quality goods that meet both local and international market demands. Atmanirbhar Bharat, therefore, is not just about domestic self-reliance but is also about creating a competitive environment that can drive India's economic growth and integrate the country into global value chains in a meaningful way. To summarize, while the Atma Nirbhar Bharat initiative's goal is to reduce dependence on foreign goods and services, it should not be seen as a call for complete self-sufficiency or isolation from global markets. The true intent is to boost domestic production, improve product quality, and encourage exports. For India to achieve this vision, a focus on improving the 'Ease of Doing Business' and making structural reforms in land, labor, and liquidity is crucial. Only then can India become a self-reliant economic power, capable of sustaining its growth and contributing meaningfully to global markets.

3. LIQUIDITY AND BUSINESS

In its monetary policy reviews on March 27th and May 22nd, 2020, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) introduced several crucial measures to address the liquidity issues in the Indian market caused by the ongoing crisis. These interventions were designed to provide immediate relief and stabilize the economic environment during the uncertain months of April and May 2020. Below is an overview of these steps and their impact on India's liquidity conditions. One of the first significant measures announced by the RBI was the moratorium on loan repayments, which allowed borrowers to defer payments for up to six months, until August 31st, 2020. This move was intended to ease financial stress for individuals and businesses, giving them much-needed breathing room during the initial lockdown period. According to a quarterly report by Bank of Baroda, 65% of borrowers opted for the moratorium in April, with the percentage dropping to 55% in May. This decrease suggests that the business climate began to improve as the months progressed. The CEO of Bank of Baroda further predicted that the usage of the moratorium would fall to around 25% in the coming months, which would indicate an optimistic recovery trajectory. RBI also took several actions aimed at enhancing liquidity within the banking system. One of the key measures was reducing the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to 3%, which freed up approximately 1.37 billion rupees for banks to extend more credit. In addition, the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate was lowered, allowing banks to borrow more funds from the RBI. This move was designed to ensure that banks had adequate reserves to lend to businesses and individuals, thereby stimulating economic activity. To further enhance liquidity, RBI reduced the repo rate by 115 basis points, making it cheaper for banks to borrow funds from the central bank at a rate of just 4%. Despite this, banks were reluctant to lend in times of crisis, often preferring to park excess liquidity with the RBI.

To counter this, the RBI also cut the reverse repo rate to 3.35%, which was lower than the repo rate, creating an incentive for banks to lend rather than store their money with the central bank. This policy effectively increased the liquidity available in the banking sector. Furthermore, RBI introduced the Targeted Long-Term Repo Operations (TLTRO), which allowed banks to borrow funds from the RBI at the repo rate for three years. The condition attached to this measure was that the borrowed funds must be used to invest in commercial papers, debentures, and other financial instruments issued by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), and Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). This initiative aimed to increase liquidity for these financial institutions, enabling them to continue supporting market activities and facilitating the flow of credit throughout the economy. In addition to the measures implemented by the RBI, the Indian government also introduced a fiscal stimulus package in response to the pandemic. Announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on May 13th, 2020, the stimulus package included various provisions to support businesses, agriculture, and the rural economy. The package included loans for MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) totaling 3 billion rupees to address working capital needs, as well as guaranteed loans to assist stressed MSMEs. Additionally, the government allocated 2 billion rupees for expanding Kisan Credit Cards for farmers, and 1.5 billion rupees for creating infrastructure in agriculture and allied sectors.

The package also included 0.4 billion rupees for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), which aimed to provide 100 days of employment to rural workers. These measures collectively released liquidity equivalent to 1.5% of India's GDP, with the aim of stimulating economic recovery. Despite these steps, India's broader business climate still requires significant improvements, as highlighted by its ranking in the World Bank's annual Ease of Doing Business report. India is currently ranked 63rd for the year 2020, which places it in the "easy" category for business operations. However, a closer examination of the sub-indices reveals that there is still much room for improvement. While India has made impressive strides in areas such as obtaining construction permits and trading across borders, it continues to lag behind in areas like registering property and enforcing contracts. For example, India's ranking for registering property worsened from 154th in 2018 to 166th in 2019, with the process taking an average of 58 days, far longer than in high-income OECD countries.

Similarly, the process of enforcing contracts takes an average of 1,445 days, which is almost three times the average duration in OECD high-income economies. The government's focus on improving the 'Ease of Doing Business' is essential to realizing the full potential of these reforms. By addressing the challenges in property registration, contract enforcement, and other regulatory hurdles, India can create a more attractive environment for domestic and international investors. The government's proactive steps to streamline business processes and provide liquidity during the crisis are commendable, but a continued focus on long-term structural reforms will be necessary to ensure sustainable economic growth and improve India's business rankings in the future. In conclusion, while India's response to the liquidity crisis has involved a comprehensive set of monetary and fiscal measures aimed at alleviating the immediate financial strain caused by the pandemic, the long-term success of these initiatives hinges on addressing structural barriers to doing business in the country. By reducing bureaucratic inefficiencies, enhancing contract enforcement, and improving property registration processes, India can further boost its global competitiveness and ensure that its economic recovery is both robust and sustainable.

4. CASE STUDY FOR NORTHERN INDIA

In this case study, we will focus on the land acquisition and business reforms introduced in several northern Indian states, specifically, Uttar Pradesh (UP), Haryana, and Punjab. These states have recently taken proactive steps to improve the business environment, aligning with the broader "Ease of Doing Business" objectives. This analysis will explore the impact of these reforms and their potential to foster economic growth and attract investment, particularly in the context of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative. In northern India, the land acquisition process has traditionally been seen as a major obstacle for businesses seeking to establish operations. Lengthy approvals, bureaucratic delays, and resistance from local communities often led to roadblocks, frustrating both domestic and foreign investors. However, states like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab have introduced significant reforms aimed at streamlining the land acquisition process and facilitating industrial growth. For example, Uttar Pradesh (UP) introduced the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Development (Amendment) Act, 2020, which aims to reduce the time taken for land acquisition and enhance the ease with which land can be converted for industrial use. The act allows the state government to take expedited decisions on land acquisition, ensuring that projects do not face unnecessary delays. Furthermore, it includes provisions for land pooling, which allows for multiple small land parcels to be aggregated into larger plots that are more suitable for industrial use. This is a significant step toward addressing the challenges of fragmented land holdings, which are common in rural areas.

Similarly, Haryana has focused on expediting land acquisition for industries in its Haryana Enterprises Promotion Policy, 2020. This policy allows for faster clearance of land conversions from agricultural to industrial use, reducing the time spent on administrative approvals. Additionally, the policy includes incentives for industries that set up in specific zones, particularly those focusing on technology and manufacturing. This move is designed to attract investment from industries that may have previously looked elsewhere due to cumbersome land acquisition processes. In Punjab, the government introduced the Punjab Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Bill, 2020, which sought to strike a balance between the needs of businesses and the rights of farmers. The bill introduced provisions for higher compensation for landowners, but with a more streamlined process for acquiring land for industrial projects. This ensures that industrial development is not hindered by land acquisition disputes while also protecting the interests of farmers. While these reforms in land acquisition have made progress, there are still challenges to address. Resistance from local communities and farmer unions remains a significant barrier. In Haryana, for example, despite the reforms, protests from farmers over land acquisition for industrial projects continue. Therefore, while the reforms are a step in the right direction, more work is needed to address the concerns of farmers and ensure that land acquisition processes are transparent and equitable.

Labor laws have long been a contentious issue in India, with many industries citing rigid labor regulations as a deterrent to investment. Several states in northern India have taken steps to modernize and liberalize their labor laws, in line with the broader trend of making India a more business-friendly environment. In Uttar Pradesh, the government introduced the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 2020, which provides flexibility for industries in terms of hiring and firing workers. This reform allows businesses to adjust their workforce according to market conditions, making it easier for companies to scale operations up or down. It also includes provisions for offering contracts for specific periods, thus allowing businesses to hire workers based on project needs. This has been a significant change, particularly for industries such as manufacturing, which require flexibility in labor management. Haryana has also undertaken significant labor law reforms under the Haryana Labour Code, which merges several existing labor laws into a single, simplified framework. These reforms make it easier for industries to comply with labor laws, reduce the burden of administrative procedures, and provide greater flexibility in managing the workforce. The state government has also implemented the Haryana Start-Up Policy, which encourages startups by offering relaxed labor regulations for the first five years of operation. This initiative is particularly beneficial for tech-based startups and small businesses looking to scale quickly without facing the full burden of labor law compliance.

In Punjab, the state government passed the Punjab Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020, which aims to simplify labor regulations and reduce the time it takes for businesses to obtain labor-related approvals. This is part of a broader push to create a more business-friendly atmosphere by reducing the complexity of labor laws. However, while these labor law reforms are aimed at improving the business environment, they have faced opposition from labor unions. Critics argue that the reforms may undermine workers' rights and lead to job insecurity. As with the land acquisition reforms, the challenge will be in striking the right balance between fostering economic growth and protecting the rights of workers. The land acquisition and labor law reforms in northern India have the potential to significantly improve the ease of doing business and attract investment to the region. These states, which have traditionally struggled to compete with more industrialized regions in India, are now becoming more attractive to investors. One of the key benefits of these reforms is the reduction in bureaucratic delays. With faster land acquisition processes and more flexible labor laws, businesses can start operations more quickly, reducing the time it takes to establish a presence in the region. Additionally, the policy changes are likely to attract industries that may have previously bypassed northern India due to regulatory challenges. For instance, Haryana, with its proximity to Delhi and an improved investment climate, is becoming a hub for automotive and manufacturing industries, while Uttar Pradesh is increasingly seeing interest from large-scale infrastructure and real estate projects. These reforms also align with the Atmanirbhar Bharat vision of fostering self-reliance by creating an environment that is conducive to the growth of domestic industries.

By reducing dependence on foreign imports and promoting local manufacturing, these states are helping to fulfill the government's goal of reducing the trade deficit and creating jobs within the country. Furthermore, these initiatives are expected to stimulate job creation, particularly in industrial hubs, thereby addressing unemployment concerns that have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the positive steps taken by these states, several challenges remain. One of the primary concerns is the resistance to land acquisition reforms, particularly in Punjab and Haryana, where farming communities are concerned about the loss of agricultural land. It will be crucial for the government to address these concerns through better compensation packages and a more transparent acquisition process. Additionally, the labor law reforms, while well-intentioned, have faced opposition from trade unions, which argue that they may result in the exploitation of workers. Ensuring that reforms are implemented in a way that balances business needs with workers' rights will be essential for long-term success. In conclusion, northern India is making significant strides toward improving the ease of doing business, thanks to land acquisition and labor law reforms. However, to fully realize the potential of these reforms, it will be necessary to address the concerns of local communities and workers, while continuing to enhance the business environment. If successful, these reforms could make northern India a major destination for investment and manufacturing, helping to further the goals of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

5. CASE STUDY FOR SOUTHERN INDIA

In this case study, we will examine Karnataka's Land Acquisition Reforms to understand the constraints in the state's "Ease of Doing Business" and explore how these reforms may improve the business environment. On April 27th, the Karnataka government made significant amendments to the acquisition process for agricultural land, reducing the time frame for approval from 60 days to 30 days. If the authorities fail to grant permission within the 30-day period, it will be deemed to have been granted automatically. However, this streamlined process only applies to projects that have received clearance from the State High-Level Clearance Committee or the Single Window Agency, which is led by the Industries Minister or the Chief Minister. This move represents a substantial shift in the state's approach to land acquisition, aimed at facilitating faster project implementation. Prior to this, businesses faced considerable challenges when trying to resell agricultural land converted for non-agricultural use. The new amendment allows companies to resell such land after seven years, as long as it continues to serve the same purpose for which it was originally allocated. In addition, the Karnataka government is considering a bill to exempt new industries from licensing requirements for the first three years of their operations. This exemption is designed to reduce bureaucratic red tape and encourage new businesses to set up in the state. However, these reforms have met with some resistance from farmer associations and the Congress party, who have raised concerns about the impact on agricultural land and local communities.

To further improve the Ease of Doing Business in Karnataka, several key measures can be considered. The current land registration rates in Karnataka are high and uncompetitive. Lowering these rates would make property transactions more affordable for businesses, thereby encouraging investment. Improve the Efficiency of the Justice System: The legal system plays a crucial role in ensuring a smooth business environment. Measures to improve judicial efficiency could include, filling all judicial vacancies Increasing the number of courts to reduce case backlogs Streamlining court procedures to speed up legal processes Liberalize Labor Laws: Many states, including Karnataka, have begun liberalizing labor laws. These reforms aim to make labor markets more flexible, which would help businesses adjust more easily to changing economic conditions. Now, let's explore the anticipated exodus of industries from China following the COVID-19 pandemic. Many political analysts have speculated that a significant number of companies may relocate their operations to India. However, a closer look at the facts reveals that this may not be a realistic expectation in the short term. Several countries in Southeast Asia, such as South Korea (ranked 5th), Malaysia (12th), and Thailand (21st), are ranked significantly higher than India in terms of Ease of Doing Business. Even China itself holds a higher position at 31st place, which places India's 63rd ranking in a less favorable light. While India has made impressive progress—rising from a rank of 142nd in 2014 to 63rd in 2020, this improvement is not sufficient to attract large-scale foreign investment. To compete with neighboring countries, India must aim for a position in the top 50 of the Ease of Doing Business rankings.

This would require addressing challenges such as high land registration fees and archaic labor laws. State governments need to be willing to forgo some of their revenue from land registration fees, which are a significant source of income. Moreover, labor laws need modernization, and this process is gradually gaining momentum, with several states, including Karnataka, taking the lead in liberalizing these laws. Karnataka has recently taken significant steps to ease the business environment. Under the proposed "Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) (Amendment) Bill," entrepreneurs can now start businesses without waiting for approvals. They simply need to submit their proposals to the Karnataka State High-Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) and receive an acknowledgment. They will have a three-year window to obtain all necessary clearances, allowing their ventures to begin almost immediately. This represents a major improvement over the previous system, where obtaining permits could take a considerable amount of time. The Karnataka government has shown remarkable urgency in implementing this reform by planning to issue an ordinance that will remain in effect for six months while the bill is passed and legislated. This proactive approach reflects the state's commitment to enhancing the business environment, and several other state governments are also introducing similar reforms. In the context of the ongoing tensions with China, India's Atmanirbhar initiative is gaining new importance.

6. IN CONCLUSION

Although various initiatives under the Atmanirbhar Bharat mission have been announced and implemented, there remains significant potential for both the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India to further strengthen efforts toward building a truly self-reliant India. While the current measures provide a foundation, the country still faces numerous challenges that require bold and comprehensive reforms, particularly in the realms of labor and land policies, which are crucial for improving the Ease of Doing Business in India. To achieve the overarching vision of a self-sufficient and resilient economy, aggressive reforms in labor laws and land acquisition processes are imperative. These changes are not merely about simplifying regulations but also about making the business environment more dynamic, flexible, and attractive to both domestic and international investors. Without these fundamental improvements, India will struggle to fully tap into its potential and emerge as a competitive player in the global market. The Atmanirbhar Bharat mission, however, is more than just an economic strategy; it is a multifaceted approach designed to address both immediate and long-term challenges. For instance, initiatives like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are essential for creating jobs in rural areas, especially during times of economic downturn. By providing wage employment and supporting rural infrastructure development, MGNREGA plays a critical role in job creation, reducing poverty, and promoting inclusive growth.

In addition to employment generation, India's focus on skill development through various educational programs is central to its self-reliance agenda. The emphasis on continuous education and upskilling is crucial, especially as industries evolve and new technologies emerge. Programs aimed at fostering digital literacy, vocational skills, and innovation will ensure that the workforce is adequately equipped to meet the demands of a rapidly changing economy. Furthermore, the Digital Health Mission and the One Health Program are strategic components of India's social self-reliance. These initiatives aim to improve public health infrastructure, enhance healthcare accessibility, and integrate various health sectors to better manage and prevent disease outbreaks. By focusing on holistic health solutions, these programs contribute to creating a healthier, more resilient population, which in turn supports the nation's broader economic and social goals. In conclusion, while the Atmanirbhar Bharat mission has made significant strides, there is still ample room for improvement. Both the RBI and the Government of India must continue to push for reforms in labor and land policies to create a more conducive environment for business growth. Furthermore, the ongoing focus on employment, education, and healthcare will play a pivotal role in ensuring that India becomes not only economically self-sufficient but also socially resilient. Ultimately, these combined efforts will contribute to realizing the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat, helping India to emerge stronger and more self-reliant in the face of future challenges.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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