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## SELF RELIANT INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

**Dr. Alok Kumar**

Assistant Professor & Head Department of Commerce, AISECT University,  
Hazaribag, (Jharkhand)

**Dr. Gaurav Shukla**

Pro V.C AISECT University Hazaribag (Jharkhand)

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### ABSTRACT :

OUR PAPER IS TITLED ‘‘SELF – RELIANT INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES’’. In our research we have told about the extensive development in the country of agriculture and construction sector to become a self- reliant India. **Two concepts are given for self-reliant India : ‘‘RIDHI and ‘‘SIDDHI’’. Ridhi means wealth and Sidhi means skill.** Therefore , earning money with skill is the basic foundation of self – reliant India. The major objective of the scheme is to reduce imports and promote export strategy. Minimising imports in the fields of agriculture, defence, all other sectors. To benefit the country men by following the strategy of self-reliant. The most important objective of the development strategy related to this is inclusive development. Special emphasis should be given to MSMEs and SMEs to there by strengthening the country.

**KEYWORDS :** SELF - RELIANT INDIA , RIDHI- SIDDHI , EXPORT STRATEGY , AGRICULTURE , MSME , SME, INCLUSIVE GROWTH .

### INTRODUCTION:

The vision of a self-reliant India (Atmanirbhar Bharat) focusses on enhancing local capabilities while staying receptive to international cooperation in order to create a powerful, resilient, and globally competitive nation. It refers to self-sustaining growth, innovation-led development, and less reliance on imports in vital areas rather than isolationist tendencies.

**India campaign** was started by **honourable prime minister Sri Narendra Modi** to improve the economy. Through this campaign , people in India will be better able to work . It will be tried that in the next few years , India should produce most of its needs in its own country , that is to become self reliant . For a self – reliant in India , it can be said that ‘‘India has to be made a world guri and adopt indigenious’’. **Self –reliance** means manufacturing the product according to market demands . Self- reliant India can be built only by the self- reliant people of the country . India is a family of 130 crore3 people . If , even one member of every family of the country contributes little to the economy and nation building nothing can stop the country from becoming a collective force . COVID-19 Epidemic has several broken the economy . Due to which country employment has arisen . The government’s fund is also empty . **The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the ‘‘SELF – RELIANT INDIA’’ scheme in july 2020 .**

## SELF – RELIANT INDIA WITH THE SUPPORT OF RIDHI – SIDDHI CONCEPTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA(GOI)

- ❖ Our citizens learn skills, which is ‘SIDDHI’.
- ❖ We must invest in **Research and Development(R/D) and innovation like digital economy medical research : all**.
- ❖ We must endeavour to **reach new technological heights by using earth’s resources meaningfully**.
- ❖ We should help all the countries of the **world through both ‘RIDDHI(Wealth) and ‘SIDDHI(SKILL)**.

### INDIA’S 5 PILLARS OF SELF- RELIANCE :

#### (1)ECONOMY:

It is the backbone of any country. Economy from self- reliant India will not only grow but will take a quantum jump.

#### (2)INFRASTRUCTURE:

Infrastructure will become the symbol of new India.

#### (3)SYSTEM :

The third pillar of self- reliance is system. Modern technology will be used.

#### (4)DEMOGRAPHY :

The fourth pillar of self- reliance India is demography. It is the biggest strength of our country which will provide energy in the country.

#### (5)DEMAND :

India is a big country. Its population is above 130 crore, there will be supply as well. Demand and supply cycle will boost India’s economy.



Source : <https://amritkaal.nic.in>

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## IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF SELF-RELIANCE

1. Strong domestic industry, MSME empowerment, and lower trade deficits are examples of economic self-reliance.
2. Technological independence: domestic R&D, digital innovation, and startups.
3. Self-sufficiency in agriculture: food security, value addition, and supply chain effectiveness.
4. Energy independence through reduced reliance on oil imports, alternate fuels, and renewable energy.
5. Human capital development: education, health infrastructure, and skill development possibilities.

## VARIOUS CHALLENGES

### 1. Significant Reliance on Imports

- ❖ Crude oil, electronics, and raw materials for pharmaceuticals
- ❖ Lack of a developed domestic component ecosystem

### 2. Discrepancies in Skills and Quality of Education

- ❖ A gap exists between the skills of the workforce and the requirements of the industry
- ❖ There is a pressing need for upskilling in areas such as AI, data analytics, robotics, and green technology

### 3. Infrastructure Limitations

- ❖ High logistics costs and inefficiencies in transportation
- ❖ Concerns regarding the availability and quality of power in rural regions

### 4. Financial Limitations for MSMEs

- ❖ Restricted access to affordable financing options
- ❖ Vulnerability of the informal sector and the burdens of compliance

### 5. International Competition

- ❖ Lower-cost imports from major manufacturing nations
- ❖ Requirement for enhanced quality standards and productivity advancements

### 6. Geographic Disparities

- ❖ Unequal industrial development across states
- ❖ Urban-rural gap in available opportunities and resources

## **Opportunities**

### **1. Enhancement of Domestic Manufacturing**

- ❖ Initiatives such as Make in India and Production Linked Incentive schemes
- ❖ Fostering the growth of MSMEs, startups, and local entrepreneurship
- ❖ Diversification of exports and integration into global value chains

### **2. Job Creation**

- ❖ Labor-intensive industries including textiles, food processing, and construction
- ❖ Emergence of new employment opportunities in electronics, defense manufacturing, green energy, and electric vehicles

### **3. Progress in Technology**

- ❖ Initiatives like Digital India, artificial intelligence, robotics, and semiconductor development
- ❖ Bolstering indigenous innovation and patenting processes

### **4. Transformation in Agriculture**

- ❖ Prospects in food processing and agricultural exports
- ❖ Emphasis on organic farming, agritech, and the development of cold chains and storage facilities

### **5. Energy Autonomy**

- ❖ Expansion of solar, wind, green hydrogen, and biofuels
- ❖ Mitigating exposure to fluctuations in global crude oil prices

### **6. Enhanced National Security**

- ❖ Indigenization of defense and reduction in arms imports
- ❖ Focus on cybersecurity and achieving strategic independence in essential technologies

## **WHY THE NAME ATMNIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN ?**

- The self sustaining campaign was named after consulting various sections of the society .
- The name was announced after talking to various Ministries till the P.M.O .
- It is basically to promote development and build a self- reliant India .
- It is whole initiative is called self- reliant .

## **IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY :**

Self – reliant India campaign is important because the government is launching some schemes day by day to face the crisis of corona so that our country can move towards development . And with this , different classes can be added . And the country can get a

speed of development . This Prime Minister Modi relief package is for the poor labourer of the country who help in the development of the country by working .

Below are some lines related to self- reliant India : **“This is how to adopt Swadeshi. To Make India self – reliant”** .

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :**

1. This campaign will create awareness among the people and financial assistance will be provided to the beneficiary.
2. The second objective of this scheme is that all the labourers and farmers have become unemployment and whose losses have been given to them.
3. All the beneficiaries will apply in this scheme that the central government will directly transfer the amount to their Jan – Dhan account.
4. To explore the principles and foundations of a Self-Reliant India.
5. To assess the opportunities generated by the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative.
6. To investigate the significant challenges in attaining self-reliance.
7. To assess the effects on sectors including manufacturing, MSMEs, agriculture, and technology.
8. To propose policy recommendations aimed at enhancing self-reliance in India.

#### **RESEARCH QUESTION**

1. What are the primary factors contributing to Self-Reliant India?
2. Does Atmanirbhar Bharat facilitate economic development and job creation?
3. What obstacles impede self-sufficiency in critical sectors?

#### **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

H1: The Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative has a considerable beneficial effect on the growth of MSMEs.

H2: Insufficient infrastructure greatly hinders self-reliance initiatives in India.

#### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study follows a:

- **Descriptive and analytical research design**
  - Descriptive: explains concept, policies, initiatives
  - Analytical: evaluates challenges, impact and outcomes

#### **SOURCE OF DATA**

Our research is based on secondary data and we have collected data from books , website , Yojana monthly publication , Indian budget , 2020 etc .

## Secondary Data Sources

- ❖ Government policy documents
- ❖ Economic Surveys and Union Budget documents
- ❖ RBI publications
- ❖ NITI Aayog reports
- ❖ Journals and research papers
- ❖ Newspapers and reputable websites

## Scope of the Study

1. Emphasis on initiatives within Atmanirbhar Bharat
2. Encompasses sectors such as:
3. Agriculture
4. MSME
5. Manufacturing
6. Technology
7. Energy
8. Duration: following the reforms of 2020

## Limitation of the Study

1. Primarily reliant on secondary data
2. Policy modifications happen regularly
3. Geographical differences may not be entirely addressed

## CONCLUSION :

A self-reliant India does not signify isolation from the global community; rather, it emphasizes the importance of cultivating internal strength. By enhancing domestic industries, promoting innovation, developing skills, and investing in sustainable infrastructure, India has the potential to convert challenges into opportunities. An authentic Atmanirbhar Bharat will be globally competitive, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable—establishing the groundwork for enduring national prosperity. There is a focus on land, labour, liquidity and law for self-reliant India. In addition, five pillars for self-reliant India have also been taken in account including economy, infrastructure, technology, vibrant demography, demand. There is a provision for a loan of upto Rs 2,00,000 for small and medium enterprises. Government is providing interest free loan for one year. Import in the defence sector emphasis has been laid on “Make in India” to increase self reliance in defence production. Target to increase foreign direct investment(FDI) Investment limit from 49% to 74% from automatic route in defence manufacturing sector. provision has been made to allow private companies in all areas. The essential commodities act will also be changed. After Covid –

19 pandemic , funds were given by the government of India to Jan – Dhan account , but those people who did not have jan – Dhan account were deprived of facility . The condition of the five pillars of self – reliant India looks worrying , lack of Infrastructure. Non-development of agriculture is also a major challenge.

#### RECOMMENDATION :

1. India has to build world class infrastructure .
2. There is a need to focus on developing the manufacturing sector to revive the economy.
3. Special attention will have to be given to labour reforms , skill reforms , civil service reforms etc..
4. Need to invest in green field infrastructure to increase demand .
5. Tax system has to be made flexible .
6. Supply chain based facilities will have to be promoted for agriculture sector .
7. Government will have to focus on development of village industry , handloom industry , handicraft industry , food processing industry.

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