

Nurturing Self-Reliant Objective and Challenges

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Abstract: The basic thrust for any species around the world is to make their off-spring self-reliant. The same pattern is followed among countries as well. As we all know that India is a developing country and it is getting advanced in every field whether it is defense system, export-import phenomenon or maintaining country relations. But if we look at it, we can further make our country more developed considering different fields. The world is facing an unprecedented turmoil. Pandemics have come and gone over the centuries, but it has never made the people and resources around the world struggle collectively with crumbling economies and grim job. So, this is the high time to think how we can make our people and country more self-reliant so that we get enough strength to fight out from such pandemic situations in future. In this paper, we are discussing those scenarios and fields on which we need to be sounder to make our country self-reliable, through this paper, we tell how we can develop and transform our country more. And what are the challenges and possible solutions for the problems which are faced by individual people. The spark light of this paper, spotting the corner of nurturing self-reliant and its objectives and challenges.

Keywords: Self nurturing, Enhancement needed, Development globally.

1. Introduction

Like we conferred earlier that, this paper is declaim about developing India. Inside this paper, we will talk about a lot of things like- meaning of nurturing self-reliant, wealth-creation of our country, agriculture sector, export and import of our country and technology. First of all, we should know about what is nurturing self-reliant? To understand this concept, we will take help of some examples like: - a bird and our parents. A bird should teach his chicks/babies how to eat, fly and speak and makes them a well developer. Another example like our parents they teach their children how to walk, speak and give them shelter and make their children a full and well developer and make us admirable than we can be self-reliant on ourselves. So, through this point we are understanding that nurturing meant to increase something, and here it means to increase and expand our country. And self-reliant means that we ourselves become capable. So, it is clearly meaning that we have to make our country so capable that it should not be reliable on the other country. It means that it will not be dependent on the other country. The major second most important point is wealth-creation of our country, it means that in our country every

families should have a minimum money or such an economy that it can run their own house and that maintain their well living standard. Our next point is export and import strategies of our country. Export and import system are very important for our economy. Export strategies means that like in our country we have a strong point of something, so we have to save it, for own future welfare. And if we have a weak point of something, then we have to correct it that point and move it forward. So, all this mean that we have to improve our relations with other countries because whenever this type of pandemic situation happened, then we can save our country easily and maintain our economy. Next point is our Technology. Technology is also a part of our economy. Technology should be used in such a way that we can create a new- new ideas to develop our country. And the last main important point is our agriculture. Self-reliant and agriculture both these points are interconnected to each other. Through this point and this paper, we have to tell that to make the farmer self-reliant. This are the major points which helps and improve our economy of a country.

2. Challenges and Solutions Faced by Our Country

A. Self-Reliant

Atmanirbhar Bharat, which decipher to 'self-reliant India' or 'self-sufficient India', is the vision of the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi of making India "a bigger and more important part of the global economy". We have five pillars of our country, if we want an Atmanirbhar Bharat, then we have to strong these five pillars. The five pillars are economy, infrastructure, technology, demography and demand. These five pillars help expand our country and make our country fully "Atmanirbhar Country". The first pillar is our economy and it means that brings quantum jump rather than incremental change. Our government launched a lot of schemes for increase our economy these schemes are: Start-Up India which promote enterprises, Skill India Mission which aims to develop skill in youth generation, Jan Dhan Yojna, Make in India which aims to promoting manufactures etc... Our country has got support all these schemes. Our economy is increasing due to these pillars but a lot of problems has been faced by our country and by an individual person. Government should support personal responsibility rather than community responsibility means that, our government should do more invest in the expenditure in the

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skill development and education of an individual person rather than invest the expenditure in subsidies because it is very beneficial for us. "Everybody is talented because everybody who is human has something to express". Everybody is talented and our government give much important in education skills but apart from these we should give a chance to people in other field because it helps to more expand our economy and country and for these many people get chance to express their talent. For Indians to be self-reliant, social compact between the government and citizens has to be one where government actively supports personal responsibility. Our government takes whatever decision's they on look for whole community, this is very huge problem. If they take the decision by looking an individual person so our skills and economy can increase. The next pillar of our country is infrastructure. Infrastructure should be world-class which the existence of modern India becomes. To know the infrastructure of our country many questions will come to our mind like How India can grow, what problems are there in India which are causing the growth slowdown and what we as Indians can do to push our nation's growth? Infrastructure is the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city or other areas including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. This means Infrastructure includes all the necessary things like Transportation, Energy, Water, Economy and many other things which are important for the growth of a nation. But our country transportation system is not good at all, road condition is very bad everywhere. Another most important sector is Energy; India is the world's third-largest producer and third-largest consumer of electricity. India's coverage is 99.7% which is very good. The most important thing India has a surplus power generation capacity but it does not have a very good distribution network resulting in lower efficiency and higher losses. Even today, there are several cities in India facing the problem of power-cut. These are the very major problems in Infrastructure system of our country. The third pillar of our country is Technology. Technology concentrated on a technology-driven system which can fulfil the dreams of the 21st century; a system nor based on the policy of the past century. We should focus on technology the most. If the technology is not good then our country will not be able run. Technology plays an important role in achieving Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan or Self-Reliant India Mission as the former is working on new draft policies for industrial, e-commerce and logistics. A lot of changes are taking place and industry must ratify new technologies to increase capacity and improve quality of products with zero defects to compete with the world and attract FDI in India. Besides, it is the necessity to move towards the digital economy to progress faster. Our country makes so many digital app that is Arogya Setu app and the e-Sanjeevani app which helps to develop our digital framework such as National Health Stack (NHS) and the National eHealth Authority (NeHA) framework. The fourth pillar of our country is Demography. Demography is the India's vibrant country's strength and it is the source of energy for a self-reliant India. Self-Reliant India is made up of citizens of their own country. The biggest problem in this we call our country is very populated state and these populations we call

our weakness. We used to think that that our country's population is a burden of us. If our country population approx. 130 crore people becomes self-reliant people's so it is very beneficial for us and this population becomes our strength of country. "There is no dependence that can be sure but a dependence upon one's self". So, we should not depend on anyone, but we should increase our capacity and strength ourselves to run away our country. And the main problem is people would think that even if the country's GDP increases, only then will the growth of our country economy increase. Let's we take example, in our country there are many sectors but in the field of unskilled workers like: labours, the payment and salary of unskilled workers are segment. But in private companies' salary of people are not fixed and there the salary keeps increasing according to the work of people. All this happens inside the particular sector, if we look at our unskilled or labour sector, then everything is not there. Is it an inequality inside pay of income that increases our country's GDP? No, it is not increasing our GDP because here the GDP is growing only in private companies and there is no benefit for manual work that is, unskilled workers. Is he still today or will he be there tomorrow? This thing cannot increase our GDP. The growth of the country should be equal in every sector, this would help to increase our economy. The last pillar of our country is Demand. The cycle of demand and supply chain in the country economy, is the strength which needs to be harnessed to its full potential. "In order to increase demand in the country and to meet this demand, every stake-holder in our supply chain needs to be empowered. We will strengthen our supply chain, our supply system built up with the smell of the soil and the sweat of our labourers".

B. Wealth Creation

First of all, we must understand that meaning of wealth. Wealth means our entire economic system of our country. Self-reliance means recognizing the complementary roles of the private sector and the government. To increase your country economy, the largest main contribution is our agriculture sectors. And as of now, all the contribution has been given to the private companies, but the private companies do not expand our economy much rather than agriculture sector. At this time, our agriculture sector has been completely depended on private companies. Three bills have been introduced by our parliament and in this bill, they have stopped the minimum support price of the farmers. Due to this, there are lots of small sellers and their wheat cannot grow in high amount so, they sell their crop in their surrounding areas to enhance their living. But due to the banned of minimum support price, they face a big problem that where did they sell their crops? And now the government has ruled the farmers should sell their crops in other country and not sell in "mandi" and because of this they will have to face up the high cost of transport and because of this they are pursuing loss and for this our economy cannot move forward. The most impact of this bill is in Punjab, Haryana, and U.P. But the best work is done being done in UP to provide a good job for the people. In UP, a lot of jobs are provided to labours in MNREGA, and there are very little problems of unemployment

there, similarly, Labours should be provided a job in every country so that the problem of unemployment does not have to be faced. The government must support the development in following ways: Skill Development, support our MSMEs by providing skilled labour, Invest in Research and Development and innovation like Digital Economy and Medical Research, Use Earth's resources meaningfully. Just like we send wedding cards to everyone, instead of that paper, we can also inform everyone through the mail so that our natural resources can be saved. At the same time, as the current COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated, market focus and private enterprise can often be too slow or incapable to step up during calamities and warlike situations. And we must also focus on increasing the efficiency and efficacy of government, which includes overall governance.

C. Agriculture

In the front of agriculture and food production, India is a self-reliant nation having a record output of cereals, fruits, vegetables and highest production of milk in the world. But farmers, the drivers of self-reliance, endured at the edge struggling with low income, diminishing profitability and risk-laden livelihood. Our country is most dependent on agriculture, but at this time, the agriculture sector has been completely depended on the privatization sector and for this our country's economy has not grown up. In this pandemic situation, the highest problems have been faced by our farmers. The petty farmer is losing a lot due to the banned of minimum support price by the government. They are unable to run their livelihood. India is a major producer of number of crops like rice, sugarcane, etc yet our farmers are trapped in the vicious cycle of poverty and are resorting to suicide. Among many challenges that have constrained the agriculture sector, agriculture marketing is of primary concern because its failure has refused fair prices to our farmers. In our country farmers are divided into different levels they are: trading farmer and labour level. In trading farming, whatever they produce their harvesting, they transport their goods first to wholesaler and then wholesaler send to this good in shops and shopkeepers deliver it to us. This cycle keeps going same. But in labour farming, they sell their harvesting crops in their surrounding areas because they do not afford transportation facility but the government has closed down the mandi system so that the small farmer is greatly damaged. Trading farmer do not have problems in all these things because those people can afford the transportation facility and they also have a lot of land. So, the government should treat all the farmers equally. They should form "One India, One Agriculture Market" in which they make equal rules for all farmers and provide equal facilities to all farmers. The government also launched a number of schemes which are a benefit for our farmers. In addition to centrally sponsored schemes, various state governments have also launched special welfare schemes for farmers to augment their income. The 'KALIA' scheme to augment their income, Mukhya Mantri Krishi Ashirwad yojana of Jharkhand and Rythu Bandu of Telangana are some of the noted schemes that have shown positive impact on income and livelihood of

farmers. The increase in productivity in agriculture will result in higher incomes, giving rise to multiplier effects and supporting increase in aggregate demand.

D. Export and Import

The word "Aatmanirbhar" refers to both self-reliance and self-sufficiency. The former has a pragmatic positive significance aimed at developing capabilities indigenously without shunning imports. For making our country "Aatmanirbhar" we have to strengthen our import and export system so that if we take goods from other countries, then for these goods we have to pay many types of taxes for that we consume loss. Instead, of that we should manufactures those goods in our country and sends it inside our country so that we will consume profit. We have seen that our country India has stopped exchanging goods with China, but the same goods are now being made in our country. It is showing that we cannot depend on the other countries, but we have to become self-reliant in our country. Current calamity has taught us a lesson to not be excessively dependent on others for ensuring critical supplies, especially when the sources of such supplies are not fairly distributed. Even if domestic production is not the most efficient, we should encourage to provide it scalability to become competitive in the medium to long term. If we want to retain the tag of the "Pharmacy of the World" we have to produce formulations and active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in our country. We know that our country India is called "Pharmacy of Country", because Paracetamol medicine is found here more. Our country had given Paracetamol medicine in U.S. and instead of that medicine they gave us equipment's which is helpful for our country. So, we should have to maintain the same relation from other countries because if this pandemic situation arises, we take help to other countries. An effective exports promotion strategy hinges on robust and competitive domestic manufacturing. Hence, we must attain self-reliance for effective export promotion. We need to focus on Research and Development and product innovation to give impetus to our export promotion strategy and to survive in a dynamic and transformational market. The Government should revisit the issue and provide liberal tax deductions on Research and Development as it is associated with a long gestation period and significant risks; such deduction would encourage investments, particularly by small and medium units. China's image as a supplier has taken a hit, specifically in edible products due to the outbreaks of COVID-19. This presents a huge opportunity to India in the export of fruits, vegetables, cereals, tea and marine products. However, the export of many of the agricultural commodities is currently unviable due to the rising Minimum Support Prices (MSP) which at times is much more than the international prices.

E. Technology

Technology plays major role in achieving Self-Reliant India Mission. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry strongly believes that technology will play a major role in achieving Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan as the former is working on new draft policies for Industrial, e-commerce and Logistics.

Technology is the application of science to address the problem of daily life. The fast pace of technological advancements means the advancements are continuous, but that not everyone has equal access. The gap created by this unequal access has been termed the digital divide. Technology today is changing very rapidly and it is impossible to know everything. The government is also promoting the use of radio in learning. Community radio and radio streaming on internet have emerged as viable technological solutions for reaching out to hitherto unreached students and teachers in the country. Given the huge gap in access to ICT infrastructure in the country, any technology mediated solutions must first seek to bridge the digital divide. It recommends deploying local talents for managing technological issues in schools. In this way, technology use in education has ramifications for the employment at the local level too.

3. Conclusion

The World is facing an unprecedented turmoil. Pandemics may come and go over centuries, but it has never made people and resources around the World struggle collectively with crumbling economy and a grim job which we are seeing lately.

A self-reliant economy has to mean self-reliance for each and every member of our population. So, the most important objective of development strategy is to focus on inclusive growth. As gaping inequalities in various countries demonstrate, GDP growth cannot be the sole objective of economic growth. Trickle-down economics- which holds that if GDP grows up, income will too, it simply doesn't work. We can end it like, a greater self-reliance must work a revolution in all offices and relation of men, in their religion; in their education; in their pursuit; in their association and at last in their speculation views.

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