

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan: Boost to Agriculture Sector

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Abstract:- Restricted mobility of people and goods poses severe supply side disruptions. Produced farm output was decayed due to restricted movement creates fall of total demand. Agriculture and allied sectors needs an attention as they are producer of food to millions of people and animals. On May 2020 Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was announced and released 20 crore as relief fund. This paper is studying about the benefits derived from ABA relief fund. It collected secondary data from various government reports analyzed the data by using simple mathematical tools and graphs. The present study observed that there is buoyant growth of agriculture and allied sector in past two years.

Keywords:- Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ABA), Agriculture, Allied Sector, Buoyant Growth. Stimulus Package.

I. INTRODUCTION

Atmanirbhar Bharat or Self-reliant India is stimulus package to revamp Indian economy. It doesn't mean that India is out from the World, but achieving self reliance converting crisis into opportunity. Due to lockdown agriculture and allied sector experienced severe setback. Agriculture is backbone of Indian economy. Majority of population is depending on agriculture. But its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is comparatively less. Covid crisis make the situation still worsen, this relief package is covering 10% of GDP of India, and set of reforms include land, labour, liquidity and law. These reforms were announced in five tranches. First tranche covers MSME sector collateral free loan upto 3 lakh crore was announced. Power distribution companies received Rs.90,000 crore and Rs. 30,000 crore received for NBFCs. Migrant workers, farmers and street vendors enjoyed the benefit in second tranche. A fund of 1.5 lakh crore was catered to agriculture and allied sectors in the third tranche. In fourth tranche coal, defence production, minerals, civil aviation, power distribution in UTs, space and atomic energy enjoyed the benefits. Fifth tranche covered MGNREGA to boost employment, health, technology based education.

It was evident that in the third tranche agriculture sector enjoyed the benefit. As a result agriculture and allied sector extended infrastructure, good facilities coupled with better monsoon, helped the farmers lot.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr. Smitha dubay and Dr. Harish kumar Dubay (2020). On 12th May 2020 Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister to overcome the negative effects of COVID-19. This research work aims to showcase the various sectors potential to achieve self sufficiency in coming years. It identified the limitations and makes some creative suggestions to optimize the capacity to enjoy the position of worldwide supplier.

Ashok Kr Bose (2021). It was a study based on Union budget 2020-21. India is focusing on self reliance instead of self-centered system. International happiness, cooperation and peace is essential to acquire self-reliance. During lockdown India faces so many negative experiences. In this scenario, union budget 2021 focused the development by speed up vaccination. This study is made on the industries are engines of growth. To achieve this development Atmanirbhar stands on five unique pillars. This study leave a positive conclusion that if we properly executed plans and resources, the present adverse situation can turn into an opportunity.

Vanita Khanchandani (2021). This research work has shown the role of public libraries in achieving digital Bharat. If libraries are digitized that helps them to meet the various needs of citizens in transformation of information. This work insists the government to impose proper policy for e-library facilities for the public. This study is relevant as it is focusing on achieving self sufficiency in the provision of information.

Dr. Ajay Massand, M.K. Lodi, Dr. Lubna Ambreen (2020). More than 90 days India was suffered with the liquidity due to the stoppage of all economic activities in the tome of COVID-19. So a new package was introduced in the name of atmanirbharbharat, to revamp the liquidity. This paper discussed the contents of atmanirbhar bharat and its various aspects of in India. This study is relate to the present work because it decoding atmanirbhar bharat.

Dr. Ranjith, Dr. Massand (2021). The main aim of this study is to investigate issues and remedial measures to tackle the supply chain management during pandemic. to analyze the data Multiple Regression technique was used. This study observe enough decrease in imports, delay in transportation are the main issues in supply chain

management to industries. The work suggested that the usage of advanced technology, early reaching the changing demand to mitigate supply chain challenges. This study is relevant as it focused on atmanirbhar bharat is used as reviving strategy for industries. Use of artificial intelligence, advanced technology to optimize the consumer needs.

Dr. G. S. Shikhare (2020) Due to COVID-19 India is facing economic crisis. It is essential for Indian government to make user friendly policy to uplift the underprivileged, rural poor people. Gandhi believed that mutual cooperation makes wonders. But corona virus has isolated people is unfortunate. This paper is examining the relevance of Gandhi's self reliance during pandemic. This paper stressed that mere economic reforms and Gandhian reforms together bring desired changes.

Manoj Gupta (2021) made comparative study on missions of China and India. "Dual Circulation" was the mission in China and "Atmanirbharbharat" in India. Their main objective was without loosing international demand, to strengthen consumption. This research work shows both the countries are trying to boost internal consumption for strengthening the economy. To reduce cost of production, to increase production and and to enhance exports, both of them are focusing on technical advancement in manufacturing process.

Mukul Kumar Dr. Vivek Mittal (2020). Studies on "Atmanirbharbharat" a strategy to self-reliant India. Indian producers now using ancient techniques striking the balance between local and global - Glocal. This strategy is trying to bring the equilibrium between ecology and economy. This study is relevant as it studies thoroughly about Atmanirbharbharat.

Dr. Pushkar Dubey, Kailash Kumar Sahu (2020). throw light on the present situation of MSME sector and revival package as announced by government of India. In this work Raghuramrajan, former Governor of RBI and Prof. Abhijit Banerjee contributed to boost economy.

➤ Objectives

By observing the above literature, study on impact of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on agriculture is not yet done. Following are the objectives of the study:

- To study the contents of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.
- To examine its contribution on Indian agriculture.

III. METHODOLOGY

Present conceptual study is based on the secondary data. Government reports, Economic Survey Reports have been used. Simple mathematical tools like percentages, averages have used. Wherever necessary graphs are employed.

➤ Future Scope for the Research

Upcoming research works can focus on impact of Atmanirbhar bharat Abhiyan on MSME, industrial sector, infrastructure etc.

➤ Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Scheme

To face the challenges posed by corona virus, Government of India is engaging several measures. With timely information to take precautions provided by the different ministries it is empowering the citizens. With the spirit of self reliance Government of India has given clarion call "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ABA)" on 12 May 2020. The five pillars of ABA are Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand and announced the special economic package of INR 20 lakh crore which is equivalent to 10% of GDP. Below are the slogans of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:

• Vocal for local

Indian local producers should be recognized and appreciated which help them to extend global that is the slogan of 'Vocal for Local'

• Make for the World

This is another core slogan of ABA which mean go together , produce together for the world.

• Indian Diasporas

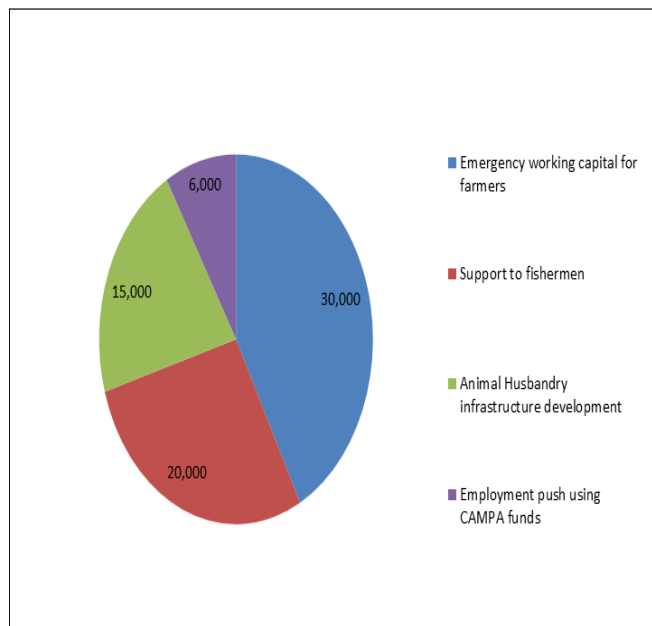
NRIs are intergral part of 'brain gain' and contribute towards self-reliance.

Following table no. 1 and graph no.1 shows financial highlights announced by the government for agriculture and allied sectors (<https://prsindia.org/policy/report>)

Table 1 Financial Highlights Announced by the Government

Particulars	Amount in Crores
Concessional Credit Boost to farmers	2 lakh
Agri Infrastructure Fund	1 lakh
Emergency working capital for farmers	30,000
Support to fishermen	20,000
Animal Husbandry infrastructure development	15,000
Employment push using CAMPA funds	6,000

Source; Economic Survey 2021-22



Graph 1: Financial Highlights Announced by the Government

• *Financial Highlights*

✓ *Concessional Credit Boost to farmers:*

This scheme cover 2.5 crore farmers worth two lakh crore rupees. Through kisan credit cards farmers will benefit institutional credit at low rate.

✓ *Agri Infrastructure Fund:*

Co-operative societies and farmers Producer Organizations will create a fund of Rs. 1 lakh crore to facilitate agriculture related projects.

• *Emergency working capital for farmers:*

To fulfil crop loan requirements Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) will get additional amount of Rs 30,000 crore by NABARD. **An additional fund of Rs 30,000 crore by NABARD. More than 3 crore small and marginal farmers will be benefitted from this scheme.**

✓ *Support to Fishermen:*

For the overall development of fisheries, Rs. 11,000 crore is expected to spend on developing infrastructure like cold chain, fishing harbor etc.

✓ *Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development:*

A fund of Rs. 15,000 crore will be spend to support dairy processing, cattle feed infrastructure.

✓ *Employment Push using CAMPA Funds:*

To help job creation for tribal community, a fund of Rs. 6,000 will approved by the government as a part of the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). This amount is planned to use various forest related work like afforestation, soil conservation, wildlife related infrastructure development etc.:

B.Legislative Highlights

✓ *Amendments to the Essential Commodities Act:*

To avoid the scarcity of certain necessary commodities like rice, sugar, edible oil, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was enforced. According to this act, both central and state governments will enjoy control over the production, distribution and supply of these goods. This act was amended to include some other goods like cereals, pulses, potato, onion. This may support the farmers to relies better price than before.

✓ *Agriculture Marketing Reforms:*

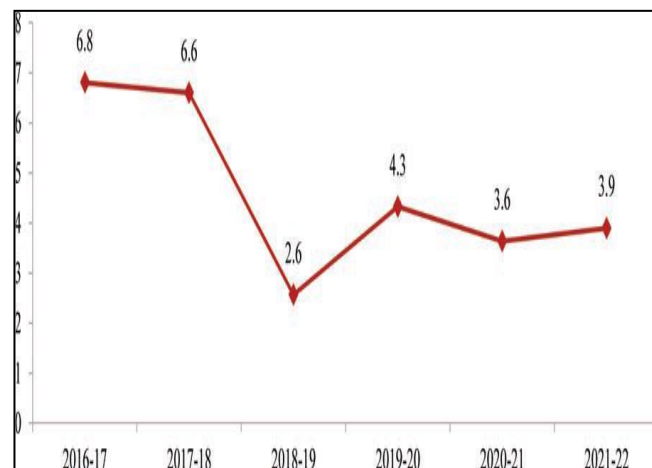
To establish smooth supply chain and to ensure free flow of agricultural goods, a central law was enforced. This law also helps to free inter-state trade, varied choices for farmers to sell their products and guidelines for e-trade.

✓ *Agriculture Produce Pricing and Quality Assurance:*

To have practical experience of agricultural marketing farmers will be engage with large retailers and exporters, a legal framework was relaised. This may help the farmers to anticipate the crop price during the sowing time.

➤ *Impact on Agriculture*

Due to the good monsoon and various schemes of government Indian agriculture and allied sector marked the growth rate 3.6% in 2020-21. Among the various schemes, Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is vital one. It supported credit facilities, infrastructure, enhanced investment, increased supply of quality inputs to sector. The following graph no.2 represents the growth of agriculture and allied sectors.



Graph 2 Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (percent)

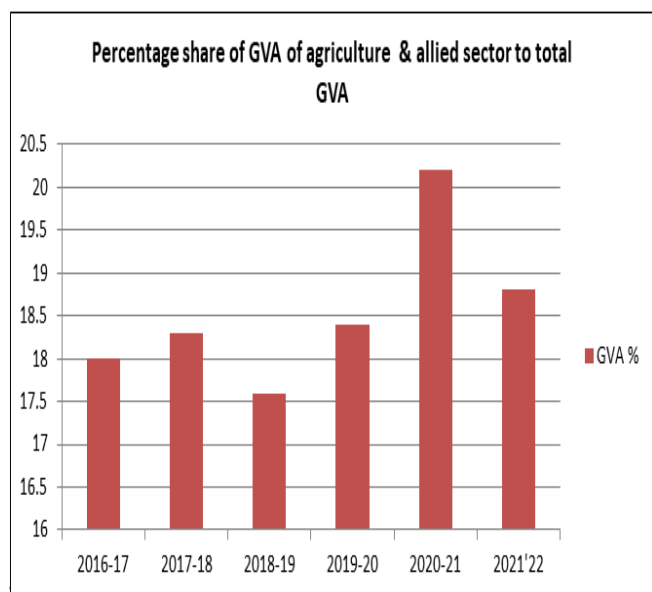
Source: Economic Survey 2021-22

• *GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sector*

Table 2 Percentage Share of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector to Total GVA (Current Prices)

Year	GVA %
2016-17	18
2017-18	18.3
2018-19	17.6
2019-20	18.4
2020-21	20.2
2021-22	18.8

Figure 3. Shows the share of agriculture and allied sector to total GVA of the economy at current prices between 2016-17 to 2021-22.

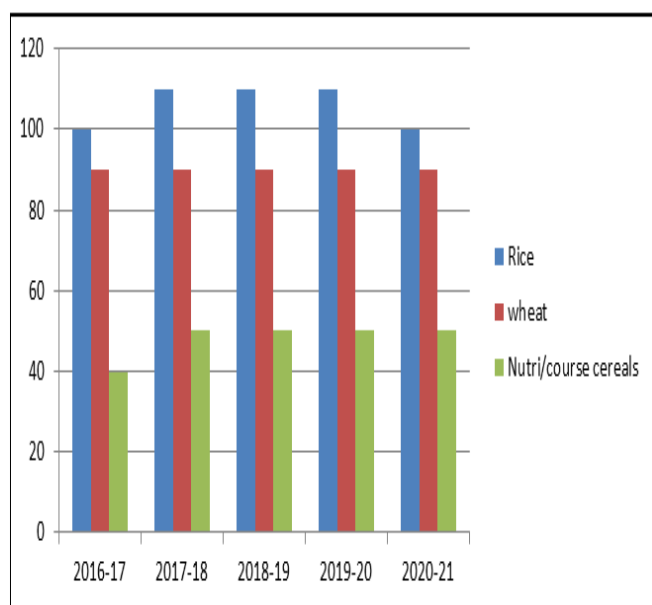


Graph 3 Percentage Share of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector to Total GVA

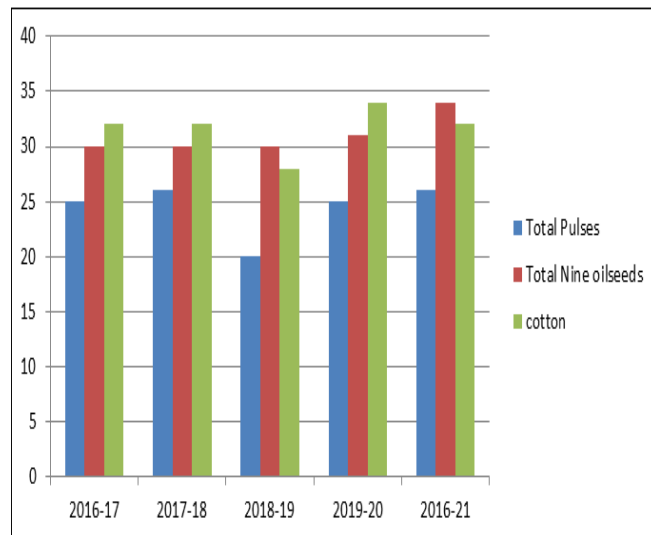
Source: Economic Survey 2021-22

• **Agricultural Production**

A record of 308.65 million tones as per the Fourth Advance Estimates for 2020-21. This is 11.15 million tones increased production of previous year 2019-20. Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of paddy, wheat, and coarse cereals has increased considerably 2.7, 2.9, and 4.8 percent respectively at 2015-16 to 2020-21. The below graph no.4 also depicts that for the same years CAGR for pulses, oilseeds and cotton has increased 7.9, 6.1 and 2.8 percent respectively.



Graph 4 Trend in Agricultural Production (Million Tonnes)



Graph 5 Agricultural Production
Source: Economic Survey 2021-22

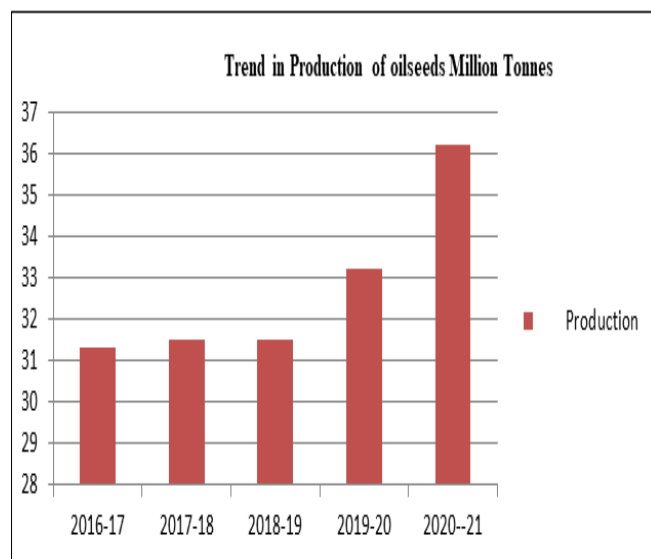
A record of 150.50 million tonnes which is 0.94 million tonnes higher than kharif food grain production of 2020-21 as per the First Advance Estimates for 2021-22 (kharif only),

• **Production of Oilseeds:**

Being the main oilseeds producer, India has steadily increased growth rate from 2016-17. In the year 2020-21 it produced 36.2 million tones. Table no. 3 and graph 6 are showing the same.

Table 3 Trend in Production of Oilseeds (Million Tonnes)

Year	Production
2016-17	31.3
2017-18	31.5
2018-19	31.5
2019-20	33.2
2020--21	36.2



Graph 6: Trend in Production of Oilseeds (Million Tonnes)

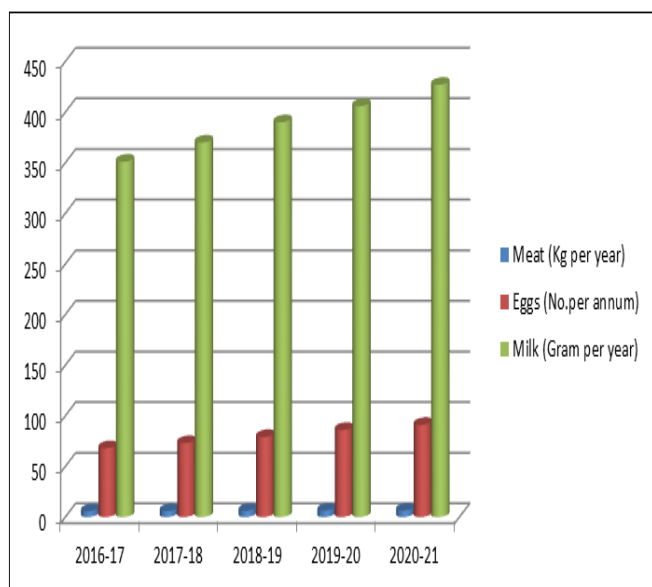
• *Allied Sectors: Animal Husbandry and Dairying*

According to the estimation of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2020, the GVA share of livestock in agriculture has increased to 29.35 percent at constant prices. During 2014-15 it was 24.32 percent. More share of 4.35 percent is evident which is helpful to improvement of milk, egg, meat availability.

Table 4 Per Capita Availability of Milk (Gram per Day), Meat (kg per year) and Eggs (Number per Annum)

Year	Meat (Kg per year)	Eggs (No. per annum)	Milk (Gram per year)
2016-17	5.72	68	351
2017-18	5.86	73	370
2018-19	6.15	79	390
2019-20	6.45	86	406
2020-21	6.52	91	427

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22



Graph 7 Per Capita Availability of Milk (Gram per Day), Meat (kg per year) and Eggs (Number per Annum)

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22

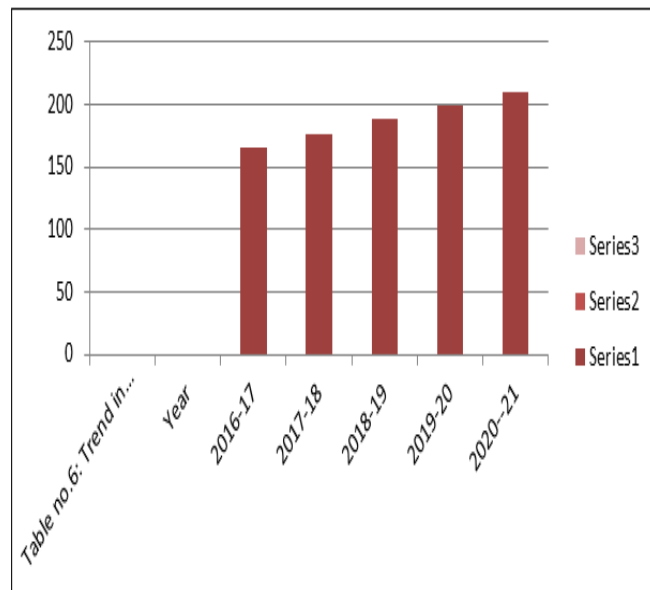
• *Dairy Sector:*

Dairying is the biggest sector contributing 5 percent to national economy and created 8 crore employment opportunity. As per global milk production India is enjoying first rank contributing 23 percent of milk production. Table no3.6 and graph no. 7 depicts that an increasing trend in milk production.

Table 5 Trend in Production of Milk (Million Tonnes)

Year	Production of Milk
2016-17	165.4
2017-18	176.35
2018-19	187.75
2019-20	198.44
2020--21	209.96

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22



Graph 8 Trend in Production of milk (Million Tonnes)

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Due to fast spread of Covid-19 all the sectors of economy faced tough challenges. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is one of the promising government scheme supported agriculture and allied sectors by the way of enhancing credit facilities, infrastructure development, fishing and dairying infrastructure development etc. This supports buoyant growth in agriculture and allied sector in last two years. Not only financial support but also legislative amendments made the farmers easier. Agriculture sector achieved 3.6 % of growth during 2020-21. Percentage of GVA share of agriculture and allied sector was marked 20.2 during 2020-21. This is 7.8% increase compared to the previous year i.e., 2019-20. The production of paddy, wheat, cereals edible oil is marked positive growth. Allied sectors include animal husbandry, fishing, dairying preferred in the scheme.

V. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Intervention of government during crucial situation helps the people to face the situation promptly. Government of India is offering such schemes and programmes to help the people. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is one among them. Covid-19 hampers the whole economy and complete stoppage of movement of people and goods. Farmers totally become pessimistic. In this scenario ABA was the ray of hope. Agricultural production witnessed a positive growth and also allied sectors. Government should give priority to uplift productivity of small and marginal farmers whose contribution should not be ignored. It is better if government will give priority to utilize technology even in allied sectors.

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