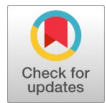


# Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and National Education Policy - 2020: Opportunities and Challenges for India's Sustainable Development

Karamdeep Kaur



**Abstract:** *The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP) are two key initiatives launched by the Government of India. Atmanirbhar Bharat aims at promoting economic self-reliance. NEP encourages innovation, entrepreneurship, and self-sufficiency in various areas. This research paper examines the interlinkages between the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP), as well as their potential impact on the Indian economy and education system. The paper also identifies the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing these initiatives and proposes policy recommendations to ensure their effective and sustainable implementation. The paper argues that the successful implementation of these initiatives requires a concerted effort and collaboration between various stakeholders and emphasizes the need for a holistic and collaborative approach to promote sustainable development in India.*

**Keywords:** *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, National Education Policy, India, Economic Self-Reliance, Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Challenges, Opportunities, Policy Recommendations, Sustainable Development.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-Reliant India Mission) and the New Education Policy (NEP) are two key initiatives launched by the Indian government in recent years. The former was launched in May 2020 to promote economic self-reliance and reduce India's dependence on imports. The latter is a comprehensive framework for reforming the Indian education system, announced in July 2020. This research paper aims to explore the interlinkages between the two initiatives and their potential implications for India's development. Review of Published Literature on Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and National Education Policy in India. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and National Education Policy have generated significant interest among scholars, policymakers, and stakeholders in India. The following is a review of some of the published literature on these initiatives:

## II. ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN

A study by Rastogi and Yadav (2021)[1] examines the impact of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on the Indian economy. The study finds that the initiative has the potential to promote economic self-reliance and reduce India's dependence on imports; however, its success depends on the practical implementation of policy measures, including infrastructure development, investment in research and development, and the promotion of entrepreneurship. Similarly, a study by Rai et al. (2021)[2] examines the impact of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on the Indian pharmaceutical industry. The study finds that the initiative has the potential to promote domestic production, reduce dependence on imports, and create job opportunities in the sector; however, its success depends on the practical implementation of policy measures, such as investment in research and development, promotion of innovation, and removal of regulatory hurdles.

## III. NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

A study by Kumar and Sinha (2021)[3] examines the possible impacts of the National Education Policy on the Indian education system in the coming years. The study finds that the policy has the potential to transform the Indian education system by promoting critical thinking, creativity, and innovation among students and aligning the education system with the needs of the 21st century. However, the study also highlights the challenges associated with implementing the policy, including the need for adequate financing, infrastructure development, and teacher training.

Similarly, a study by Mishra et al. (2021)[4] looks into the future impact of the National Education Policy on the development of digital skills among students. The study finds that the policy has the potential to promote digital literacy, creativity, and innovation among students; however, its success depends on the practical implementation of policy measures, such as infrastructure development, investment in digital resources, and teacher training.

## IV. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

A study by Chandrakar et al. (2021)[5] proposes policy recommendations for the effective implementation of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and National Education Policy in India. The study recommends measures such as investment in research and development, promotion of entrepreneurship, infrastructure development, teacher training, and adequate financing to ensure the successful implementation of these plans.

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Similarly, a study by Pathak (2021)[6] puts forward policy recommendations for the effective implementation of the National Education Policy in India. The study recommends measures such as infrastructure enhancement, teacher training, curriculum reform, and adequate financing to ensure the successful execution of the policy.

To summarize, the literature review highlights the potential impact of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and National Education Policy on the Indian economy and education system. The review also identifies the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing these initiatives and proposes policy recommendations to ensure their effective and sustainable implementation. Overall, the literature suggests that the successful implementation of these initiatives requires a concerted effort and collaboration between various stakeholders and emphasizes the need for a holistic and collaborative approach to promote sustainable development in India.

### Section 1: Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship program launched by the Indian government in May 2020 to promote economic self-reliance and reduce India's dependence on imports. The initiative aims to make India a self-reliant nation in all spheres, including agriculture, defence, and manufacturing. The initiative has been launched at a time when the global economy is facing unprecedented challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath, and it aims to create new opportunities for growth and development in the country.

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is based on five key pillars, which are: (1) Economy, (2) Infrastructure, (3) System, (4) Demography, and (5) Demand. These pillars aim to provide a comprehensive framework for the development of the Indian economy and society. The first pillar focuses on providing support to businesses, especially micro, small, and

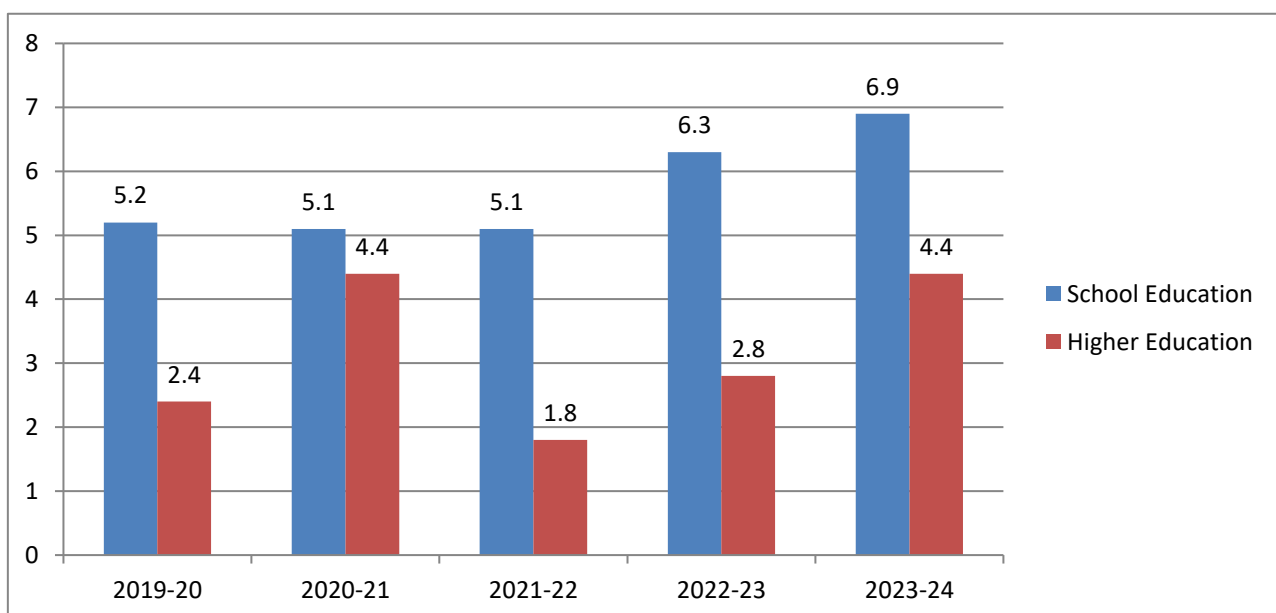
medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which are the backbone of the Indian economy. The second pillar aims at developing a world-class infrastructure in the country, which is essential for economic growth and development. The third pillar seeks to create a robust system of governance and administration that is efficient, transparent, and accountable. The fourth pillar aims to harness the country's demographic dividend, comprising a young and educated workforce. Ultimately, the fifth pillar aims to stimulate domestic demand for goods and services, a crucial factor in driving economic growth and development.

### Section 2: New Education Policy

The New Education Policy (NEP) is a comprehensive framework for reforming the Indian education system, announced in July 2020. The NEP aims to transform the Indian education system into a more inclusive, equitable, and high-quality system that is aligned with the needs of the 21st century. The NEP has been designed after extensive consultations with stakeholders, including educators, policymakers, students, and parents.

The NEP concentrates on five key pillars, which are: (1) Access, (2) Equity, (3) Quality, (4) Affordability, and (5) Accountability. These pillars aim to provide an extensive framework for the development of the Indian education system. The first pillar focuses on providing access to education for all children, especially those from marginalised communities. The second pillar focuses on promoting equity in education, a crucial aspect for achieving social justice and inclusion. The third pillar aims to enhance the quality of education, which is essential for the country's human capital development. The fourth pillar aims to make education affordable for all, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged. Finally, the fifth pillar concentrates on promoting accountability in the education system, which is essential for ensuring transparency and efficiency.

### National Education Budget



Education Budget Breakup for Five Years

### Section 3: Inter-linkages between Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and NEP

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP) are closely interlinked, as both initiatives aim to promote self-reliance, innovation, and entrepreneurship in the country. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims to promote economic self-reliance by reducing India's dependence on imports and fostering domestic manufacturing and innovation. The NEP, on the other hand, seeks to promote a knowledge-based society that is innovative, creative, and entrepreneurial. Therefore, the two initiatives are complementary, as they both aim to encourage self-reliance and innovation in different sectors of the economy.

One of the key interlinkages between the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP) is the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation in the country. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims to promote entrepreneurship and innovation in various sectors, including agriculture, defence, and manufacturing. The NEP, on the other hand, seeks to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the education sector by equipping students with the necessary skills and knowledge to become innovators and entrepreneurs. Therefore, the two initiatives aim to promote entrepreneurship and innovation across various sectors of the economy.

Another key interlinkage between the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the NEP is the promotion of skill development in the country. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims to promote expertise in various sectors, including agriculture, defence, and manufacturing. The NEP, on the other hand, aims to promote skill development in the education sector by equipping students with the necessary skills and knowledge to become productive members of society. Therefore, the two initiatives focus on promoting skill development in different sectors of the economy.

Moreover, the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP) aim to promote the use of technology in the country. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims to encourage the use of technology in various sectors, including agriculture, defence, and manufacturing. The NEP, on the other hand, seeks to promote the use of technology in the education sector by providing students with access to modern technology and digital learning tools. Therefore, the two initiatives encourage the promotion of technology use in different sectors of the economy.

### Section 4: Challenges and Opportunities

The implementation of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP) presents challenges. One of the key challenges is the lack of adequate infrastructure and resources to implement these initiatives effectively. Both initiatives require significant investments in infrastructure, technology, and human resources, which may be a challenge for a developing country like India. Moreover, the success of these initiatives depends on effective coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders, including the government, the private sector, and civil society.

However, the implementation of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP) also presents several opportunities for India. These initiatives

have the potential to promote economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainable development in the country. They are designed to encourage self-reliance, innovation, and entrepreneurship, which are crucial for the development of a knowledge-based economy. Moreover, these initiatives have the potential to transform the Indian education system into a more inclusive, equitable, and high-quality system that is aligned with the needs of the 21st century.

### Section 5: Policy Recommendations

To ensure the effective and sustainable execution of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the NEP, the following policy recommendations are proposed:

Strengthen the coordination and collaboration between various stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and civil society, to ensure the effective implementation of these initiatives. Increase investments in infrastructure, technology, and human resources to support the implementation of these initiatives.

Promote the use of technology across various sectors of the economy, including agriculture, defence, manufacturing, and education, to foster self-reliance and innovation.

Develop partnerships and collaborations between Indian and foreign universities and research institutions to promote knowledge sharing and collaboration.

Create a conducive policy environment that fosters entrepreneurship and innovation across various sectors of the economy, including agriculture, defence, manufacturing, and education. Foster a culture of lifelong learning by promoting continuous skill development and upskilling of the workforce to meet the changing demands of the global economy.

## V. CONCLUSION

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and the National Education Policy (NEP) are two transformative initiatives aimed at promoting economic self-reliance, innovation, and entrepreneurship in India. These initiatives have the potential to transform the Indian economy and education system into a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable system that is aligned with the needs of the 21st century. However, the practical and sustainable implementation of these initiatives requires a concerted effort and collaboration between various stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and civil society. Therefore, it is essential to adopt a holistic and collaborative approach to ensure the success of these initiatives and promote sustainable development in India.

## DECLARATION

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Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate	No, this article does not require ethical approval or consent to participate, as it is based on evidence.

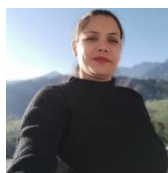


Availability of Data Material	Not relevant.
Author Contribution	I am the sole author of this article.

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**Karamdeep Kaur** working as assistant professor in Khalsa College for Women Sidhwan Khurd. I have 8 years of experience in this field. I have published two papers in international journals, two papers in Indian journals, and one paper in a book. In this paper, I aim to highlight contemporary emerging trends in the social sciences sector.

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