

ECONOMIC MIRROR



The Wealth of Nations

ATMANIRBHAR

BHARAT



Capital is that part of wealth which is devoted to obtaining further wealth.

Alfred Marshall

ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

On a national level 'Atmanirbhar' or 'self reliance' broadly means import substitution. It is a new policy for showcasing local talent and generate new employment for people. There are basically two set of objectives - reduce import or increase export and generate local employment.

→ FACTS :-

- 1) It was launched on 15th May, 2020, by our prime minister Narendra Modi.
- 2) The ministry of finance, ministry of defence, ministry of health and IT etc. These ministries will directly be involved in this policy.
- 3) The main motive of this scheme was to make India 'self-reliant India'. So that we can minimise the impact of atleast small things.

Name: Roji Bhanadwaj

Class: 3rd Sem

AIMS OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' mainly emphasised five components with this pocket, including economy, infrastructure, agriculture, vibrant democracy and demand. The main aims of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan are -

- (1) Strengthen the local manufacturing and service providers to enhance a sense of self reliance.
- (2) Improve the standard of living.
- (3) Special incentives and funds for small business and startups.
- (4) Emphasis on self reliance with a focus on land, labour, liquidity and law.
- (5) Revive every spectrum of the economy with a view to global stimulus.

Name: Pratik K. Das

Class: 5th Sem

NATURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

To achieve the goal of inclusive growth, there is needed the generation of productive and gainful employment on a massive scale. In spite of high rate of population growth in India is the main cause of unemployment problem. The problem of unemployment increases the poverty level with all attendant consequences. The problem of unemployment in India can be broadly classified as -

- 1) Rural unemployment and
- 2) Urban unemployment. Two kinds of unemployment are found in rural areas -
- 3) Seasonal unemployment and
- 4) Disguised unemployment.

Again there are two types of urban unemployment -

- 1) Industrial unemployment and
- 2) Educated unemployment.

Name: Bhagyab Das

Class: 5th Sem

Looking for a Job



BENEFITS OF SELF-RELIANT INDIA

The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' Abhiyan is likely to benefit numerous industries. These are -

1) **Primary Sector:** In this sector, agriculture, mining and fishing are the three key industries.

2) **Secondary Sector:** This sector comprises industries such as construction, manufacturing, utilities, MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) and cottage.

3) **Tertiary Sector:** This sector includes key services - from retail, tourism, banking, real estate, media and entertainment, telecommunication, to hospitality and leisure and information technology.

Name: Kanabi Lohkan

Class: 5th Sem

INDIA'S G-20 PRESIDENCY

- India holds the presidency of the G-20 from Dec 1, 2023 to Nov 30, 2024.
- The G-20 logo draws inspiration from the vibrant colours of India's national flag - Saffron, white and green & blue.
- The theme of India's G-20 presidency - "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One world, one family, one future" is drawn from the ancient Sanskrit text of the Maha Upanishad.
- India's G-20 priorities -
- Accelerating progress on SDGs.
- Multilateral institutions for the 21st century.
- Women-led development.

Name: Tanupriya Kalita

Class: 5th Sem

ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' is the mission launched by the govt. of India on 15th May, 2020, towards making India self-reliant. In March 2021, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said that the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign is not about bringing back socialism, rather the intent of such Abhiyan is to boost the 'self-factoring'. The five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat are -

- (1) Economy
- (2) Infrastructure
- (3) System
- (4) Demography
- (5) Demand

As a part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat package, the govt. decided to change the definition of small and medium sized enterprises and boosting scope for private participation in several sectors.

Name: Hiyamini Mazumdar

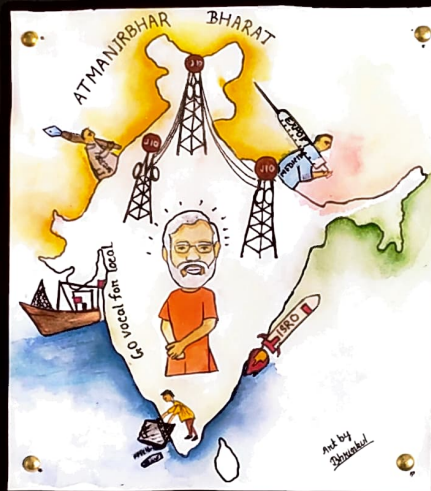
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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EMPLOYMENT

The COVID-19 pandemic in India has very severely affected both the urban and village areas. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, all over India, lockdown was announced and then the migrant labourers who were engaged in unorganised work have lost employment. The migrant labourers suffered from hunger and loss of income due to non-earning. The COVID-19 situation has triggered one of the worst economic crisis since the great depression. Out of the total employed population, 15.4 million people became unemployed due to COVID-19 pandemic and 4.6 million people were unable to work because their employer closed or lost the business due to the pandemic.

Name: Bhupali Das

Class: 5th Sem



BY
5th SEM
STUDENTS
2022-23

INAUGURATOR'S NOTE

Initiative is
full
24/7