



Adikavi Nannaya University
Department of Economics
Rajamahendravaram
&
Vikrama Simhapuri University
P. G. Centre, Kavali
Department of Economics
Jointly Organised



Webinar on

**ROLE OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN
IN INDIAN ECONOMY DURING POST COVID -
19 SCENARIO**

Coordinators

Dr. P. LAKSHMI NARAYANA
Assistant Professor &
Course coordinator
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Adikavi Nannaya University
Rajamahendravaram

Dr. P. Srinivas
Assistant Professor & Head
Department of Economics
P. G. Centre, Kavali
Vikrama Simhapuri University
Nellore.

Date : 16-06-2020 Time 10.30 A. M to 2.45 P.M

**Adikavi Nannaya University, Department of Economics
&
Vikrama Simhapuri University, P. G. Centre (Kavali), Department of Economics
Organising**

**WEBINAR ON ROLE OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN IN INDIAN
ECONOMY DURING POST COVID-19 SCENARIO**

Date: 16-06-2020

Time: 10.30 A. M to 2.45 P. M

COVID-19 crisis has caused an unprecedented collapse in economic activities across the globe and Indian economy is not an exceptional. According to International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy is expected to shrink by over 3 per cent in 2020-21, the steepest slowdown since the great depression of 1930, much worse than during the 2008–09 financial crisis. IMF has projected that the Indian economy to grow at 1.9% in 2020-21. The pandemic causes a significant impact on individual lives, Industries and businesses in the country. COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating effect on migrant workers and daily wage earners. They lost their livelihood due to lockdown and this has created issues including starvation, separation from family and no alternative forms of employment which results in lakhs of migrants have been forced to walk for days in order to reach their native places. COVID-19's impact on agriculture sector has far-reaching effects beyond food security. MSME sector that forms the backbone of the Indian economy have been the worst casualty of COVID-19 induced lockdown due to their size, scale of operation and limited financial and managerial resources. To combat the COVID-19 crisis the Govt. of India announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, an economic stimulus package of Rs. 20 lakh crore with intended objectives of interim measures such as liquidity infusion and directs cash transfers for the poor and long term reforms in growth critical sectors. The details about the package were announced by the Union Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in 5 tranches. These tranches were announced by the Finance Minister via press conferences from May 13, 2020, to May 17, 2020. The package included Rs 8 lakh crore in liquidity measures announced by the RBI. The government will also provide a 100% guarantee to Rs 3 lakh crore in small business loans. This may helpful to revive the economic activities and create new opportunities for growth in sectors like agriculture, MSMEs, Power, Coal and Mining and service sectors. In this back ground, it is proposed to organize a webinar on “Role of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan in Indian Economy during post COVID-19 Scenario”.

Objective of the Programme:

This programme aims to bring together Academicians, Professionals, Research Scholar and students from India.

The highlights of the webinar is to give opportunity researchrs and academicians and students to fulfil the following objectives.

1. Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy as a whole
2. Impact of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on growth critical sectors
3. Challenges associated with Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
4. Post COVID-19: Role of India in Global Economy

**WEBINAR ON ROLE OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN IN INDIAN
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Programme Sheet

Welcome address by : Dr. P. Srinivas & Dr. P. Lakshmi Narayana

Inaugural messages

1. Prof.M. Jagannadha Rao

Vice-Chancellor, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram

2. Prof. R. Sudarshana Rao

Vice-Chancellor, Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore

Opening remarks

1. Prof. N.R.Venkataramana Reddy, Registrar, Dr.Abdul Haq Urdu University, Kurnool
2. Prof.K.S.Ramesh, Principal, UCAC, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram

Core Speakers

1. Prof.K. Rama Mohan Rao,
Vice Chairman, AP State Council of Higher Education
2. Dr.U.Subramanyam,
Former Director, Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad
3. Prof.M.Prasad Rao, Head
Department of Economics, Andhra University
4. Prof. R. Murugesan Ramaswamy, Professor & Head,
Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility, NIRDPR, Hyderabad
5. Prof.K.Surya Rao,
ICSSR Senior Research Fellow, Dept. of Economics, Andhra University
6. Prof. C. S. N. Raju (Retd)
Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur

Valedictory Messages

1. Prof.B.Ganga Rao,
Registrar, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram
2. Prof. M. Chandraiah, Rector, Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore.
3. Prof. Ch.Srinivasa Rao, Special Officer, Vikrama Simhapuri University PG Centre,
Kavali



ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM



VIKRAMA SIMHAPURI UNIVERSITY
P.G CENTRE, KAVALI
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Organizing

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Sub - Themes:

- Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy: An Overview
- Impact of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on growth critical sectors
- Role of India in global economy during post COVID-19 scenario

Who can participate: Academicians, Administrators, Research Scholars and students from all streams of education.

How to Register : Click this link: <https://forms.gle/ivMmWUZqkziWWwNbA>

Mode of Delivery: Live web session through google meet

Hardware and Software Requirements:

- > Participant's need to download the google meet
- > A joining link will be send to the registered E-mail ID's
- > Participants should have smartphone or laptop with sufficient internet

E-Certificate: E-Certificate will be given after submission of the feedback form within one week.

Further Information Contact:

Dr.P.Srinivas-9440586837, Dr.P.Lakshmi Narayana-8125693907



Inaugural Messages by

Prof.M. Jagannadha Rao

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Principal UCAC
Adikavi Nannaya University
Rajamahendravaram

CORE SPEAKERS

Prof.K. Rama Mohan Rao

Vice Chairman
AP State Council of Higher Education

Topic:

Developing Self-reliance Economy: The Indian Perspective

Dr.U.Subramanyam

Former Director
Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad

Topic:

Post Covid-19 Indian Economic Scenario
with focus on MSMEs

Prof.M.Prasad Rao, HOD

Department of Economics
Andhra University

Topic:

Indian Government's Economic Package - An
Analysis with Emphasis on Migrant Labourers

Prof. R. Murugesan, Head
Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility
National Institute of Rural Development
& Panchayatraj, Hyderabad

Topic:

Role of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan in
strengthening rural India
during post COVID-19

Prof.K.Surya Rao

ICSSR Senior Research Fellow
Department of Economics
Andhra University

Topic:

Whether 'Self-reliant India Mission' drive
the economy as promising global economy
during post COVID-19 Scenario

Valedictory Messages by

Prof.B.Ganga Rao

Registrar
Adikavi Nannaya University
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Dr.P.Srinivas

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Dr.P.Lakshmi Narayana

Assistant Professor & Course Co-ordinator
Department of Economics
Adikavi Nannaya University
Rajamahendravaram

Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/ivMmWUZqkziWWwNbA>



Profile of Dr. K. RAMA MOHANA RAO

Dr. K. Rama Mohana Rao is presently serving as Vice Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh. He did his graduation and post Graduation in Commerce (M.Com) and Management (MBA) from Andhra University. He was awarded Ph.D. degree in 1987. Prof. Rao is an inspiring teacher for the last 37 years. He is a specialist in Marketing and particularly Services Marketing. He guided 24 Ph.D., students and 9 M.Phil., students. He wrote 10 Books and published 86 research papers in reputed International and National journals. He undertook 13 research projects funded by UGC and other public and private Organisations. Dr. Rao served in many administrative positions. He served as Principal, AU College of Arts and Commerce, Registrar of Andhra University, and Convener of Andhra Pradesh Integrated Common Entrance Test (APICET) 2016. He served as Executive Council member of Andhra University. As Coordinator of Internal Quality Assurance Cell, he designed and implemented Quality Management System in Andhra University. He is in the Academic bodies of many Universities and Research Institutions. He served as Member of Academic Council of IGNOU. He is the member of Academic Senate of Acharya Nagarjuna University. He served as Expert member in many Committees constituted by UGC, AICTE, APSCHE, etc. He is associated with NAAC and served as Chairman/ Member Coordinator of the peer teams for assessment and accreditation of many HEIs across the country. Prof. Rao organized many National Seminars, workshops, training programs in the areas of Commerce, Management, and quality assurance. He is an invited resource person for academic institutions and the industry. He has membership in professional bodies and social organisations. Prof. Rama Mohana Rao received ET (Economic Times) NOW National Education Leadership Award as Best Professor in Marketing in 2013. Recognizing his meritorious services, the Government of Andhra Pradesh presented him the State Best Teacher Award in 2015.

Profile of Dr. U. Subarmanyam

Dr. U. Subarmanyam is presently working as Consultant to one man commission headed by Sri J.C Sharma (IAS) for Andhra Pradesh Government and also working as chief consultant Telengana Study circle, Hyderabad. He is both an administrator and academician. He has completed his Ph.D. in Applied Economics from Andhra University. He is a qualified group one cadre officer and acquired various positions in his career which includes additional director social welfare department, Government of Andhra Pradesh; Special officer, Tirupati Urban Development Authority, Director A.P.Study circle, Hyderabad etc. After retirement he has joined as Director, Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad and conducted various impact evaluation studies of Government of Andhra Pradesh schemes. He has been editor for the Journal titled Asian Economic Review when he was a director of Indian Institute of Economics. He has conducted 19 research studies as a principal researcher and published 15 articles in various journal of national and international repute. He was a participant in study tours conducted by British Council on a study tour to Phlippines, Thailand,U.K. and Honkong to visit world bank assisted projects. He is a good orator and has been invited for debates conducted by various news channels on current economic topics.



BRIEF PROFILE OF Prof. M. PRASADA RAO



Prof. M. Prasada Rao, M.A., (Economics), B.L., P.G.D.A.S., and **Ph.D. from the University of SUSSEX, UK** is a Professor in the Department of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam. He completed his Ph.D. under the supervision of outstanding scholars Professor Michael Lipton, Dr. Diana Hunt and Late Pramit Caudhuri, University of Sussex as the prestigious '**Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholar**' in the world. He is a Development Economist with **36** years of experience in teaching, research and administration. He has published **10** books and **50** research papers in National and International Journals. His research interests are in the area of rural development, farm and non-farm activities related studies and employment generation in the non-farm sector, poverty eradication in rural areas and the related policy matters. He teaches Micro Economic Analysis, Macro Economic Analysis, Development Economics, International Economics, Quantitative Techniques, Computer Applications, Law and Economics. He has international experience as Post-graduate **Senate Representative**, University of Sussex, U.K. (1992-93). He was given '**Dr. Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan Award**' for Best Academician for the year 2007. He was awarded '**Brightman award**' by Jattu Bhavana Samakhya Samajika Ashram, Parvathipuram in its anniversary on 01-05-2003 and also bagged '**Man of the Decade Award-2019**' by Alliance Clubs International, '**Best Researcher Award**' by Andhra University in 2006 and also is the recipient of '**State Best Teacher Award-2014**' by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Currently, he is the **Head, Department of Economics & Honorary Director, UGC Centre for SAARC Studies, Andhra University**. He successfully served as **RECTOR, Andhra University** for 1 year (2018 to 2019). Before that he also served as **Honorary Director**, Population Research Centre (PRC), (established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India), Andhra University for 7 years (2005-2012). As Head of PRC, he conducted a number of field based studies in population, health and family welfare. He served as Nodal Officer to the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh from 1-07-2019 to 23-11-2019. He also served as **Honorary Director, A.P. Study Circle**, Visakhapatnam. 11 candidates under his able guidance have been awarded Ph.D. Degrees by Andhra University and 3 candidates including 1 PDF scholar have submitted their dissertations for the Award of Ph.D. Degrees. He has extended his research activities as Ph.D. / D.Lit thesis adjudicator for different State & Central Universities in India. He was a Member of Academic Senate, Andhra University. He was also a member of both the **Finance Committee & Executive Council of Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS)**. He is the editor of the Journal 'South Asian Affairs'. He has also acted as Chairman, PG Board of Studies in Economics, Andhra University. He successfully served as a member of both the **Executive Council and Finance Committee of Andhra University**, from 04-02-2016 to 23-11-2019.

Prof. R. Murugesan Ramasamy

Prof. R. Murugesan Ramasamy is one of the senior professor in National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD & PR), Hyderabad. Presently he is the head for Centre for Corporate Responsibility in NIRD & PR, Hyderabad. He has completed his Ph.D. in Economics. He has started his career as a research associate in Pondicherry University and later he has joined in NIRD & PR as Assistant Professor in 1993 and been elevated to professor. His job roles include Research, conducting training programmes for rural development officials of central and state governments, Non Government organizations and voluntary organizations and also foreign officials from rural development department; taking up impact evaluation studies of various rural development programmes being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and also taking up consultancy projects. He has conducted 21 international training programmes and 241 national training programmes during his career in NIRD & PR. His research areas of specializations include Corporate Social Responsibility, Micro Enterprise Development, Technology Transfer, Youth Development, Local finances and village adoption. He has completed 49 research projects and published 52 research article in various national and international journals. Prof. R. Murugesan has guided 7 Ph.D. Students. As a part of his job, Prof. R. Murugesan has visited 7 countries including Afganisthan, Bangladesh, Malasia, Nepal, Srilanka and Thailand.

Profile OF Prof. K. Surya Rao

Prof. Surya Rao Kappagantula presently associated with the Department of Economics, Andhra University as ICSSR Senior Research Fellow.

Earlier, he served the P.G Courses & Research Center, D.N.R College for more than 37 years at various capacities as Lecturer, Reader, Professor, HOD, Director P.G Courses and Principal of the College and retired during August 2018 on attaining the age of superannuation.

Prof. Rao is the recipient of AP State Best Teacher Award during 2012 and there are some distinctions to his credit.

As Research Supervisor he has produced 6 Ph.D's and 7 M.Phils.

Prof. Rao authored 6 textbooks of which Himalaya Published 2 books at PG level, Telugu Academy published 2 books at Degree level and CBSE published 2 books at Plus two level.

He has Published about research 40 papers published in International and National level journals. He also attended and presented Research papers in about 65 national and International Seminars/Conferences.

Prof Rao also visited USA and Sri Lanka and presented research papers in International conferences.

Lecture - I

DEVELOPING SELF RELIANCE ECONOMY: THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

PROF. K. RAMA MOHANA RAO,

Vice Chairman, A. P State Council of Higher Education

When we talk about self-reliant India Atma nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan it is not a new concept, if we look at the historical evidences this philosophy was considered as the most desirable model of economic development in India way back in 1940s they wanted India should go on these lines when we get independence at that time, the most propagator of this model that is self-reliant concept none other than our great leader freedom fighter Mahatma Gandhi. Who propagated Swadeshi movement, basically to promote cottage and small scale sector, now we are calling it MSME, this idea taken up by the Indian planners very well after achieving independence so they have try to develop an economic model identifying the three key growth sectors for the foundations of the Indian economy. The one is primary sector, second one is secondary sector and another one is tertiary sector. Primary sector is being agriculture and animal husbandry that was given a top priority followed by industry and service sectors. So the successive five year plans focussed on balancing the growth of the three sectors, of course the agriculture was given top priority and all of us have witnessed a tremendous change has been taken place in agricultural scenario. At the time of independence we have shortage of food grains and it continue for ten more years with the shortage of food grains but the successful implementation of green revolution we could able to reach to the comfortable position and today the population has grown to 130 crores still we have food surplus in India in this regard tremendous self-reliance we have achieved in agricultural sector then it comes to industry governments has taken the responsibility of establishing large scale industry and public sector and they were successful in that and public sector companies really developed a sound foundation for industrial development and the service sector also grown simultaneously along with these two sectors. But when its come to the post 1970s the development of heavy industries and strategic sectors neglected by the successive governments. So they have not considerations taken into the industrial revolutions and they just wanted to private sector will to do the wanted private sector and foreign companies to come and establish in India. Private sector did not focus on building heavy industry at large scale and particularly in strategic areas. So in that process Indian industrial sector was characterised by low productivity, low quality, low technology and non-competitive organisations in the world market. The most pathetic issue

happened in India is that India completely missed third industrial revolution no sensible efforts were made by the successive governments and economic planners. When the entire world is catching up with the computer and technology we have not done, focussed only on software professionals not the manufacturing activity, the electronic goods, microprocessors, personnel computers, mobiles, all these products we don't have any kind of respectable industrial ways. We start importing all these things and became big market for all the third industrial revolution countries. And we have followed a protective development model for long period, which contributed a slow economic growth in GDP, entry barriers in foreign companies and greater dependence on internal debt to savings of the people created a gap in creating international relations and international trade. Further if we look at steep rise in crude oil prices and huge deficit in Balance of payments in 1990 forced the government to introduce the reforms in 1991. If we consider a game changer for the economic policy of 1991 it gave up the conventional economic model self-reliance balanced regional development. But opened up the economy by introducing the LPG model this dependency model facilitated to more FDIs and MNCs at large scale into the economy. So with this growth cycle picked up speed and along with that the rich poor divide took place, imbalance in development process, importing on dependency export of raw materials on large scale these are all the results of 1991 new economic policy. So we have been passing through this kind of model past 30 years three decades and now big break has come that is COVID -19. It is global pandemic, so all the countries in the world forced to look back their economic models and development models and re design taking into consideration the international scenario. So from this point of view if we look at the current scenario exports not so impressive, imports dependency increasing year by year balance of payment now it is negative, industrial production as well as growth rate are marginal, agricultural production surplus but growth rate is lost sometimes it is negative sometimes marginally positive, service sector performance and growth rates are good enough and due to Covid- 19 industrial growth and service sector growth is likely to be negative and many rating organisations are predicting that it will be negative growth rate in India to the extent of five percent negative growth rate. This is the scenario it is very glooming and very serious attempt to rebuild the economy and to put it on track at this level the government introduced the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan with 20 lac crore rupees package whether it is a package or programme that is decided by later because many people criticised this call it as a package but over and above we look at Gandhiji model in villages small scale and cottage industries picked up, the greater push is given to the MSMEs and again coming into the roots though agriculture gets self reliance if we look at the farmer condition they are not impressive. We could not able to marketability of agricultural

products. We could not able to ensure the right kind of things for farmers and throughout the country over the years farmer suicide cases are increasing. Now the government responded sensibly for the agricultural development and farmer welfare, focus is on food processing industries again to importance given to agricultural sector and agri infrastructural development. They have amended the essential commodities Act. And opened up many of the agricultural products from the condition allowed to private sector to develop agri marketing infrastructure. And farmers are permitted to sell their produce anywhere in India. The wonderful slogan coined that is *ek bharat shresta bharat*.

Now we have to jump the farming technologies to make natural farming people make healthy, to make people immune system strong any kind of health related issues. The healthy India will be a strong India and that makes with economies stronger. So organic farming is a viable industry we have to develop. Strengthening public sector, so many public sector organisations faced threat were demoralise and stand upon privatisation, [public sector can make only self reliant in India. There must be a strong viable public sector, well managed public sector. And promote a balanced consumption and saving habits. We have promoted last three decades' consumption related activities through our economic policies, now it is a time to balance consumption and saving. And most important challenge is development of skill human resources. We proudly saying the concept of demographic dividend and India is a largest group of young persons and we will continue to be another decade so then how we really having skill human resource in the country. Are we really skill them say statistics are very clear whether it is in technology or other areas the vast majority of human resource are not skilled enough to take employment either any sector. So all the universities and educational institution has to realise what industry is looking for, society is looking for so there is a huge gap huge gap in understanding, attitudes, perceptions and the abilities that need to be filled up. And the other important area is research and development, India is very poor in this aspect. Any country in the world without research and development never go, so it makes dependents on other countries for technology and other aspects.

Late Bharat Ratna Abdul Kalam propagated PURA (providing urban amenities in rural areas) we should arrest the migration of the rural people to urban areas when we provide amenities and infrastructure facilities provide in rural areas whatever that available in urban areas so automatically it will have a strong village structure and strong village economy and infrastructure development the government has realised and allocating lot of funds to it, but it should happen in right areas. Priorities of infrastructure is very important. So we have to accept

fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0) which focusses on digitalisation, the government unfortunately propagating habituation of digitalisation, but digitalisation require huge infrastructure facilities , digital infrastructure and that need to be created and that ned to be strengthened and this is another challenge and one more area is social and financial inclusion the constitution of the country propagating equity and equality and which is big concern during the last three decades as mentioned already there was huge divide between rich and poor and many social sectors are neglected and we have rich society and small society taking all the advantages and resources of the country and poor social segment and which is under prevailed they are short of all the resources, they are suffering a lot. In a country like India we have seen now that about 30-35 crore population are not having the food during the COVID-19, so that is hand to mouth situation. It is very big issue and which need to be addressed very seriously. Whatever that kind of model that we planned it should reflect social and financial inclusion so with this opinions and ideas thank you all for giving me this wonderful opportunity.

Lecture - II

POST COVID 19 INDIAN ECONOMIC SCENARIO WITH FOCUS ON MSMEs

Dr. U. SUBRAHMANYAM
Former Director,
Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad

Post-Covid – Indian Economic Scenario

- World is battling with Modern Horrors like Corona Pandemic, which brought entire world to a stand still
- A challenging Task for Global economy and a testing time for India's ability to cope with the crisis
- Human Life Comes first, Money is secondary
- If no advance action is taken timely it may mean an economic collapse
- the post-pandemic world will wake up to a new trading culture. pandemic has battered all sectors of the economy, with the MSMEs among the worst-hit.
- The Crisis & Opportunities
- Economists predict a severe Global Economic Recession in which both Advanced economies as well as Emerging economies will show contraction
- This is 4th Recession since Independence, and first after the economic reforms taken up in 1991
- Earlier recessions took place in 1958,1966 and 1986 and for each time it was due to monsoon failure that hit agriculture, then it was sizable part of the economy

CRISIL REPORT

- First Quarter (Q1) of 2020-21 – 25 per cent contraction and overall 5 per cent for the fiscal
- In real terms contraction would be 10 per cent of GDP because of the lockdown
- The contraction this time would be greater than the earlier economic down turn seen in 2008-09

- First Quarter is the worst affected with complete wash out of Non-agricultural Economy, Education and Tourism and Travel which see a big hit with job loss and income decline, the sectors being the major employers
- In Pre-Pandemic period Indian Economy was already experiencing economic challenges with slower Growth rate in last 3 decades and new set of economic challenges due to lock down
- The lock down leaves many sectors under tatters

Recovery:

- Dr.K.V.Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser, Govt. of India bets on a nice V-shaped contraction, then a sharp recovery. It's a temporary shock and different type of recovery
- “Barua” bats for a ‘SWOOCH’ due to lack of co-ordination among states, labour shortage and income declines, which hit both demand and supply

MSMEs

- Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, the back bone of the Economy, provide major employment compared to large scale Industry
- In a global supply chains, China plays pivotal role for Indian and its MSMEs, largely dependent on Chinese raw material, intermediate/capital goods
- Indian Drug makers source almost 70 percent of the ingredients from Chinese factories and China goods worth 30 billion \$
- Lockdown of China and India for longer periods led to shrinkage of exports, cessation of production, and uncertainty of consumption

MSMEs – Government Package: May 12th,2010

- Emergency Loaning facilities : Rs 3.00 Lakh Cr.

for Businesses incl. MSMEs (Before October,2020}

Collateral, free and automatic

- Subordinate Debt for Stressed :Rs 20,000 Crore

MSMEs (as an Equity)

- Fund of Funds for MSMEs : Rs 50,000 Crore

(For start ups as equity)

Classification of MSMEs According to new Guidelines

MSME (TYPE)	Existing Limit (Plant Machinery)	Limits prescribed as New guidelines of covid – 19 Package
Micro Enterprises	Rs. 25 Lac	Upto Rs. 1 Crore + Turn over upto Rs. 5 Crore
Small scale Enterprises	>Rs. 25 lac to Rs. 5 Crores	Rs. 10 Crore + Turn over upto Rs. 50 Crores
Medium Enterprises	Rs. 5 Crore to Rs. 10 Crores	Rs. 20 Crores + Turnover upto 100 crores.

WHAT IT MEANS, HOW MANY, AND WHERE THEY STAND

CHART 1: DEFINITION OF MSME

Classification	Manufacturing Enterprise*	Service Enterprise*
Micro	Up to Rs 25 lakh	Up to Rs 10 lakh
Small	Above Rs 25 lakh to Rs 5 cr	Above Rs 10 lakh to Rs 2 crore
Medium	Above Rs 5 cr to Rs 10 cr	Above Rs 2 cr to Rs 5 cr

*Manufacturing Enterprise: investment in plant & machinery;
Service Enterprise: investment in equipment

CHART 2: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MSMEs (IN LAKH)

Activity category	Rural	Urban	Total	Share
Manufacturing	114.14	82.50	196.65	31%
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36%
Other services	102.00	104.85	206.85	33%
Electricity*	0.03	0.01	0.03	—
All	324.88	309.00	633.88	100%

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

CHART 3: ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN MSME SECTOR (IN LAKH)

Broad activity category	Rural	Urban	Total	Share
Manufacturing	186.56	173.86	360.41	32%
Trade	160.64	226.54	387.18	35%
Other services	150.53	211.69	362.22	33%
Electricity*	0.06	0.02	0.07	—
All	497.78	612.10	1109.89	100%

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

CHART 4: DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES CATEGORY-WISE (IN LAKH)

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share
Rural	324.09	0.78	0.01	324.88	51%
Urban	396.43	2.53	0.04	309.00	49%
All	630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88	100%

CHART 6: SEGMENT-WISE NPA

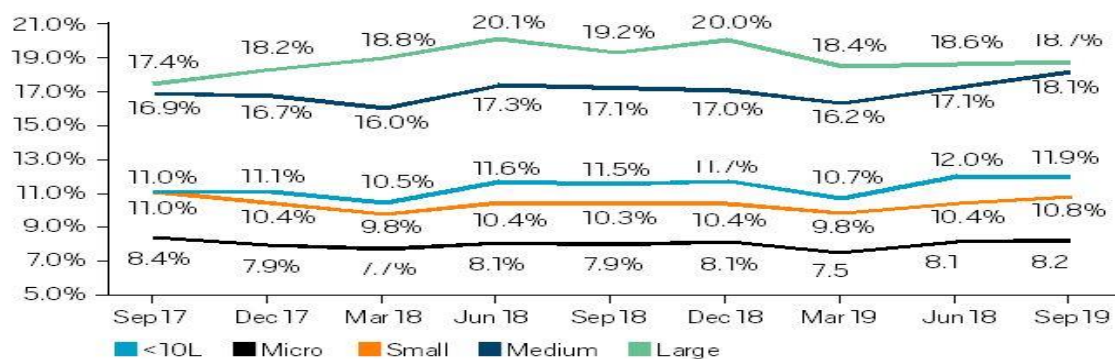
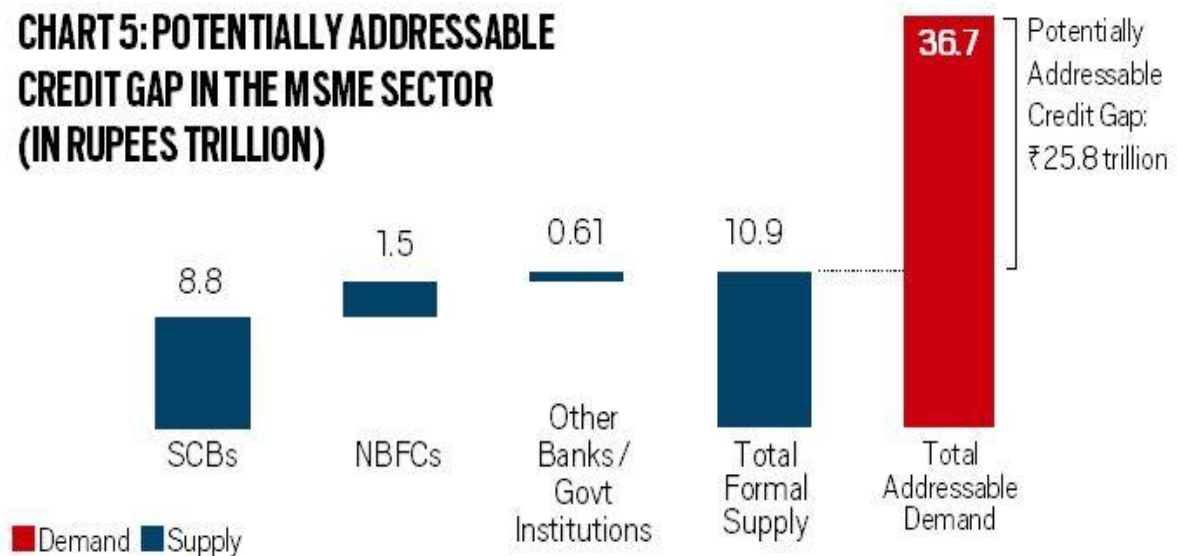


CHART 5: POTENTIALLY ADDRESSABLE CREDIT GAP IN THE MSME SECTOR (IN RUPEES TRILLION)



Main Hurdles for MSMEs

Working Capital

Debt trap

Lack of World Class Infrastructure

Dependency on Supply Chains by way of Imports

Insufficient Market Research, Linkages and Design inputs

Research & Development

Lack of skilled workforce

Make In India

- Announced by NDA Govt. in 2014
- India to become Manufacturing Hub of the World
- Aim to Create 100 Million Jobs by 2022
- Labour Intensive Manufacturing is Important (India Emp Report)

’ 100 per cent FDI in 25 sectors identified

National Manufacturing Policy 2011

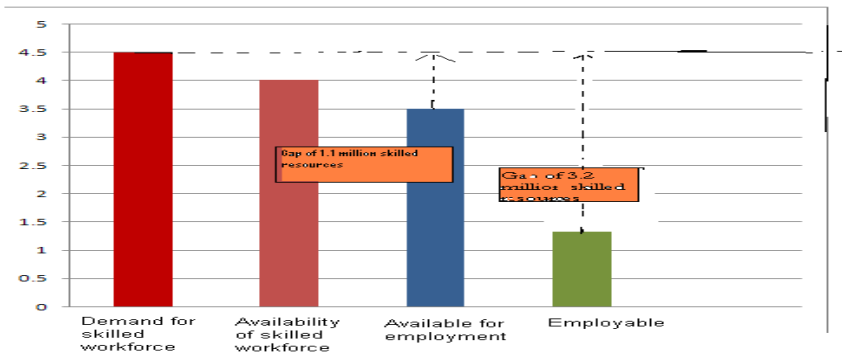
The objective of National Manufacturing Policy is to increase the sectoral share of GDP to 25% by 2022

But the share of Manufacturing sector to GDP has fallen down to 15 per cent in 2019-20 (A.E)

Sectors Identified by GOI under

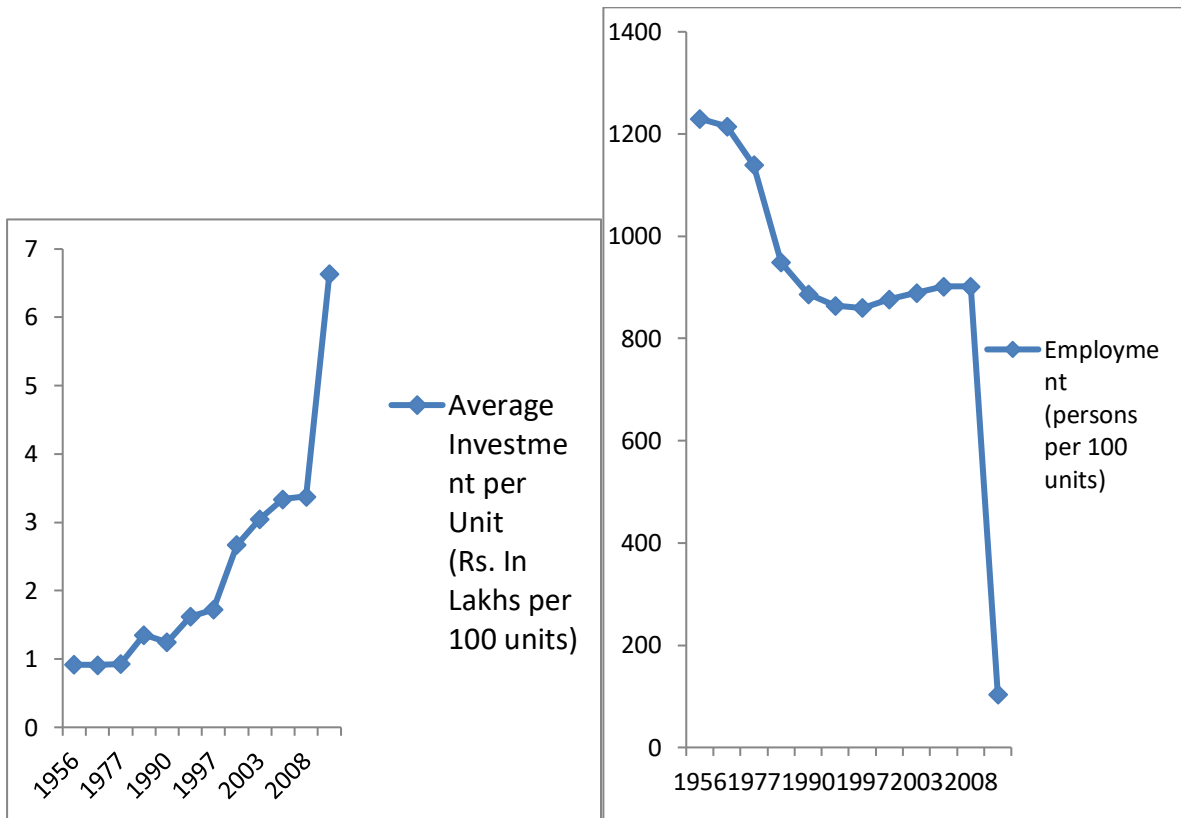
1. Automobiles
2. Railways
3. Tourism and hospitality
4. Pharmaceuticals
5. Mining
6. Thermal power
7. Space and astronomy
8. Leather
9. Electronic systems
10. IT & business process management.
11. Oil & gas
12. Garment and textile industry
13. Shipping and ports
14. Wellness
15. Defense manufacturing
16. Aviation
17. Electrical machinery
18. Construction
19. Roads & highways
20. Automobile components
21. Chemicals
22. Entertainment and media
23. [Biotechnology](#)
24. Food processing
25. Renewable energy

Projected shortfall in skilled Human Resource availability till 2015



Per unit Investment and Employment in MSME Sector
average Investment per Unit (Rs. In Lakhs per 100 units)

Employment (persons per 100 units)



Share of Manufacturing Sector to GDP & Employment(%)

Country	Period	GDP share	Employment
Japan	1970	36	27
China	2005	32.3	15.9
Taiwan	1990	33.3	32.0
Indonesia	2004	28.1	11.8
South Korea	2000	29	23.3
Thailand	2007	35.6	15.1
India	2011-12	15.7	12.8

Historical Experience

Agriculture

Industry

Services

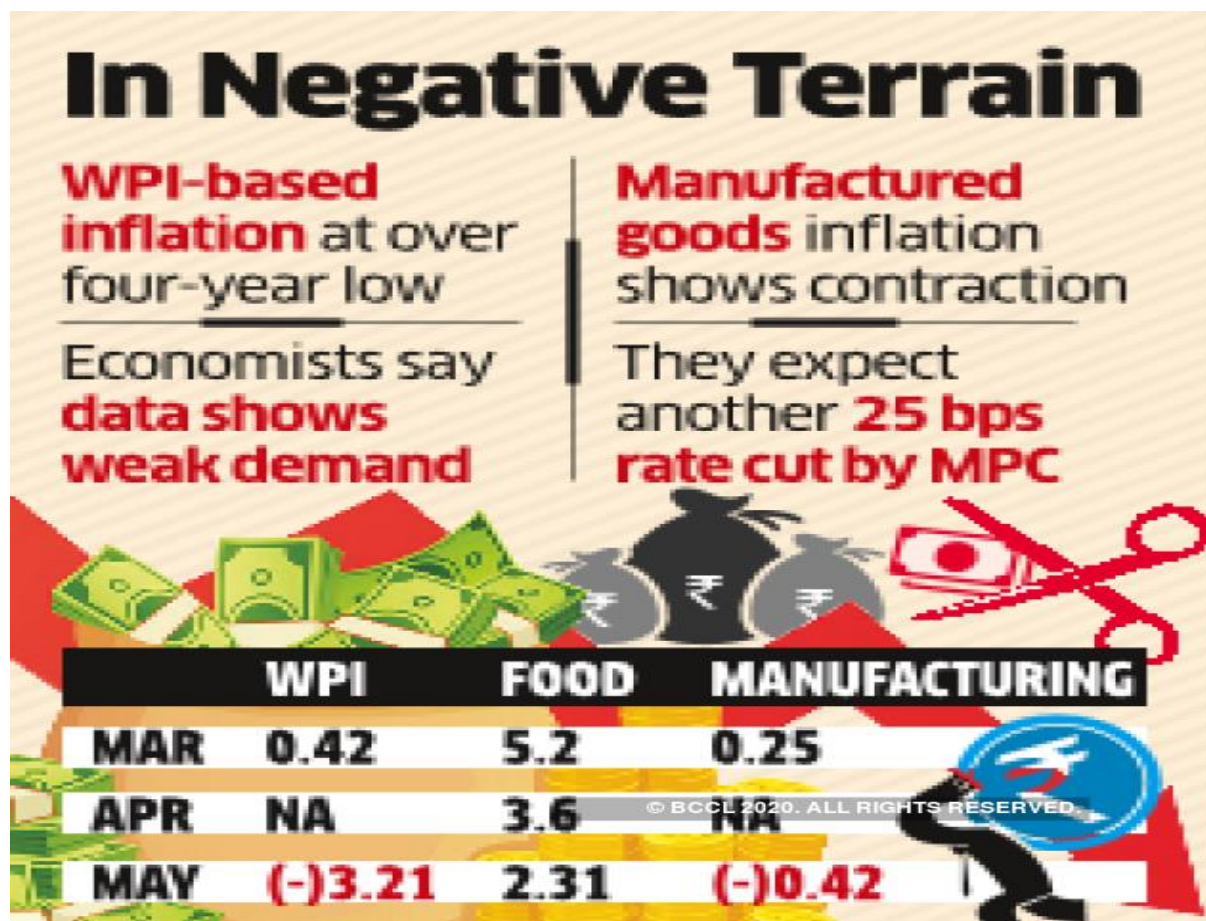
From the Table above it is seen that Japan , Korea and Taiwan improved Manufacturing sector along with Higher Employment

In China, Thailand and Indoneasia because of late Industrialization improved Manufacturing but not Employment

Hence Employment in Manufacturing today is not as it was in earlier years because they outsource them from Services

Hence Employment counted earlier as ,manufacturing is now servicing

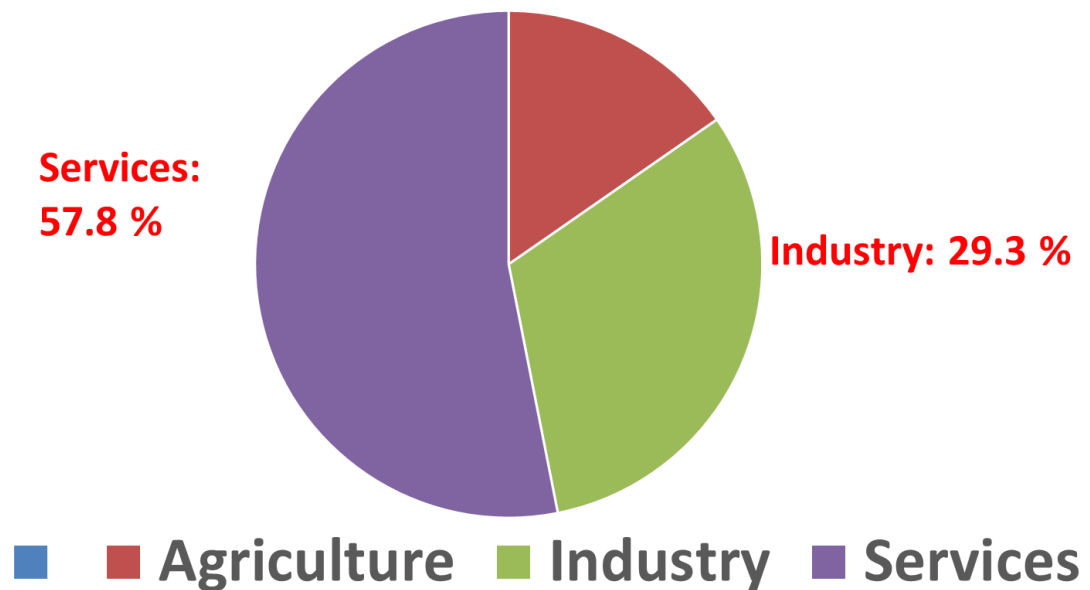
Manufacturing today less Direct and More Indirect employment In India this sector is more capital intensive rather than Labour Intensive



Sectoral Share in GVA (Percentage)

	2009-10 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2018-19	2018-19	2019-20
Agriculture	18.3	17.4	16.1	13.9
Industry	32.3	29.6	29.6	29.3
Services	49.4	52.9	54.3	57.8

Share of GDP to Sectors: Agriculture, Industry & Services 2019-20



Infrastructure

- NIP : The Government launched the National Infrastructure Pipeline on 31st December, 2019 with an outlay of Rs.103 lakh crores. It consists of more than 6500 projects across sectors and are classified as per their size and stage of development.

- These new projects will include housing, safe drinking water, access to clean and affordable energy, healthcare for all, world-class educational institutes, modern railway stations, airports, bus terminals, metro and railway transportation, logistics and warehousing, irrigation projects, etc. NIP envisions improving the “ease of living” for each individual citizen in the country. It will also bring in generic and sectoral reforms in development operation and maintenance of these infrastructure projects.
- A huge employment opportunity in construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure. National Skill Development agency will give special thrust to infrastructure and skill focussed development opportunities.
- Accelerated development of highways will be undertaken. This will include development of 2500 km access control highways, 9000 Km of economic corridors, 2000 Km of coastal and land port roads and strategic highways.
- Delhi-Mumbai express highway and two other packages will be completed by 2023, Chennai-Bangalore also be started.
- Indian Railways will set up a large solar power capacity alongside the rail tracks, on the land owned on the railways. (4) station re-development projects and operation of 150 passenger trains would be done through PPP mode. The process of inviting private participation is underway.
- Inland Waterways receive a boost in the last five years. The “Jalvikasmarg” on National Water way-1 will be completed. Further, the 890 Km Dhubri-Sadiya connectivity will be done by 2022. An amount of Rs.1.70 lakh crore for transport infrastructure in 2020-21.
- Discounts under financial stress for which, the Ministry intends to promote smart and to replace conventional energy meters in the next 3 years with an option for the consumers to choose the supplier and rate.

Lecture - III

Indian Government's Economic Package – An Analysis with Emphasis on Migrant Labourers

Prof. M. Prasada Rao, Head
Department of Economics
Andhra University – Visakhapatnam

ABSTRACT

We know the whole world is shock entire world talking about the Corona virus pandemic thousands of migrant workers lost their lively hood overnight and became home lessm, the immediate challenge is faced by these migrant workers related to food, wages, shelter and health and anxiety about all these issues many migrant workers forced to push from cities to their own native places. Many of the people lost their lives due to hunger, hardships, accidents and vulnerability. Due lock down announced by governments many migrant workers stuck up at railway stations, bus stations, state boarders, district boarders etc. no public transport in this summer nutritional insecurity is another challenge for migrant labourers. Agricultural migration also affected mainly SC and ST categories. Agriculture and supply chain impacted due to migrant labourers due to interrupting harvesting activities in Rabi season. Commercial crops are drastically hit due to shortage of labourers. In this situation Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced 20 lac crore rupees economic package with the name of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, it is equallent to ten percent of the GDP on 4th May to relief to the people and fight the problems facing by the country on different sectors to combat the economic problems caused by the COVID – 19 pandemic. Detailing upon the second tranche of measures under the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan', Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Wednesday, announced government's plans aimed at migrant workers and poorer sections of the country. The finance minister announced the extension of provision of free food grains to those who do not hold public distribution system (PDS) cards under the state and centre. Ms Sitharaman said that the government will provide 5 kgs of rice or wheat per person and one kg of chana (chickpea) per family for the next two months.

The government will be spending Rs. 3,500 crore towards this measure and believes that it will aid 8 crore non-PDS card holders, Ms Sitharaman said, adding that the implementation would be carried out by state governments.

The government also launched the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' initiative, under which a ration card holder will be able to draw the allocated ration from anywhere in the country, irrespective of where the person hails from.

Moreover, the government also said that it will soon launch an affordable rental housing scheme for migrant workers. The scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana will provide housing at an affordable rent, Ms Sitharaman said.

Biggest challenge is that how to maintain social distance for the migrants criticism of the package is centre would spending less than two percent. Remaining amount is giving by the names of various schemes by giving loans etc. measures such as cash transfer is the only measure is the need of the hour.

Lecture - IV

ROLE OF ATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN IN STRENGTHENING RURAL INDIA DURING POST COVID – 19

Prof. R. Murugesan Rangaswamy, Head
Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility
National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj,
Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Atmanirbhar bharat Abhiyan is a Sanskrit word, Prime Minister Modi consider this programme as a bold reform, new origin of growth, main objective of this programme is this to mitigate the effect of COVID -19 particularly rural areas. On 12th may, 2020 special economic programme comprehensive package announced by government of India that is equivalent to 10 percent of the GDP. On 14th of May 2020 Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman madam announced farmers and credit package and another day she announced another package for agriculture these two package covers 42 percent of the total package, for the context of rural how far this amount will reach, in general view majority of the amount given to the MSME sector, apart from agricultural package, matsya sampada yojana, animal husbandry, including agriculture and allied sectors more than enough. MGNREGA IS massive programme, it is covering employment at least minimum 100 days to every village. It will be increase for another 200 days. Allocation should provide for employment programmes. In the context of development of rural areas prime minister care fund is also spending through various private agencies. Covid 19 impact in rural areas much on Land labour, liquidity of cash, agri business and reverse migration. This package has given much importance to provision food packages and relief measures but, how it will reach to the farmers yet to be study. Ease of doing business agribusiness also needed, integrated global value added is also needed. Network online business also possible. Planning at grass root level, convergence of the people etc definitely this will be good programme, swadeshi model is also useful and competitiveness should encourage. Reverse migration is also these programmes will be appreciable. Compare with world countries japan, and other countries we are in fourth position.

Lecture - V

Whether 'Self-reliant India Mission' Drive the Economy as Promising Global Economy During Post Covid Scenario?

Prof. Surya Rao. Kappagantula*
Senior Research Fellow, ICSSR
Andhra University

Well, if we recall in the pre Covid period, lot of discussion was done relating to slow down of global economy and some economists even expressed that the slowdown may lead to economic recession. It is at this juncture, some policy makers as well as economists expressed that when compared with other countries, India has bright prospects so that it will emerge as promising global economy. Such wishful thinking may be based on relatively good macroeconomic performance of India in terms of growth rate, domestic saving - investment rates, Make in India initiatives, demographic dividend etc. But economic conditions deteriorated further, lives and livelihood effected in all most all countries across the globe due to spread of Coronavirus something like adding fuel to fire.

Coronavirus and Global Growth:

The IMF's estimate of the global economy growing at -3 per cent in 2020 due to Coronavirus – 19 pandemic is an outcome far worse than the 2009 global financial crises. Economies such as the USA, Japan, UK, Germany, France, [Italy](#) and [Spain](#) are expected to contract this year by 5.9, 5.2, 6.5, 7, 7.2, 9.1 and 8 per cent respectively. Advanced economies have been hit harder, and together they are expected to grow by -6 per cent in 2020. Emerging markets and developing economies are expected to contract by -1 per cent. China's GDP dropped by 36.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2020, while South Korea's output fell by 5.5 per cent. The cumulative loss to global GDP over 2020 and 2021 from the pandemic crisis could be around 9 trillion dollars, greater than the economies of Japan and Germany, combined. This is a truly global crisis as no country is spared.

The Indian economy was, as it is, going through a sluggish phase ever since demonetization and GST was implemented. GDP forecast for 2019-20 was revised downwards from an optimistic 7.5 to 5.4%. India's quarterly GDP was estimated to a decline of over nine percent between April and June 2020. This was a decrease from a 3.1 percent growth in the

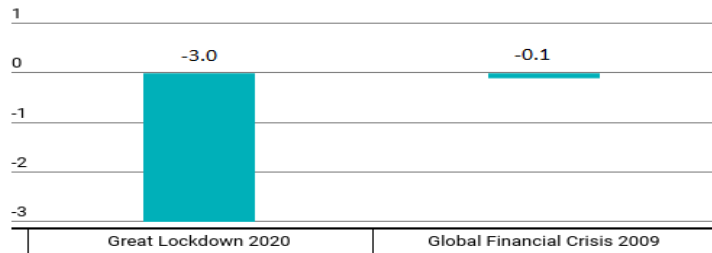
beginning of 2020. Acuite Ratings & Research Ltd estimated that the lockdown will cost the Indian economy to the tune of USD 4.64 billion per day (Rs 35000 crore/day)

* ICSSR Senior Research Fellow, Dept. of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

The Great Lockdown

The world economy will experience the worst recession since the Great Depression.

(real GDP growth, year-on-year percent change)



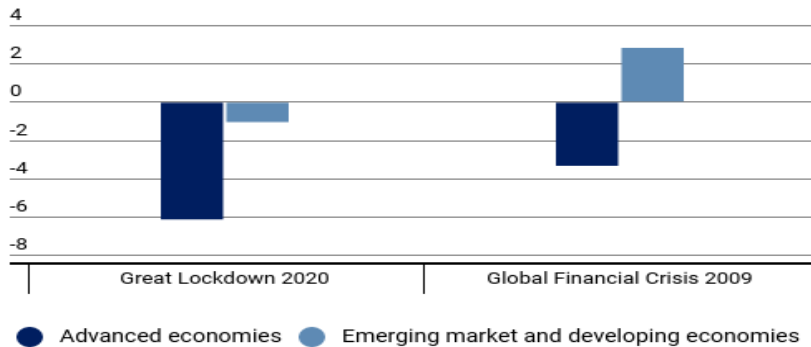
Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

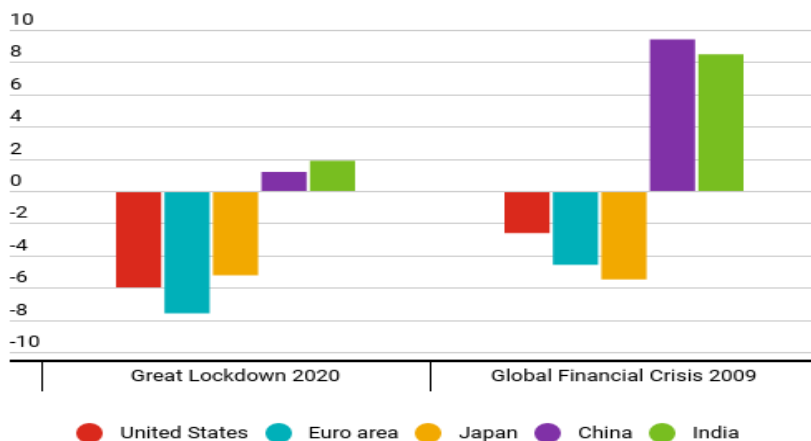
Global crisis

Both advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies are in recession. Major economies have also been significantly downgraded.

(real GDP growth, year-on-year percent change)



(real GDP growth, year-on-year percent change)



Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*.

Note: For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, with FY2020/2021 starting in April 2020. India's growth is 0.5 percent in 2020 based on the calendar year.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Against this backdrop, in order to help protect industry, business and people many countries announced stimulus packages. India also announced a stimulus package titled as 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' which means Self-reliant India Mission. Now the question is whether the initiatives of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' really help drive the economy as promising global economy during post covid scenario? SWOT analysis is being attempted to make the analysis.

I. Strengths of Indian Economy:

Reasonably higher growth rate and good domestic capital formation are identified to be the strength of Indian economy amidst slowdown of global economy.

Growth Rate and GDCF as % of GDP rates

Country	Growth Rate*	GDCF as % GDP**
USA	2.25	21
UK	1.92	17
Japan	1.39	24
Germany	2.13	21
Ireland	6.38	23
China	7.79	42
India	7.02	29

*Average values (2010-18); ** Data relating to 2018 only

- Average growth rate of during this decade 2010-18 is noticed to be slightly less than that of China, but more than 3 times compared to USA, 3.25 times more than Germany, 3.5 times more than UK, 5 times more than Japan.
- GDCF as % of GDP is more than that of USA, UK, Japan, Germany and Ireland, but 13 per cent less than that of China.

II. Service Sector Growth:

Service sector growth is identified to be a good driver of economic growth of India.



Note: WTO – World Trade Organisation

- India's services sector covers a wide variety of activities such as trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social and personal services, and services associated with construction. By 2018, 31.45 per cent of India's employed population is working in the services sector.
- Service Sector has contributed 54.17 per cent of India's Gross Value Added at current price in 2018-19 and experienced compound annual growth rate of 6.96% between 2012-19
- Services sector is the largest recipient of FDI in India with inflows of US\$ 80.67 billion between April 2000 and December 2019.
- India's earnings from medical tourism could exceed US\$ 9 billion by 2020.
- Government of India has launched the National Broadband Mission with an aim to provide Broadband access to all villages by 2022.
- Under the Mid-Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), the Central Government increased incentives provided under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) by two per cent.
- Government of India is working to remove many trade barriers to services and tabled a draft legal text on Trade Facilitation in Services to the WTO in 2017.
- Services sector growth is governed by both domestic and global factors. The Indian facilities management market is expected to grow at 17 per cent CAGR between 2015 and 2020 and surpass the US\$19 billion mark supported by booming real estate, retail, and hospitality sectors.
- By 2023, healthcare industry is expected to reach US\$ 132 billion. India's digital economy is estimated to reach US\$ 1 trillion by 2025. By end of 2023, India's IT and business services sector is expected to reach US\$ 14.3 billion with 8 per cent growth.

Weaknesses of Indian Economy:

I. Low FDI, Higher Debt, Unfavourable Trade and lower labour Participation rates are identified to be weaknesses of Indian economy.

FDI and Trade as % of GDP and Labour force Participation

Country	FDI as % of GDP*	Debt as % of GDP**	Exports as % of GDP*	Imports as % of GDP*	Trade as % of GDP*	Labour force Participation*
USA	1.85	94.00	12.79	15.92	28.70	51.39
UK	3.37	99.67	29.32	30.73	60.05	57.83
Japan	0.29	186.19	16.45	16.86	33.31	43.66
Germany	2.28	77.00	45.85	39.54	85.39	50.12
Ireland	26.79	107.34	112.35	91.31	203.66	49.64
China	2.56	37.69	23.12	20.74	47.74	50.41
India	1.70	58.20	21.93	25.81	43.86	31.50

- FDI as % of GDP is noticed to be only more than that of Japan, but relatively less than that of other select advanced countries.
- Debt as % of GDP is though comparatively more by about 20 per cent compared to China, but very much less than other select countries.
- Exports as % of GDP is found to be relatively more than that of USA and Japan, but less than that of UK, Germany and Ireland. However, compared to China exports as % of GDP is just less than about one per cent.
- Imports as % of GDP more than USA and Japan by about 10 per cent, more than China by 5 per cent, while comparatively less than that of UK, Germany and Ireland.
- Trade as % of GDP relatively higher than that of USA, but comparatively less than the select countries.
- Labour participation rate is noticed to be the least, when compared to all the select countries including China.

II. Corruption Index:

Rampant corruption at various levels is said to be an important deterrent that effects Foreign investments and MNCs entering in to Indian industry/business. It is pertinent to note that India slipped two positions to 80th in the index while it was at 78th in the previous year's ranking. India's total score was 41 and managed to secure 80th rank. Surprisingly, China also stood at the same position. According to the Global Corruption Perception Index, two-third countries' score is less than 50 and the average score is 43.

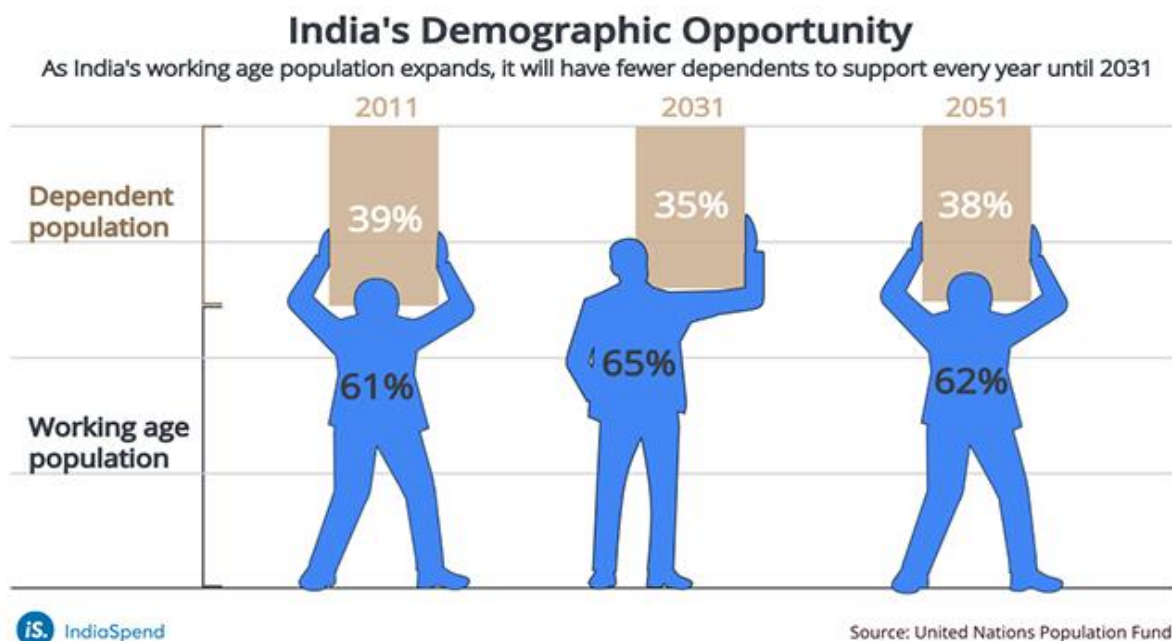
Corruption Perception Index and Rankings

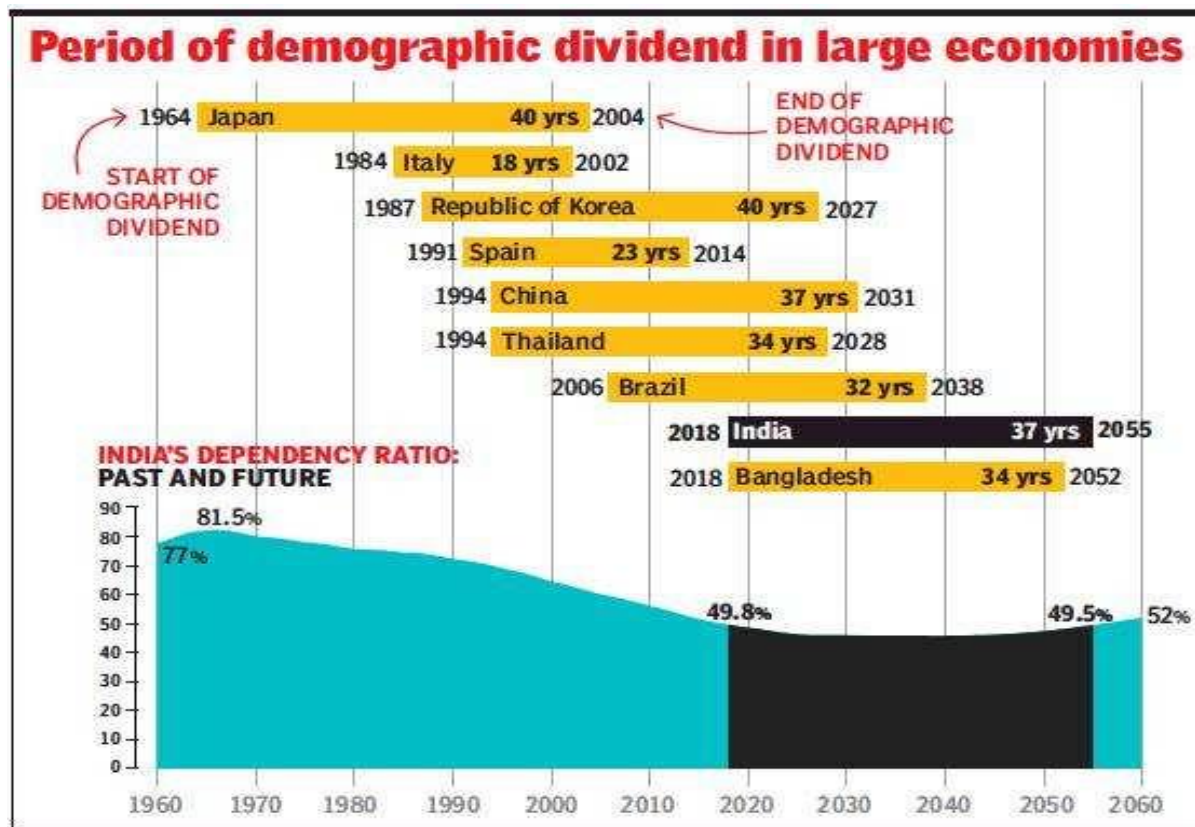
Country	Rank	Score
Denmark, New Zealand	1	87
Finland	3	86
Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland	4	85
Norway	7	84
USA	23	69
India	80	41
China	80	41

Source: Transparency International

Opportunities:

I. Demographic Dividend is said to be an opportunity for India to consolidate its economy.





Source: Economic Times, July 22, 2019

In the 1950s and 1960s, a relatively youthful population helped drive rapid economic growth first in Europe and then in Japan. By the 1970s, this “youth bulge” shifted to developing nations of east Asia, notably Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia and Indonesia. During 1980s countries namely Italy and Korea and during 1990s Spain, China and Thailand entered the phase of such demographic dividend. While experienced this surge in workers in the 1990s. During 2000s the big winners in youth demographics could be found in countries such as Vietnam, Turkey and Brazil, while India and Bangladesh entered the phase of demographic dividend during 2018 and India is expected to enjoy the productive labour force up to 2055. Thus, India is expected to take advantage productive labour force in pushing ahead the growth and development of the economy for nearly coming 4 decades.

II. Make in India Initiative:

After the launch of ‘Make in India’ initiative by 2015, India emerged as the top destination for foreign direct investment, surpassing the US and China. The three major objectives were:

- To increase the manufacturing sector’s growth rate to 12-14% per annum in order to increase the sector’s share in the economy.
- To create 100 million additional manufacturing jobs in the economy by 2022.
- To ensure that the manufacturing sector’s contribution to GDP is increased to 25% by

2022 from the current 16%. However, it was revised to 2025

The last five years witnessed slow growth of investment in the economy. Gross fixed capital formation of the private sector, a measure of aggregate investment, declined to 28.6% of GDP in 2017-18 from 31.3% in 2013-14 (Economic Survey 2018-19).

It is pertinent to note that during the same period, public sector's share remained more or less the same, while the private sector's share declined from 24.2% to 21.5%. It is due to declined savings. Household savings have declined, while private sector savings have increased. However, it is pertinent to note that investments have declined, despite the policy measures to provide a good investment climate.

During the period April 2012 to November 2019, data on monthly index of industrial production relating to manufacturing accounted for 3% or below and even negative for some months. Thus, the economy did not reap the advantages of 'Make in India'.

Ease of Doing Business in India:

Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190. A high ease of doing business ranking means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a business firm. The rankings are determined by sorting the aggregate [scores](#) on 10 topics, each consisting of several indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to May 2019.

Ease of Doing Business Index and Rankings:

Country	EDB Rank	EDB Score	Starting Business	Construction Permissions	Electricity Connection	Registering Property	Credit provision	Protection To investors	Payment of Taxes	IT
New Zealand	1	86.8	1	7	48	2	1	3	9	63
Singapore	2	86.2	4	5	19	21	37	3	7	47
Hongkong	3	85.3	5	1	3	51	37	7	2	29
Denmark	4	85.3	45	4	21	11	48	28	8	1
Korea	5	84.0	33	12	2	40	67	25	21	36
USA	6	84.0	55	24	64	39	4	36	25	39
China	31	77.9	27	33	12	28	80	28	105	56
India	63	71.0	136	27	22	154	25	13	115	68

Source: The World Bank

New Zealand, Singapore, Hongkong, Denmark, Korea and USA secured the first six ranks respectively, China secured 31st position, while India was placed at 63rd rank with a score of 71. It is pertinent to note that India very much lag behind with regard to certain parameters such as starting business, property registration and taxation and international trade aspects. So, by paying attention to such issues Indian rank with regard to ease of doing business may

improve, which in turn helps securing more foreign capital and MNCs. This in turn promotes employment opportunities and push up the GDP.

Best Countries to Invest In:

According to a report by the World Bank Group four distinct factors viz., natural resources, markets, efficiency and strategic assets like technologies or brands that motivate an individual or corporation to invest in a country. The 2020 Best Countries to Invest In ranking draws from the results of a global perceptions-based survey and ranks countries based on the highest scores among more than 6,000 business decision-makers on a compilation of eight equally weighted country attributes viz corrupt, dynamic, economically stable, entrepreneurial, favourable tax environment, innovative, skilled labour force and technological expertise. As per the Report India ranked at 5th place while Croatia, Thailand, UK and Indonesia occupied the first four ranks. At the same time, China secured 19th rank, Singapore 10th rank, Malaysia 12th rank, Russia 20th rank and New Zealand 22nd rank.

Best Countries 2020

The overall ranking of Best Countries measure global performance on a [variety of metrics](#) such as adventure, citizenship, cultural influence, entrepreneurship, heritage, movers, open for business, power and quality of life. The study conducted by BAV group and Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, covers perceptions of 73 nations.

- India secured 25th place among 73 nations.
- With regard to metrics such as Movers, Heritage and Power, India secured rank 2, 6 and 14 respectively.
- India observed to suffer with regard to metrics such as Cultural influence (rank 51), Citizenship (rank 40).

Best Countries 2020

Country	Rank	Adventure	Citizenship	Cultural Influence	Entrepreneurship	Heritage	Movers	Open for Business	Power	Quality of life
Switzerland	1	5	14	7	10	31	19	2	13	7
Canada	2	6	16	2	11	40	37	3	12	1
Japan	3	2	34	17	6	10	5	25	7	14
Germany	4	1	15	10	15	19	41	17	4	10
Australia	5	9	10	8	8	27	16	14	15	5
USA	7	3	33	15	4	18	26	45	1	15
China	15	11	54	31	16	11	3	21	3	19
India	25	27	40	51	30	6	2	35	14	30

Source: US News & World Report, BAV Group, Wharton

Global Competitive Index 2019:

The World Economic Forum introduced the new Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 in 2018 provides a detailed map of the factors and attributes that drive productivity growth and human development. It covers 141 countries which account for 99 per cent of World GDP. A country's performance on the overall GCI is reported as a **'progress score' on a 0-to-100 scale**, where **100 represents the 'frontier'**, an ideal state where an issue ceases to be a constraint to productivity growth. The report is based on **12 set of factors (pillars) that determine productivity**. These are: Institutions; Infrastructure; ICT adoption; Macroeconomic stability; Health; Skills; Product market; Labour market; Financial system; Market size; Business dynamism; and Innovation capability.

- India has slipped down **10 places to the rank of 68th** in 2019 compared to the **58th rank of 2018** and it is because, **improvement in some countries** previously secured lower rank.
- With regard to ranking across parameters, India secured rank 3, 35, 40 and 43 respectively as far as market size, innovation capability, financial capability and macro-economic stability respectively.
- India suffered with regard parameters such as ICT adoption (rank 120), Health conditions (rank 110), Skills (rank 107), Labour Market (rank 103), Product Market Efficiency (rank 101).

HOW INDIA HAS FARED

OVERALL RANKING IN GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



RANKING ACROSS PARAMETERS

2018		2019
47	Institutions	59
63	Infrastructure	70
117	ICT adoption	120
49	Macro-economic stability	43
108	Health	110
96	Skills	107
110	Product market	101
75	Labour market	103
35	Financial system	40
3	Market size	3
58	Business dynamism	69
31	Innovation capability	35

Conclusion:

Conclusion:

India is expected to improve the Global Competitiveness parameters such as

- ICT adoption
- Health conditions
- Upgradation of Skills
- Labour Market conditions
- Product Market efficiency

Promote ease of doing business metrics such as

- Starting business
- Property
- Taxation
- International Trade aspects.

Strengthen its strengths by utilising the opportunities arise on account of favourable

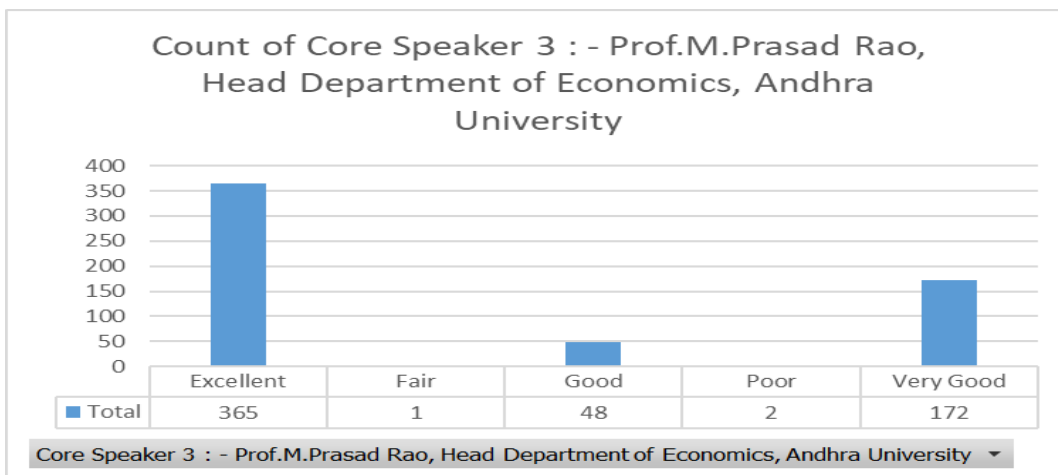
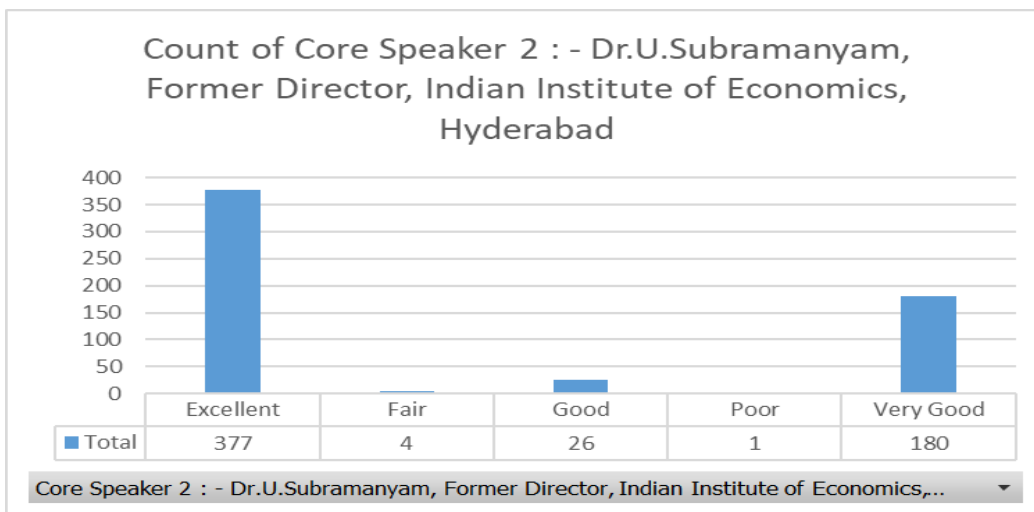
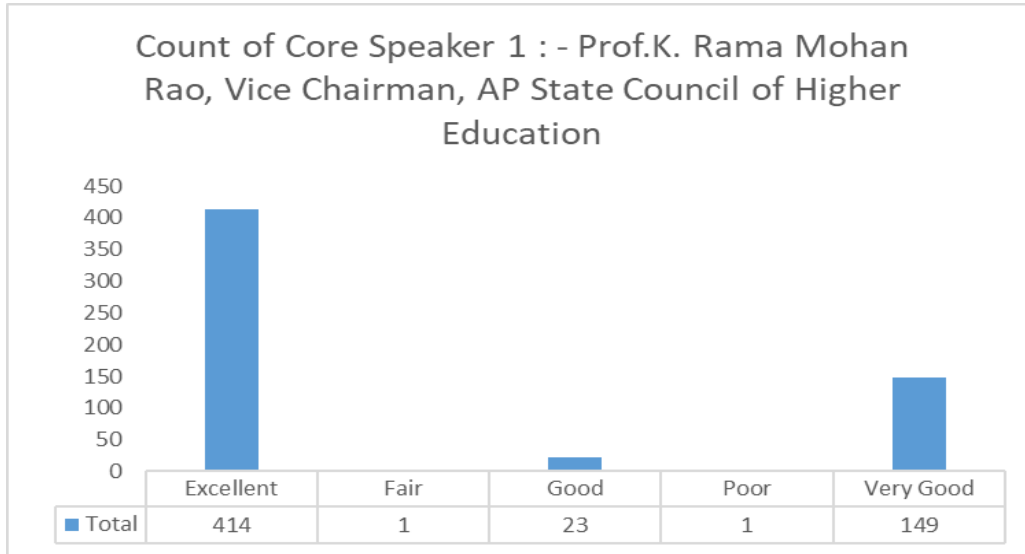
- Demographic dividend,
- 'Make in India'
- 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' initiatives,

Attempt to weaken the weaknesses such as

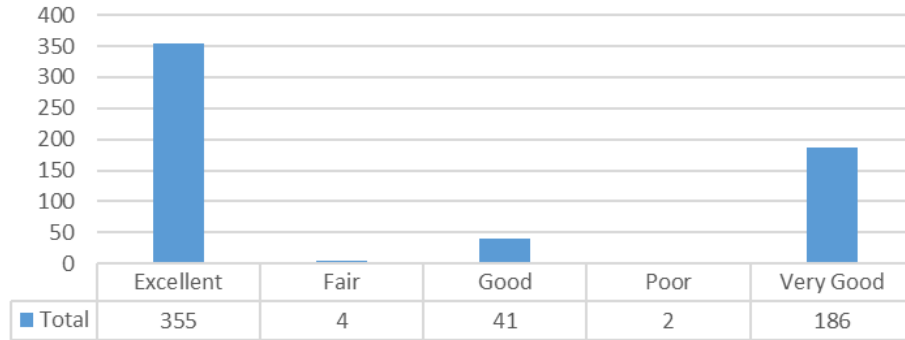
- Reduction of Corruption
- Encouraging Foreign Capital flows including FDI

Finally, to sum up India may with stand and tide over the difficult phase of slowdown relatively when compared with other countries, but plying promising or pivotal role during the post covid period at global may be doubtful.

About Webinar Attendance and Feed back

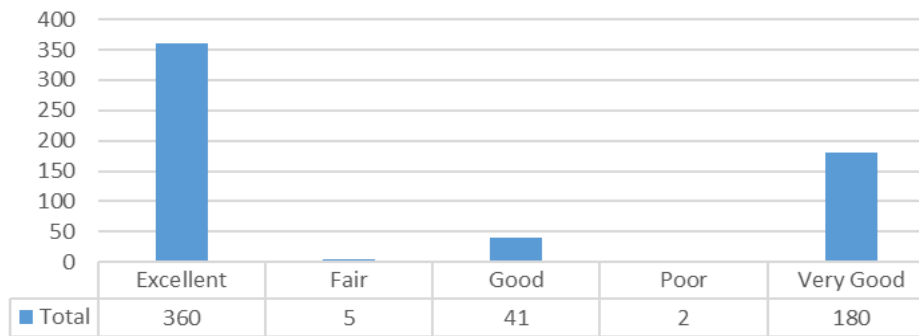


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Count of Core Speaker 5 : - Prof.K.Surya Rao,
ICSSR Senior Research Fellow, Dept. of
Economics, Andhra University



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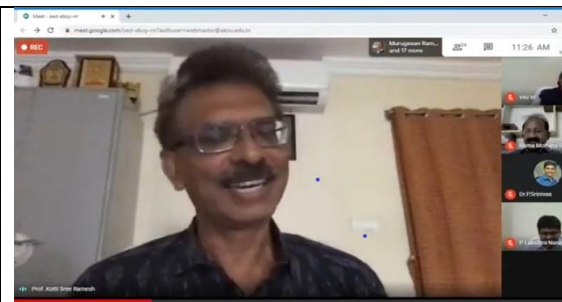


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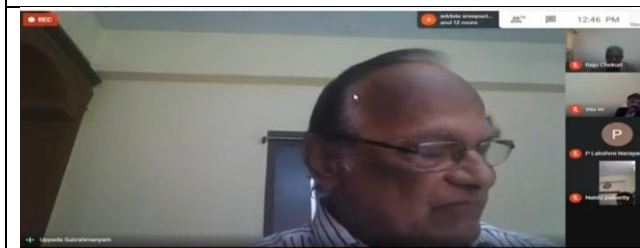


Webinar on "ROLE OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN IN INDIAN ECONOMY ..."



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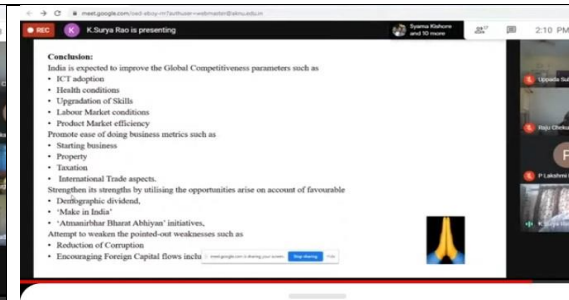
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Organisers

Dr. P. Lakshmi Narayana

&

Dr. P. Srinivas

Paper Clippings

జూన్ 16: ఆత్మనిర్భర్ భారత్ దేశం ఆర్థికంగా అభివృద్ధి వీ ఎవరికొక్కాడరావు అన్నారు. విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలోని అధ్యక్షుల సమీపాపురి విశ్వవిద్యాలయం సంయుక్త ఆధ్వర్యంలో కోవిడ్ భారతదేశ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో భారత్ అభియాన్ పాత్రపై వెబినార్ నిర్వహించారు. వీసీ మాట్లాడుతూ కరోనా కారణంగా వ్యవసాయ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో ఉండన్నారు. ఇ.ఎం.ఎస్ అంచనాలో ఆర్థిక వృద్ధి రేటు 1.9 శాతానికి చేరుతుందన్నారు. గాలు కరోనా కారణంగా ప్రమాదస్థితికి చేరాయని తెలిపారు. లో పెట్టిండుతు ఆర్థికవేత్తలు భృషీ చేయాలని కోరారు. వీసీ ఆర్.సుదర్శనరావు, రాష్ట్ర ఉన్నత విద్యా మండలి చైర్మన్ హనుమాన్ మాట్లాడారు.



వ్యయలో వెబినార్లు

విద్యాలయంలో ఈ సెల 17, 18 తేదీల్లో వెబినార్లు,

ఆత్మనిర్భర్ భారత్తో దేశాభివృద్ధి: నన్నయ వీసీ

ఎఫ్డీపీలు నిర్వహించనున్నట్లు వీసీ తెలిపారు. బుడవారం ఇంగ్లీష్ లాంగ్వేజ్ ట్రైనింగ్ ప్రాక్టీస్పై ఎ.ఆర్.ఎన్ హనుమాన్ ఉపన్యాసం, గురువారం భూగర్భశాస్త్ర విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో జియో కెమికల్ ఎన్వైరన్మెంట్లలో స్టడీస్పై వెబినార్ నిర్వహిస్తున్నామన్నారు. అదే రోజు తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులకు బోధన పద్ధతులపై రెండు వారాల ఎఫ్డీపీ ప్రారంభమౌతుందని చెప్పారు.

అంతర్జాతీయ సదస్సు కన్వీనర్గా తరపట్ల

మద్రాసు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం తెలుగు శాఖాధిపతి మదమాషి సంవత్సరమార్ సాహిత్య సమాలోదన అంతర్జాతీయ ఆన్లైన్ సదస్సుకు కార్యనిర్వహక సమన్వయకర్తగా తన బాధ్యతలు నిర్వహించనున్నట్లు నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం తెలుగు శాఖాధిపతి తరపట్ల సత్యనారాయణ తెలిపారు. బుడవారం నుంచి 3 రోజులపాటు ఈ సదస్సు జరుగుతుందని చెప్పారు.

'ఆత్మ నిర్భర్ భారత్'తో దేశాభివృద్ధి నన్నయ వీసీ ఆచార్య జగన్నాథరావు

నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, న్యూసెంటుడే: ఆత్మ నిర్భర్ భారత్ అభియాన్ తో దేశ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ పుంజుకుంటుందని, దేశాభివృద్ధి సాధ్యమవుతుందని ఆదికవి నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం ఉప కులపతి ఆచార్య మొక్కా జగన్నాథరావు పేర్కొన్నారు. వర్నిటీ ఎకనామిక్స్ విభాగం, సింహపురి వర్నిటీ సంయుక్త ఆధ్వర్యంలో మంగళవారం 'కోవిడ్-19 తరువాత భారత ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో ఆత్మ నిర్భర్ భారత్ అభియాన్ పాత్ర' అనే అంశంపై వెబినార్ నిర్వహించారు. పి.లక్ష్మీనారాయణ, పి.శ్రీనివాసులు సమన్వయకర్తలుగా వ్యవహరించిన ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో వీసీ ముఖ్యోపన్యాసం చేశారు. కరోనా కారణంగా భారత ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ సంక్షోభంలో పడిందన్నారు. 1930 నాటి ఆర్థిక మాంద్యం ప్రస్తుతం కరోనా కారణంగా ప్రపంచ దేశాలపై ఉందన్నారు. ప్రధాని ప్రకటించిన ఆత్మ నిర్భర్ భారత్ అభియాన్ తో దేశ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో మంచి మార్పులు వచ్చే అవకాశం ఉందన్నారు. సింహపురి వర్నిటీ వీసీ ఆచార్య సుదర్శనరావు మాట్లాడుతూ ఆర్థికవేత్తలు, నిపుణులు, పరిశోధకులు ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ మెరుగుకు వివిధ అంశాలను పంచుకోవడం చాలా అవసరమన్నారు. ఏపీ ఉన్నత విద్యా మండలి ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు ఆచార్య రామ్మోహనరావు మాట్లాడుతూ వివిధ రంగాల్లో నిష్ణాతులైన వారి ఆలోచనలను ఇలా వెబినార్ల ద్వారా తెలుసుకోవడం మంచి ప్రయత్నమన్నారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమానికి నన్నయ రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య గంగారావు, విక్రమ సింహపురి వర్నిటీ రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య ఎన్.ఆర్.వీ రామారెడ్డి, రెక్కార్ ఆచార్య చంద్రయ్య, ఆచార్య కె.సుబ్బారావు తదితరులు హాజరయ్యారు.

'ఆత్మనిర్భర్ భారత్'తో

ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ బలోపేతం

రాజానగరం: దేశ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ పుంజుకోవడంలో ఆత్మనిర్భర్ భారత్ అభియాన్ కీలకం కానున్నదని ఆదికవి నన్నయ యూనివర్సిటీ ఉపకులపతి ఆచార్య ఎం.జగన్నాథరావు అన్నారు. విక్రమ సింహపురి యూనివర్సిటీ ఎకనామిక్స్ విభాగం సహకారంతో.. 'నన్నయ' ఎకనామిక్స్ విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యం.. 'కోవిడ్-19 అనంతరం భారత ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో ఆత్మనిర్భర్ భారత్ అభియాన్ పాత్ర' అనే అంశంపై మంగళవారం నిర్వహించిన వెబినార్లో ఆయన మాట్లాడారు. కరోనా ప్రభావంతో ఏర్పడిన పరిస్థితుల కారణంగా ప్రపంచ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ తీవ్ర సంక్షోభంలో పడిందన్నారు. భారత్లో కూడా ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ అభివృద్ధి రేటు 1.9 శాతానికి తగ్గుతుందన్నారు. ఈ తరుణంలో దేశ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థను గాడిలో పెట్టేందుకు ఆర్థిక వేత్తలందరూ కృషి చేయాలన్నారు. విక్రమ సింహపురి యూనివర్సిటీ ఉపకులపతి ఆచార్య ఆర్.సుదర్శనరావు మాట్లాడుతూ, ఆర్థికవేత్తలు, నిపుణులు, పరిశోధకులు దేశాభివృద్ధికి సూచనలు చేసేందుకు ఇటువంటి వెబినార్లు చక్కని వేదికలని అన్నారు. కార్యక్రమంలో యాప్సీ వైస్ చైర్మన్ ఆచార్య కె.రామ్మోహనరావు, 'నన్నయ', సింహపురి వర్సిటీల రిజిస్ట్రార్లు ఆచార్య బి.గంగారావు, ఎన్ఆర్వీ రామరెడ్డి, ప్రిన్సిపాల్స్, అధ్యాపకులు తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

వెబినార్లను సద్వినియోగం చేసుకోండి

వర్సిటీ నిర్వహిస్తున్న వెబినార్లను సద్వినియోగం చేసుకోవాలని 'నన్నయ' వీసీ ఆచార్య జగన్నాథరావు సూచించారు. ఈ నెల 17న 'ఇంగ్లిష్ లాంగ్వేజ్ ట్రైనింగ్ ప్రాక్టీస్', 18న 'తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులకు ఫ్యాకల్టీ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ప్రోగ్రాం', అదే రోజు సాయంత్రం 'జియోకెమికల్ అండ్ ఎన్విరాన్ మెంట్ టల్ స్టడీస్' అనే అంశాలపై వెబినార్లు జరుగుతాయని ఆయన వివరించారు.

ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థపై అంతర్జాలంలో సదస్సు

కావలి పట్టణం, న్యూస్ టుడే : 'భారతదేశ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో ఆత్మనిర్భర భారత్ అభియాన్ పాత్ర' అనే అంశంపై అంతర్జాలంతో జాతీయ సదస్సును నిర్వహించామని కావలి వీఎస్ యూ పీజీ కేంద్ర ఆర్థికశాస్త్ర విభాగాధిపతి డాక్టర్ శ్రీనివాస్ మంగళవారం తెలిపారు. ముఖ్య వక్తలుగా ఆచార్య రొక్కం సుదర్శనరావు, వీఎస్ యూ ఉపకులపతి, రామ్మోహన్ రావు, ఏపీ ఉన్నత విద్యామండలి ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు, మురుగేశన్, జాతీయ గ్రామీణాభివృద్ధి సంస్థ సభ్యులు ప్రసంగించారని తెలిపారు.



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**Department of political science Adikavi Nannaya
university**

*for participating in the One Day Webinar on "Role of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
in Indian Economy during Post Covid-19 Scenario", held on 16th June 2020.*

We wish acknowledge your presence. We hope you had a fruitful experience.

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