

## A Study to Know the Relation between Conflict and Compromise as a Hindrance in Achieving India's Vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat

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### ABSTRACT

*Atma Nirbhar is a term for self-reliance. The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, started by Prime Minister Narendra Damodar Das Modi in the Atma nirbhar Bharat Address of May 12, 2020, includes an economic package valued at Rs 20 trillion for fighting the Corona virus crisis. This economic package would play a major role in establishing India as a self-sufficient country for labor, farmers, honest tax payers, small and medium companies, and cottage industries. Conflicts have arisen in the Prime Minister's vision to achieve Atma Nirbhar Bharat including liquidity issues, demand, backward and forward links, fiscal deficits, and mobilizing funds. Conflict is inevitable in achieving goals, and it is usually constructive in many instances. People in the top echelons of businesses, managers, and lower level workers sometimes perceive issues differently or realize that their interests conflict. Conflicts should be addressed by both parties before action can be taken. People are expected to resolve conflicts professionally in achieving many visions. Sometimes, however, company owners or managers are required to intervene in order to get the involved parties to communicate or come to a resolution. There are different styles of conflict resolution among people, which is why conflict resolution can be challenging in the vision. Children and adolescents learn conflict styles from their parents, which may reflect the dynamics of their families. Inconsistency in conflict management, as well as conflict management itself, can create hostility and negative feelings. As a result, important tasks may be delayed or derailment may occur. Compromises can often be made to resolve these conflicts, because compromises can be respected by many people. The willingness to work with others is often seen as a sign of maturity and the ability to be a team player. There is nothing worse than walking away from a dispute feeling as if you gained nothing from it. Compromises give everyone something as a result of their efforts.*

**Keywords:** Atma Nirbhar Bharat, Conflict, Compromise.

### I INTRODUCTION

Narendra Modi's vision of an "independent India" is what he (as leader of India) calls Atma Nirbhar Bharat, "which means "of greater and greater significance in the global economy". By trying to establish arrangements that are strong, effective, and serious, and by acting naturally supportive and self-creating, this can be accomplished. 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' helps fight Covid-19, supporting the Indian economy. To empower the resurgence of the Indian economy, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has called on the nation to take advantage of these difficult economic times to become Atma Nirbhar (confident). These five elements include: an energizing economy, an efficient infrastructure, an effective system, and a vibrant demographic. As a result of the COVID-19 situation, India has shown fortitude and a spirit of self-reliance, as evidenced by its creation of a capacity to produce 2 lakh personal protection kits daily, which is also growing steadily. The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan of Prime Minister Narendra Modi is meant to make India self-reliant in trade and business, but it also has some downside risks. Economist Intelligence Unit research shows that the policy has conflicting objectives of pursuing economic growth and security. Modi's policy, for example, aims to reduce the availability of imports on the domestic market while simultaneously opening the economy to the rest of the world. Under the self-reliance initiative, India will reaffirm its pre-liberalisation stance,

the report says, protecting domestic industries more consistently and overtly. A stance of this nature may also affect India's foreign trade.

### II METHODOLOGY

The general objective of this paper is to explore the Prime Minister's vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat with their conflicts and compromises and the hindrances caused by these conflicts in achieving the vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat. This paper makes a brief analysis of the Prime Minister's vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat with their conflicts and compromises based on secondary data.

### III OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- (a) To know the prime Minister's vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
- (b) To study the conflicts that have risen in achieving the vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
- (c) To know how compromise can overcome the conflicts that arise in achieving the vision.

## IV LITERATURE REVIEW

(a) **Atma Nirbhar Bharat** - Atma Nirbhar is a synonym for 'self-reliant'. A 20 trillion rupee economic package was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 12 May 2020 in his address to the nation as part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to tackle the Coronavirus crisis. According to him, the economic package would contribute to making India's economy more self-sufficient and would benefit laborers, farmers, honest tax payers, small and medium-sized businesses, as well as cottage industries. In order for India to be part of the 21st century, he said, the country must become self-reliant. This is not an anti-protectionist strategy, according to the government.

A large part of the economic dimension of "Atma Nirbhar Bharat" is to build connections with global value chains and increase the competitiveness of the Indian economy. The new industrial and trade policies should be used to move away from protectionist policies. To improve firm and industry level competitiveness, a new policy approach is needed. Policy measures should be taken to improve India's trade opportunities by strengthening the country's links with GVCs and "lead firms" (companies that manage GVCs), facilitating large scale investment, and developing domestic production capabilities.

In 2015, India had a total GVC participation of 34 percent, slightly less than global leader Singapore's 64 percent. This is according to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development's Global Value Chains indicators. Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam account for more than 55 percent of the total. Its participation actually falls behind that of China (about 35 percent) even though it lags behind these nations. The high value of its exports, despite its low percentage, makes China a core GVC. According to the World Bank, China's merchandise exports surpassed those of India in 2018. China has therefore experienced a higher level of GVC participation than India, even with a similar rate of participation. A rapid increase in exports has also contributed greatly to the growth of GVC in Vietnam. As of 2018, there are 80 percent more Vietnamese exports to India than there were in 2010.

## V CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims to make India economically and politically independent. However, it carries many downside risks as well. A report by The Economist Intelligence Unit concludes that the country's economic and security policies have a conflicting dynamic. Modi's policy, the report said, is aimed at reducing the domestic market's access to imports while also opening the economy and exporting to other countries. Under the self-reliance initiative, Indian

industry will be protected more unabashedly and overtly, echoing India's pre-liberalization policy before 1991, the report added.

In addition to affecting India's foreign trade, such a stance could also have a negative impact. An escalation in trade protectionism or the levying of tariff rates on imports may result in punitive tariffs or the revocation of trade benefits from trade partners, the EIU argued. A recent example can be found in the US revocation of India's GSP access to its market because the Indian import tariffs were too high.

A further risk of the self-reliance initiative, according to the report, is that the government may not follow through on its broader reform agenda while increasing tariffs and enacting non-tariff barriers. Unless the government opens various sectors to private investment, eases overbearing regulations, and privatizes loss-making public enterprises, India's manufacturing sector will become even less competitive. Moreover, the government would be hesitant to open the economy up again in the future.

## VI REASONS BEHIND CONFLICT

- (a) **Liquidity Issues:** The Rs 20 lakh crore package includes a mix of fiscal and monetary measures, with the latter taking the form of credit guarantees and infusions of liquidity into banks and other financial institutions rather than the economy as a whole. The majority of the package consists of liquidity measures that will be transmitted to banks by the RBI, and to citizens by banks. Because monetary policy is not effectively transmitted, this transmission will not be as smooth.
- (b) **Insufficiency of Demand:** There is a need for fiscal stimulus after the lockdown has reduced aggregate demand. As a result, the package relies heavily on credit infusion to boost the economy, but fails to acknowledge the crucial fact that investments will only pick up once people across different income segments have money to spend.
- (c) **Linkage problems:** The MSME sector may soon run out of demand unless the rest of the economy is revived.
- (d) **Budget deficit:** As the government is concerned about containing the fiscal deficit, it will be difficult to finance the stimulus package, which the government claims is just around 10% of India's GDP.
- (e) **Mobilizing finances is difficult:** A disinvestment is sought by the government so funds can be mobilized for the plan. In spite of this, most Indian industries are already heavily indebted in order to acquire stakes in PSUs. Furthermore, borrowing from foreign markets is difficult, as the rupee is at an all-time low compared to the dollar.

## VII COMPROMISE

The goal of compromise is to come up with a solution that benefits both parties. Basically, it is based on individuals' willingness to exchange one thing for another. All workers are considered in the search for quick and practical solutions. Both sides can be satisfied with this method of resolving conflicts, according to the authors. Compromise is a cooperative way of resolving dispute. Compromise is more effective in resolving conflicts than creating a project. Creating a project can often result in poor outcomes. Compromise is still considered to be the best way to resolve conflicts by many authors, according to the analysis. In a study they observed that workers in Croatia use compromise as the way to resolve disputes. They also found that women used compromise more often than men in resolving conflicts.

In spite of this, it is evident that time and energy must be spent on solving conflicts, and since managers and employees do not want to waste these precious resources, they resort to avoiding conflicts whenever possible. According to many references, compromise is a good, reliable method of resolving conflict, as it provides workers as well as managers with satisfaction. Despite its reputation as a good way to resolve conflicts, it's still not recommended in some situations, such as developing new ideas for projects where conflict is crucial. Conflicts are resolved least often by imposition, according to an analysis of papers. The reasons are numerous. It is important to resolve conflict between two or three workers, especially when two or three workers are involved in an aggressive conflict. Consequently, it can lead to greater conflict and weaken human relations and work performance, affecting the business of the organization. Studies have shown that methods of resolving conflicts affect women and men equally. Compromise or constructive methods of conflict resolution are mostly used by women, whereas conflict avoidance is more common among men.

## VIII DISCUSSION

Although compromise can be effective as a method of conflict resolution, it has its disadvantages: Compromisers often are good listeners, but they can also be viewed as a destructive force. As a result, they are sincerely open to hearing other perspectives in order to find a resolution that meets some of the needs of all parties. A reasonable compromise allows the parties to feel that, even if there is no compromise, they are being heard and taken seriously. Parties walk away feeling they have gained something from the conflict: Nobody enjoys walking away from a conflict feeling as if they have achieved nothing from the transaction. Whenever people reach a compromise, they each walk away with something.

Most people respect people who are willing to compromise: Compromise is seen as positive. Often, this willingness to work as a team is seen as a sign of maturity and an indication of maturity. A compromise isn't always possible: There are times when it isn't possible to reach a compromise. For example, regulatory changes or business compliance issues may prevent compromise from taking place: Proposals that put a business at risk should not be implemented.

Fiscally irresponsible proposals fall into the same category. A compromise may not be possible if a business does not have sufficient financial resources to take action and does not have a reasonable expectation of recovering expenses at a reasonable pace.

Last but not least, compromises may be financially, legally, and politically feasible, but can have negative long-term consequences. Compromises between internal teams and businesses or individuals may be perceived as a weakness in the industry if they are between internal teams and businesses or individuals. When internal compromise results in upsetting an employee, or team of employees: The owner may decide that compromising is not worth destroying morale in such cases.

A bad faith actor: Every party in a dispute should act in good faith; they should be open, accountable, and diligent about the business's interests. Additionally, they are also open to better ways to solve the issues under discussion and are willing to accept these better ways. Taking advantage of others' willingness to compromise with the intention of gaining an advantage in the conflict. An organization can develop a pattern over time where one individual, or a group of individuals, always succeeds in getting their way.

Many people appear to "compromise," but their feelings about the situation are very different. Individuals may be resentful about the resolution, and that resentment can fester, which will lead to negative interactions in the pursuit of the vision.

## IX LIMITATIONS

- (a) The study has been carried out using secondary data.
- (b) The study covers only compromise as a conflict resolution technique and does not focus on other conflict resolution techniques.
- (c) This study focused on the Atma Nirbhar Bharat vision of the Prime Minister therefore it could not be applied to other vision or schemes started by the prime Minister.



## X FUTURE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

According to this study, the Atma Nirbhar Bharat scheme is an initiative of the Prime Minister initiated to improve the prevailing economic environment and give a boost to the ailing economy. The government made the announcement of a Rs 20 lakh crore financial package, which is equal to 10% of the national GDP. The future scope of this study the researchers in SMEs (painter, tailor, mechanics etc) which are facing the conflicts in achieving the vision of the Prime Minister and the conflicts that had lead to downside falling of the vision so that those conflicts can be resolved through the conflict resolution technique i.e. compromise and would assist in future in achieving vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

## XI CONCLUSION

An ambitious long-term goal, Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims to educate a generation of Indians. Because all economies have been integrated under LPG policy since 1991, it is very difficult to accomplish in the short term. The study concludes that India has huge potential to achieve self-sufficiency, but it must overcome all the conflicts that act as a hindrance to its mission by making a compromise and enforcing laws formed by the government and allocating funds appropriately. If policies and programs are designed and implemented properly, not only the urban but also the rural sectors can develop tremendously. The government should ensure that there are all the facilities available to enable the development of the sectors through compromising and resolving conflicts with the potential to bring about innovations. Demand for domestically produced goods is not just the government's job, but also that of the workers, as the demand for any product determines its success. Besides being able to produce basic products, India can also produce high-tech products. In order for Atma Nirbhar Bharat to be realized, however, the workers must compromise by selling goods produced at home.

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