

# Concept Note

Since Narendra Modi assumed office as the Prime Minister of India in May 2014, his government has introduced a series of transformative policies aimed at reshaping India's economy, governance, and social fabric. This analysis examines the key policy areas and their implications. His government introduced key reforms in major sectors. Economic Reforms like Goods and Services Tax (GST) in July 2017. The GST aimed to unify India's complex tax system by replacing multiple indirect taxes with a single tax on goods and services. The reform sought to enhance transparency, reduce tax evasion, and simplify the tax compliance process.

The 'Make in India' initiative, launched in September 2014, sought to boost manufacturing by encouraging both domestic and foreign companies to invest in India. The policy aimed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub, create jobs, and improve the ease of doing business. It has attracted significant foreign direct investment (FDI) and spurred the growth of sectors such as electronics and automobiles.

-N.Lalitha Bharathi and Soni Kunjappan examine the causes of the issues preventing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana from being implemented and potential methods to address them using a social management model of holistic governance. The paper discusses that the scheme might finally help the farmers escape the vicious debt trap set by the loan sharks, if implemented properly, as agriculture is the backbone of the world's most populous country

Another mission launched in October 2014, the 'Swachh Bharat Mission', aims to improve sanitation and hygiene across India. The mission's goals include the elimination of open defecation and the construction of household toilets. It has been successful in increasing awareness about sanitation and improving infrastructure in rural and urban areas. Reshmi Menon and Varimna Singh through their study conclude that success of SBA and such other organizational CSR campaigns or activities depends on the requisite changes in the organizational culture as well as the active role played by the strategic leadership in ensuring the sustainability and self-motivation of the employees throughout the CSR process.

'Ayushman Bharat', introduced in September 2018, is a flagship health insurance scheme. It represents a significant step towards universal health coverage and has expanded access to healthcare services. The scheme is designed to provide up to 5 lakh Rupees and financial protection to the economically disadvantaged. This issue reflects upon an article by Raja Kourav and Keerat Pal Kaur on the impact of Ayushman Bharat Scheme on universal health coverage and out-of-pocket costs in rural Madhya Pradesh.

The 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana', launched in May 2016, aims to provide LPG connections to low-income households to reduce reliance on traditional and polluting fuels. The scheme has been successful in increasing LPG coverage and improving the health and safety of millions of households.

The 'Digital India Initiative', launched in July 2015, focuses on enhancing digital infrastructure, promoting digital literacy, and increasing the use of technology in governance. It includes efforts to expand internet

connectivity, improve e-governance, and foster innovation. The initiative has improved access to government services and boosted digital transactions.

The Modi government has undertaken several administrative reforms aimed at improving efficiency and transparency. Initiatives such as the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system and the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) aim to streamline service delivery and reduce corruption. While these reforms have had positive impacts, issues related to bureaucratic resistance and the integration of technology remain.

The Modi government's policies reflect a mix of ambitious reforms, economic strategies, and social initiatives. While some policies have achieved notable successes, such as increasing financial inclusion and boosting infrastructure, others have faced criticism and implementation challenges. The long-term impact of these policies on India's growth, social fabric, and international standing will depend on their execution and the government's ability to address emerging issues and concerns. As India continues to evolve, the effectiveness of these policies will play a crucial role in shaping the nation's future.

