

THREE YEARS JOURNEY OF PM MODI'S GOVERNMENT

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ABSTARCT

Govt. is a group of people who control and make decisions for a country, state etc. Govt. create law and order and maintained stability in the economy. Three years ago, on 26th may, 2014, the BJP Govt. was formed after which PM Narendra Modi took an oath as the 14th Prime Minister of India. The main aim of the paper is to highlight the various schemes initiated by the Modi Govt., which have been successful in realizing the slogan ' Acche Din Aane Wale Hain', slogan that played a major role in bringing the BJP Govt. to power. The schemes like- Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan Dhan Accounts Yojna, Demonetization, Goods and Services Tax (GST), PM Ujjwala Yojna and NITI Aayog which makes the BJP Govt. strong and successful. But still so many works needs to be done and the Govt. under the leadership of PM Modi has to work perpetually if it has to take India to the heights of glory. It is high time that the Modi Govt. must initiate pro- active measures to achieve much faster, sustained and inclusive economic growth. To study the objectives, secondary tools were used, which includes Books, Journals, Newspapers, Internet and Google scholars.

Keywords- Bureaucracy, Federalism, Internet, Law, Sanitation, Tax.

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“THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT LIES NOT JUST WITH GOVERNMENT THEMSELVES BUT ALSO WITH EVERY OTHER PART OF THE SYSTEM THEY OPERATE IN, INCLUDING MEDIA, NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND THE PUBLIC”.

GEOFF MULGAN

“GOOD GOVERNANCE WITH GOOD INTENTIONS IS THE HALLMARK OF OUR GOVT. IMPLEMENTATION WITH INTEGRITY IS OUR CORE PASSION”.

NARENDRA MODI

Govt. is defined as a group of people under a bureaucracy that has the power to enforce law and order in the country. Govt. also control and make decisions for a country and state etc. Without the govt., all things will not be in order. If there is no Govt. to make rules, it becomes difficult to manage the whole society. All the rights we enjoy in our life, like- right to live, right to eat, right to vote, right to education etc. Become possible only with the help of Govt. There is a mutual relationship between people and the Govt. and they both are equally important for the economic progress. Govt. make the rules and regulations and the people must obey these rules and regulations to have an orderly society. Govt. is the representative of the people living in that country. If there is no Govt. no will support our feelings and decisions. Govt. protect the people from injustice, oppression and also from the external threats.

Apart from this, today the prime objective of the Govt. is to improve the overall well- being of the country. To enhance the overall growth of the economy. So we can say that Govt. plays a very important role in the economic development of a country.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Secondary tools are used to collect the information.
- Use of books, Journals, Newspapers, Internet is being done to collect the relevant information.

NARENDRA MODI'S GOVERNMENT

Three years ago, on 26th may, 2014, the BJP Govt. was formed after which PM Narendra Modi took an oath as the 14th Prime Minister of India. He came to power with promising ' good days for the economy' i.e. 'acche din aane wale hain'.

NDA Govt. came into power at a plight where India needed the fateful leadership that is free from the corruption, policy failure and alliances. It was for the first time in the last three decades that a single party could collect majority seats in the lok Sabha. Previously, Rajiv Gandhi won 404 seats in the 1984 elections.

After came into the power the main agenda of the Narendra Modi' s Govt. was focus on improving ease of doing business, enlarging foreign investment into the country, simplify the rules and regulations, inflation control, improve fiscal and trade deficit and creating more jobs. After taking the oath as an PM , Narendra Modi delivered a strong message," we are not here for any positions but for a responsibility ". Modi's Govt. has been working hard to fulfil people's expectations. It has been three years and India is going through an interesting phase of changes, transitions and ambitions. It can't be said that all Govt. schemes have been effective.

Let us take a look at the Govt. schemes which have been successful in realizing the slogan of ' ACCHE DIN' a slogan that played a major role in bringing the BJP Govt. To power.

MAJOR THINGS MODI GOVT. HAS ACHIEVED SINCE COMING TO POWER

❖ **Make in India-----** To increase investment, boost research& development, create skill-based jobs by establishing industrial sectors, major national programme was started by Narendra Modi. Make in India was announced by PM Modi on 25th sept 2014. It was a great decision taken by the PM Modi launched the 'Make in India' campaign to revive indigenous manufacturing with the objective of improving India's ranking in the ease of doing business and to give a push to the investments from foreign countries.

❖ **Digital India-----** on 1stJuly2015 PM Modi launched Digital India campaign. Digital India is launched to make things convenient and easy for public by increasing connectivity of internet. It helps the public by making things available electronically. The main objective of the

digitalIndia is to enhance digital literacy, provide high speed internet towers in rural India and teach people the benefits of electronic media. Three visions which considered under the digital India- Enhance digital infrastructure, Get services on demand, Digital empowerment.

❖ **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**----- This abhiyan was initiated by Modi Govt. on 2nd Oct 2014 to clean roads, streets and infrastructure of the country. It is a massive moment that wants to make India a clean India. It aims to provide sanitation facilities to every family, including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal system, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water supply. Under this abhiyan it was not only the duty of the Govt. but each and every citizen of the country is equally responsible to keep the nation clean or swachh. When this abhiyan was announced, a lot of people had laughed over the fact that the Govt. was giving so much of an importance to such small issue. But in the last two and half years, this moment aware the country so much that now bigger cities have started realising the importance of cleanliness. Now everyone is aware of their duties.

❖ **Jan Dhan Accounts Yojna**----- on 15th August 2014 PM launched India's biggest ever financial inclusion drive called Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan yojna. Which provides financial services to the masses, namely saving accounts, remittance, credit, insurance, pensions in a affordable manner. The main aim behind it to provide the formal banking services to more than 15% of the unbanked population in the country. The aim of Jan Dhan yojna was not just about banking but it provides several other benefits to the account holders. Jan Dhan account holders are also able to claim accidental insurance cover of Rs 1 lakh. So far, over 27.84 crore accounts approximately have been opened under Jan Dhan yojna.

❖ **Demonetization**-----Demonetization means the current form of money is no longer a legal tender. Sometimes the old currency is completely replaced with the new one. On 8th November 2016 PM Modi announced the demonetization of all Rs 500 and Rs 1000 banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi series. One of the main goal of demonetization is to make India a cashless society. People's go for the online payment only due to the deficiency of cash just because of demonetization. It also helps to eradicate black money and corruption. Due to this move fake currency have stolen in one shot. But six months later, it was noticed that this policy could not achieved the desire goal as fake currency were still prevailing in the country and corruption was still rampant. However, tax payers who have been hiding some income can come forward to declare income and pay tax on the same. Which would raise finance for the Govt..

Demonetization also helped in increasing e- payments. Because of currency shortage or less cash balances peoples use other means of payment such as ATMs card, DEBIT cards, Paytm etc. which would further increase the cashless payments.

❖ **Goods and services tax (GST)**----- The goods and services tax is India's biggest tax reform since independence, was rolled out on 1st July 2017. GST is being magnified as a system of taxation by which economy will take an upward swing and further it will ease the trade & industry with respect to the indirect tax system of the country. “ only one” indirect tax has to be paid by the trade and industry and most of the other indirect taxes has subsumed in GST. Under GST , GST council has approved four tax slabs.....5% , 12% , 18% ,and 28 % that aims to lower tax incidence on essential items and to keep the highest rate for luxuries. GST is a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of good and services throughout India to replace taxes levied by the central and state Govt. It eliminate ‘tax on tax’ and under ‘one nation, one tax’ regime, it gives freedom to the companies to set up their own warehouses to optimise cost and improve customer services. GST is a commendable move of the Govt. of India. Which provides benefits to the consumers and strengthening the sense of nationhood and unity.

❖ **Pradhan Mantri ujjwala yojna**----- It was launched on 1st May 2016. It has been one of the most appreciated scheme by the current Govt. with the aim of providing 5 crore LPG connections to women below the poverty line. The scheme was aim at replacing the unclear cooking fuels mostly used in the rural India with the clean and more efficient LPG gas. Under this scheme Govt. asking normal people to give up their subsidies on LPG gas to help the rural women with access to clean energy. Some other schemes like- Krishi Sinchai yojna, PM Aawss yojna and Sukanya Samridhi yojna have been directly focused on the rural masses to increase their standard of living.

❖ **Niti Aayog**-----Modi Govt. Has replaced the panning commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog on 1st Jan 2015.This aayog will serve as ‘ Think – Tank’ that will provide Govt. at the central and state levels with relevant strategic and technical advice on the key policy issues. NITI Aayog give more importance and freedom to state and promote cooperative federalism, make state stronger. Modi Govt. has also going to scrapped five year plans from 2017 and will now have 3 year plans and 15 year plans, with clear agendas and objectives. NITI Aayog works as a corporate entity with a CEO and answerable representatives.

CONCLUSION- In last 3 years, through his dedication, commitment and hard work, PM Narendra Modi has emerged as the most popular leader since independence. Under PM Modi Govt. inflation is under control, we are now the fastest growing economy in the world. In the end all we can say that making public aware of what has been done is fine but so many work still needs to be done and the Govt. under the leadership of PM Modi has to work perpetually if it has to be taken India to the heights of glory. It is high time that the Modi Govt. must initiate proactive measures to achieve much faster, sustained and inclusive growth.

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