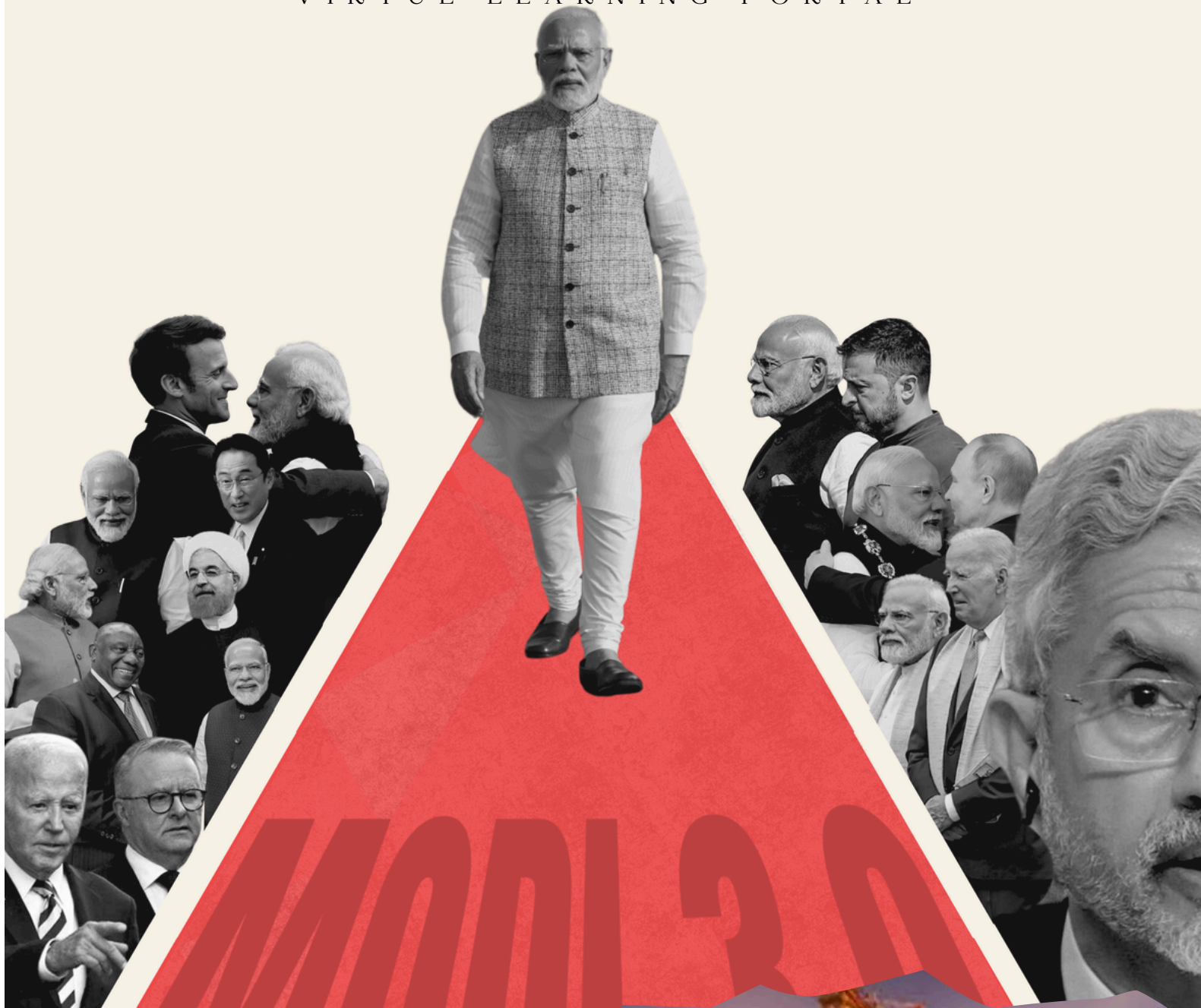


SUMATI FUSION

VIRTUL LEARNING PORTAL



Modi 3.0

Modi 3.0 refers to the third consecutive term of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government in India, inaugurated after the 2024 general elections; this period is marked by a BJP-led NDA coalition government focused on economic growth, major welfare initiatives, assertive internal and external security policies, and increasing political dependence on coalition partners.

Formation and Context: Modi 3.0 began on June 9, 2024, following the BJP-led NDA's win of 293 out of 543 Lok Sabha seats, but the BJP itself fell short of a majority (240 seats) and formed the government with coalition support—unlike the previous two terms where the BJP had an outright majority.

⊗ Key Policy Highlights:

The government continues its large-scale welfare delivery, launching significant agriculture support (₹20,000 crore released to 93 million farmers under PM-Kisan), enhanced Ayushman Bharat insurance for seniors, and policies benefiting the middle class, such as income tax relief for those earning up to ₹12-12.75 lakh.

Economic Achievements: India became the world's fourth-largest economy in 2025 with GDP crossing \$4 trillion and robust 6.5% growth, maintaining its status as the fastest-growing large economy.

Security and Defense: Modi 3.0 is characterized by a more assertive security doctrine, conducting cross-border anti-terror operations (e.g., Operation Sindoor), and rapidly expanding defense exports to over 90 countries, with an emphasis on military self-reliance.

Reform and Initiatives: Steps include the abolition of income tax for larger swathes of the middle class, expanding the PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (free food grains), passing contentious bills like the Waqf Amendment Act aimed at Muslim social justice, approving a caste census, and pushing 'One Nation, One Election' reforms.

Infrastructure: The term continues a push for new ports, highways, and connectivity, with major projects like the Polavaram Project and Chenab Bridge.

Coalition Dynamics and Challenges:

Unlike his first two terms, Modi 3.0 relies heavily on coalition partners, meaning key policy decisions and bills sometimes require negotiation and compromise, resulting in parliamentary reversals and adaptations (e.g., sending the Waqf Amendment to a committee, adopting caste census demands).

The government faces a stronger opposition, compelling greater policy flexibility and sometimes public reversal on announcements or reforms.

Vision and Focus: The administration's stated trajectory is to transform India into a secure, self-reliant, and developed nation—"Viksit Bharat"—prioritizing rapid development, infrastructure, welfare, security, and high global economic ranking, but now within the realities of coalition governance.

Main achievements of Modi 3.0 since 2024

The main achievements of Modi 3.0 since 2024 include large-scale infrastructure expansion, economic growth, welfare initiatives, tax relief, and policy reforms, alongside assertive steps in agriculture, industry, and job creation.

⊗ Key Achievements (2024–2025):

Infrastructure and Connectivity

- Projects worth more than ₹3 lakh crore approved in the first 100 days, including highways, ports (notably the Rs 76,200 crore Wadhavan Mega Port), the Shinkhun-La Tunnel in the Himalayas, and major metro rail expansions in Pune, Bangalore, and Thane.
- Construction/upgradation of 62,500 km of rural roads, connecting 25,000 villages.
- Launch of several new railway projects, expansion of airports (e.g., Varanasi, Bagdogra), and eco-friendly public transport advances like the 'PM-eBus Sewa' scheme.

Economic and Job Growth

- India continued to be the world's fastest-growing large economy, surpassing the \$4 trillion GDP mark.

- Corporate tax for foreign companies reduced from 40% to 35%, abolition of the 31% angel tax, and new incentives for manufacturing and startups.
- Union Budget allocated ₹10,000 crore for a new employment generation initiative and a major paid internship program for youth.

Agriculture and Rural Welfare

- 17th installment of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi released, disbursing Rs 20,000 crore to 9.3 crore farmers.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) raised for Kharif crops; removal of minimum export pricing for key crops; new fund 'Agrisure' launched to revolutionize rural enterprises.

Middle Class and Social Welfare

- Tax-free income slab raised to ₹7,00,000; standard deduction increased, family pension benefits improved.
- Unified Pension Scheme launched, with significant enhancements for employees and security forces through One Rank One Pension.
- Approval of 3 crore additional houses under the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' (urban and rural).
- Over 2.5 lakh solar energy systems deployed for homes between June and August 2024.

Policy and Governance

- National Cooperative Policy in its final stage, digital agriculture mission underway.
- Commitment to reviewing and simplifying income tax rules.
- Legislative steps to support startup and innovation ecosystems (removal of angel tax, reduced duties on electronics and medicine imports).

Women and Education

- 11 lakh new women included under the Lakhpati Didi Yojana in the first 100 days.
- Launch of educational reforms blending traditional and modern subjects, respecting regional languages.
- Modi 3.0's achievements emphasize not only continuity in economic growth and welfare delivery but also a rapid scaling in infrastructure and policy reforms. The administration's approach is marked by ambitious investment, greater tax relief,

and focus on both rural and urban development within the coalition government framework.

Infrastructure projects launched by Modi 3.0 after 2024

The most notable infrastructure projects launched by Modi 3.0 after 2024 focus on expanding connectivity, logistics, and urban transport across India, with significant investments in ports, highways, railways, and metros.

Highlights of Key Projects:

- Wadhavan Mega Port, Maharashtra
- Approved with an estimated cost of ₹76,200 crore.
- Designed to become one of the world's top 10 ports, strengthening India's maritime infrastructure.
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV (PMGSY-IV)
- Central outlay of ₹49,000 crore for constructing 62,500 km of rural roads, connecting 25,000 remote villages and upgrading bridges to boost rural connectivity.

High-Speed Road Corridors

Eight new national high-speed road corridors, covering 936 km, approved at an estimated cost of ₹50,600 crore. These projects will enhance intercity trade, reduce logistics costs, and support economic growth.

Shinkhun-La Tunnel

All-weather tunnel connecting Ladakh with Himachal Pradesh, providing year-round road access in challenging terrain and boosting strategic as well as civilian connectivity.

Railway Expansion

Approval of eight major railway line projects, extending the Indian rail network by 900 km across seven states (Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Telangana, and West Bengal), with around 64 new stations and improved access for approximately 40 lakh people. Special focus on connecting regions like the Ajanta Caves and six Aspirational Districts.

Metro Rail Developments

Major metro expansions include:

- Phase 3 of Bangalore Metro
- Pune Metro Rail Phase 3
- Thane Integral Ring Metro Rail Project (29 km, 22 stations), enhancing urban mobility and reducing congestion in key cities.

Airports and Aviation

Upgrades and expansion of Varanasi's Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport (₹2,850 crore / \$343 million investment), and other regional airport enhancements to boost air connectivity and tourism.

Polavaram Irrigation Project (Andhra Pradesh)

Allocated ₹12,100 crore for completion, aiming to improve irrigation, drinking water access, and flood control for the region.

Industrial Corridors and Smart Cities

New smart industrial cities under the NICDP with \$3.42 billion in investments, supporting manufacturing growth and job creation.

Housing

Approval for 4.27 crore additional houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (urban and rural), continuing the government's push for "Housing for All".

Key security strategies introduced in Modi 3.0

Key security strategies introduced in Modi 3.0 center on robust national defense reforms, intensification of counter-terrorism measures, and a strategic push toward self-reliance in security capabilities.

⊗ **Essential initiatives and priorities include:**

Formulation of a National Security Strategy: There is a strong push for finalizing and implementing India's first comprehensive National Security Strategy to provide unified political guidance for all aspects of defense and internal security.

Defense Modernization: Accelerated modernization of the armed forces is prioritized, with the aim to achieve operational readiness, especially to address potential threats from China in both land and maritime domains. This involves alignment among the armed forces, bureaucracy, and industry, alongside upgrading and integrating new technologies.

Higher Defense Organization Reform: Institutional restructuring of operational command, recruitment, and civil-military coordination is targeted to ensure swift and decisive response to security challenges, and to improve effectiveness of the defense ecosystem.

Boosting Defense Indigenization and Exports: The government emphasizes self-reliance (“Atmanirbhar Bharat”) by increasing incentives for domestic R&D and facilitating private sector participation. This aims to reduce import dependency, increase high-tech production locally, and promote defense exports to other Asian and African nations.

Strengthened Internal Security & Counterterrorism: Intensified operations against terrorism, naxalism (left-wing extremism), and insurgency remain central. The Ministry of Home Affairs under Modi 3.0 has pledged to introduce new approaches and build India as a bulwark against these threats, with Amit Shah highlighting ongoing initiatives to further bolster security infrastructure and intelligence.

Integrated Infrastructure for Border Security: Major investments in roads, tunnels (like the Shinkhun-La Tunnel to improve Ladakh connectivity), and strategic infrastructure support rapid troop movement and strengthen border areas against infiltration and external threats.

Resilient Supply Chains & Regional Cooperation: Modi 3.0 promotes building secure supply chains, enhancing cross-border connectivity, and increased cooperation with partners on radicalization and terrorism concerns.

Political Will and Long-Term Vision: Senior leadership, including the Prime Minister and Home Minister, commit to taking India’s security efforts “to the next level” by sustaining and accelerating reforms while maintaining a vision for a self-reliant and globally secure India.

These strategies indicate not only continuity from previous Modi governments but also new emphasis on comprehensive reform, technology adoption, and greater integration of defense policy with national and economic priorities.

Summary Table: Major Modi 3.0 Infrastructure Initiatives

Project	Sector	Details and Value
Wadhavan Mega Port (Maharashtra)	Ports	₹76,200 crore, global top-10 port
PMGSY-IV Rural Roads	Roads	₹49,000 crore, 62,500 km
High-Speed Road Corridors	Roads	₹50,600 crore, 936 km
Shinkhun-La Tunnel	Highways	All-weather Ladakh link
Railways Expansion	Railways	Eight new lines, 900 km, seven states
Bangalore, Pune, Thane Metros	Urban Metro	New phases, enhanced connectivity
Varanasi Airport Upgrade	Aviation	₹2,850 crore modernization
Polavaram Irrigation Project	Irrigation	₹12,100 crore, Andhra Pradesh
Smart Industrial Cities/NICDP	Industry	\$3.42 billion for new smart cities
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	Housing	4.27 crore new urban/rural homes

These projects underscore Modi 3.0's focus on long-term economic competitiveness, rural-urban integration, and large-scale employment through infrastructure investment.

Summary Table: Modi 3.0 Highlights

Key Aspect	Overview
Government Formation	BJP-led NDA, coalition government, sworn in June 2024
Economic Achievements	\$4 trillion economy, fastest-growing major economy, significant GDP growth
Welfare	Expanded farmer schemes, free grains, major tax relief, senior citizen health insurance
Security Policy	Assertive anti-terror operations, strong defense exports, proactive military doctrine
Legislative Moves	Contentious bills (Waqf Amendment, One Nation-One Election), caste census
Coalition Challenges	Process reversals, negotiation with partners, stronger opposition

Modi 3.0 thus represents both continuity and new constraints: ambitious reform and nationalist governance, but now shaped by coalition dynamics and the emergence of a more competitive opposition.