PM Modi's era of civilisational revival and strategic renewal



As numbers go, 4,399 may not seem significant in itself. However, for political observers, the number marks a watershed moment in the history of post-Independence India. On June 10, 2026, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will cross 4,399 consecutive days in elected office, becoming the longest continuously serving elected prime minister of India since the first general elections of 1951–52.

This is not merely a statistical marker. It is a democratic milestone. India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, governed the country from Independence until his death in 1964. From 1952 onwards, Nehru's elected tenure became the benchmark for continuity in parliamentary India. Prime Minister Modi's uninterrupted elected tenure of 4,399 days now invites a deeper examination — not only of political longevity but also of what India has become during this period.

Longevity in democracy is never accidental. It is earned repeatedly, election after election, mandate after mandate, through the people's trust. PM Modi's achievement is especially remarkable because it comes at a time of hyper-competitive politics, 24x7 scrutiny, social media amplification, coalition pressures, global shocks, and rising citizen expectations. To sustain political legitimacy for over twelve consecutive years in such an environment is, by itself, an extraordinary democratic achievement.

But the deeper story is not about the length of tenure. It is about the scale of transformation. When Narendra Modi assumed office in 2014, India was often described as a country of promise and potential, yet marked by frustrating underperformance. The aspiration was never in doubt. The question was execution. Could India convert scale into strength? Could governance reach the last mile? Could infrastructure keep pace with ambition? Could technology become an instrument of inclusion rather than a privilege of the elite? Could India speak to the world not as a hesitant power but as a civilisational state confident in its destiny?

Twelve years later, the answer is emphatically affirmative, visible and palpable across sectors. The most profound transformation has been the democratisation of access. The Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile (JAM) trinity, once dismissed by sceptics as administrative jargon, has become one of the world's most powerful inclusion architectures. Hundreds of millions of citizens have been brought into the formal banking system. Direct Benefit Transfers have reduced leakages and placed the state's welfare hand directly into the hands of the beneficiary. For the poor, this is not an abstract reform. It means money arriving without middlemen, identity without dependence, and dignity without patronage.

Digital India has reshaped the grammar of everyday life. UPI has transformed India from a cash-heavy economy into one of the world's most advanced real-time digital payment ecosystems. A vegetable vendor, a small kirana shop, a taxi driver, a student, a self-help group member, and a startup founder now transact on the same digital rails. This is the Modi model at its most powerful: technology at population scale, designed not for the few but for the many.

Infrastructure has undergone an equally dramatic shift. Highways, expressways, airports, ports, freight corridors, Vande Bharat trains, metro networks, and rural roads have reshaped India's physical landscape and imagination. Infrastructure is not just concrete and steel. It is confidence. It reduces distance, expands markets, connects producers to consumers, and signals to investors that India is serious about execution. In state after state, what was once announced is now increasingly expected to be delivered.

The welfare state has also undergone a redesign. Toilets under Swachh Bharat, LPG connections under Ujjwala, electricity connections, tap water, housing, health insurance under Ayushman Bharat, and food security support have together created a new architecture of basic dignity. Critics often view these schemes in isolation. Their real power lies in their cumulative effect. A household with a bank account, a toilet, a gas connection, electricity, health cover, digital access, and a pucca home is not merely a welfare beneficiary. It is a family stepping into citizenship with confidence.

Economically, India has moved from being counted among the fragile to being viewed as one of the principal engines of global growth. It is now among the world's largest economies and has emerged as the fastest-growing major economy, even as many advanced economies struggle with stagnation, debt, and demographic decline. The GST created a common national market. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code changed the culture of credit. Production-linked incentives fuelled manufacturing ambition. Startup India unleashed a generation of founders. India today is not merely consuming the future; it is building parts of it.

Perhaps the most significant psychological shift has been the rise of Atmanirbharta. Self-reliance under Modi is not isolationism. It is strategic confidence. It means India must be capable in defence, energy, technology, manufacturing, semiconductors, space, digital public infrastructure, and critical supply chains. It means partnerships with the world, not dependence on it. From vaccines to space missions, from digital identity to fintech, from defence exports to renewable energy, India's self-belief has become a national resource.

On the global stage, the transformation has been unmistakable. India is no longer merely a balancing voice; it is increasingly a shaping voice. The G20 presidency showcased India's ability to build consensus in a divided world. The Global South sees in India not only an ancient civilisation but also a modern development partner. India's digital public infrastructure is now studied and deployed globally. Its vaccine diplomacy, disaster response, diaspora strength, and strategic autonomy have elevated its stature. The country that once sought a place at the table now increasingly helps set the table. The Modi era has also restored civilisational confidence to the centre of national life.

PM Modi's strategic legacy: How India changed the grammar of statecraft

With Prime Minister Narendra Modi set to surpass Jawaharlal Nehru's tenure as India's longest continuously serving Prime Minister, much attention will naturally focus on political longevity. Yet, from a strategic perspective, the more important question is whether India has altered the way it conceives and exercises national power.

States are ultimately judged not by rhetoric but by behaviour. For decades, India's strategic culture was characterised by caution, restraint and a preference for managing challenges rather than shaping events. Such an approach had its rationale in a developing nation confronting multiple internal and external pressures. However, over the last decade, a discernible shift has occurred. India has demonstrated a greater willingness to employ diplomatic, military, technological and economic instruments in a coordinated manner to protect national interests.

PM Modi's most significant strategic legacy probably lies in the altering of the grammar of Indian statecraft — expanding the range of instruments India is willing to employ and the confidence with which it employs them.

The Politico-Military Signal

The clearest evidence of this shift can be seen in India's response to terrorism and cross-border provocation.

The surgical strikes of 2016 following the Uri attack were important not because of their military scale but because of their strategic message. India publicly acknowledged cross-Line of Control operations and demonstrated a willingness to impose costs without triggering wider escalation.

The Balakot air strike following the Pulwama attack marked a further evolution. For the first time in decades, India crossed an international boundary to strike terrorist infrastructure. More significant than the physical damage was the signal that geographical sanctuaries would no longer guarantee immunity.

Operation Sindoor represented another step in this progression. Its importance lay not merely in punishment but in calibrated escalation. India demonstrated both the capability to impose costs and the political confidence to terminate operations on its own terms. Many interpreted these actions solely through the prism of deterrence. Their deeper significance lay in establishing a new framework of political resolve, strategic messaging and escalation management.

Equally important was the conduct of Operation All Out in Jammu and Kashmir. By systematically targeting terrorist leadership and networks while simultaneously expanding governance and



developmental outreach, the state sought to deny proxy actors any comfort zones. Security operations and political messaging worked in tandem.

Taken together, these episodes reflected more than military action. They demonstrated a political willingness to employ force in a calibrated manner while retaining escalation control — an important departure from earlier patterns of strategic behaviour.

Doklam, Ladakh and Strategic Resolve

A second transformation occurred in India's approach to China.

The 72-day Doklam standoff of 2017 was not merely a border incident. It was a test of political will. India demonstrated a readiness to stand firm in defence of its strategic interests despite sustained pressure from a more powerful adversary. The outcome had an important psychological impact, reinforcing confidence within the armed forces and signalling that coercive diplomacy would not automatically succeed.

The events in eastern Ladakh in 2020 presented a more serious challenge. Much commentary has focused on the crisis itself. The more significant story, however, was India's response. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, India executed one of the largest and fastest military mobilisations in recent decades. Troops, equipment, infrastructure and logistics were surged into a difficult high-altitude theatre on a war footing. The lesson of Ladakh was not that China challenged India; great powers challenge one another routinely. The lesson was that India demonstrated the capacity to absorb a strategic shock without losing national balance or developmental momentum. Equally important, it showed a willingness to push back against increasingly assertive Chinese behaviour while retaining a longer-term commitment to stability.

Strategic Transformation Beyond the Battlefield

Having observed India's strategic evolution over four decades in uniform and public life, I have rarely seen national security receive such sustained political attention. One of the less appreciated aspects of the Modi era has been the early recognition that future conflict would extend beyond conventional military domains into cyber, information, technological and cognitive spaces; the classic multi-domain operations (MDO).

The creation of the Chief of Defence Staff, efforts towards greater jointness among the services and the gradual movement towards theatre commands reflect an understanding that future warfare will increasingly be multi-domain in character. Institutional transformation is rarely dramatic. It demands patience, consensus and persistence. The fact that these reforms continue to be pursued despite their complexity reflects a recognition that military effectiveness in the future will depend upon integration rather than service-specific excellence alone. Equally significant has been the emphasis on defence self-reliance. Indigenous production, private sector participation and growing defence exports are no longer viewed merely as economic objectives; they are strategic necessities. Strategic autonomy in the twenty-first century must rest upon technological and industrial capability. One of the least discussed but most important aspects of contemporary Indian strategy has been the growing maritime orientation of national policy. For a nation whose prosperity and security are deeply linked to the seas, maritime consciousness arrived relatively late in strategic thinking. Over the past decade, however, the Indo-Pacific has moved to the centre of policy. Initiatives such as SAGAR, deeper engagement with maritime partners and greater emphasis on naval capability reflect an appreciation that India's future influence will depend significantly on its maritime reach.

The decision to pursue the Greater Nicobar project illustrates this thinking. Measured in electoral terms, such projects often appear expensive and slow. Measured strategically, they are investments in future influence. Located near one of the world's most critical maritime corridors, Greater Nicobar has the potential to significantly enhance India's ability to shape developments across the eastern Indian Ocean and the approaches to the Malacca Strait. This is statecraft measured in decades rather than years.The same strategic confidence is evident in India's diplomacy. The Modi government's approach has combined strategic autonomy with unprecedented diplomatic activism, allowing India to engage competing power centres without becoming captive to any of them.

India has expanded relations with the US while preserving longstanding partnerships with Russia. It remains active within BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation while participating in the Quad and strengthening ties across Europe, West Asia, Africa and the Indo-Pacific.

Leopard skin deal fixed for Rs 1 crore!

Surat

A team of DRI (Directorate Revenue Intelligence) has busted the illegal trade of leopard skin in Surat. After receiving information on social media that leopard skin was being sold for Rs 1 crore, the DRI had set a trap in a hotel and arrested a person. Later, during the investigation, the name of another person was revealed and he was also arrested. A bullet mark was found on the leopard skin that the forest department team seized. The skin is likely to be about two months old. So it is suspected that the leopard was hunted two months ago. Now the forest department has started investigating in different directions to get to the root of this entire racket.

As soon as the photos went viral on the WhatsApp group, the agencies were alerted and the modus operandi of this crime was very modern and digital. The accused, Badri Abbas, had uploaded photos of fresh leopard skin in a banned black market WhatsApp group and had announced that he was selling this skin. The DRI team, which keeps a close eye on the internet and social media, immediately became active. Without any suspicion, the officials contacted Badri Abbas and showed great interest in buying this precious leopard skin. After a long crisis and bargaining, the price of this leopard skin was fixed at Rs. 1 crore. Trap set in room number 203 of Hotel Alankar in Surat To complete this big deal of Rs one crore, accused Badri Abbas had chosen Hotel Alankar on Surat Station Road. He had reached room number 203 of the hotel with a trolley bag and a leopard skin hidden in the trolley bag with greedy intentions. He had no idea that the customer waiting for him was actually a DRI officer. He entered the room like Badri and went to seal the deal, at the same time he was caught red-handed by raiding in the presence of the panchos. A banned leopard skin without legal proof was seized from his trolley bag.

Leopards increase in South Gujarat, smugglers lose sight

of the case. The forest department is currently investigating this case, officials have pointed to a worrying trend. For the past few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of leopards in the forest areas and rural areas of South Gujarat. Due to this increasing population of leopards, poachers and wildlife smugglers have now lost sight of South Gujarat. Taking advantage of the easy availability of leopards, this syndicate has become active in the forests to make black money, which has become a big challenge for environment and wildlife conservation.

Moin Hussain's name came to light in the interrogation of accused Badri. When the case was handed over to the forest department under the legal protocol, the Surat forest department, under the guidance of Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF) Dheeraj Kumar, started an in-depth intensive interrogation. Badri Abbas, who was caught from the hotel, confessed to the forest department that he was only working as a middleman (agent). This valuable leopard skin was given to him for sale by a person named Moin Hussain. As soon as this link was found, the forest department, with the help of the police administration, also arrested Moin Hussain within a few hours.

WESTERN RAILWAY TO EXTEND TRIPS OF WEEKLY SPECIAL TRAIN BETWEEN AHMEDABAD ⇌ PATNA

TRAIN NO.	ORIGINATING & DESTINATION STATIONS	DAY OF SERVICE	EXTENDED UPTO
09447	AHMEDABAD – PATNA	Wednesday	17.06.2026
09448	PATNA – AHMEDABAD	Friday	19.06.2026

For detailed information regarding stoppages, timings of halts and composition, passengers may please visit www.enquiry.indianrail.gov.in.

The Booking for the extended trips of **Train No. 09447** opens from **12.06.2026** at all PRS Counters and on IRCTC website. The above train will run as Special Train on Special Fare.

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PLEASE CARRY ORIGINAL ID PROOF FOR ALL RESERVED TICKETS

DISHA RESOURCES LIMITED
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Website: www.disharesourcesltd

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
SPECIAL WINDOW FOR TRANSFER AND DEMATERIALISATION (DEMAT) OF PHYSICAL SHARES

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. **HO/38/13/11(2) 2026-MIRSD-POD/I/3750/2026** dated January 30, 2026, a Special Window has been opened from **February 05, 2026 to February 04, 2027,** to facilitate transfer and dematerialisation of physical securities which were sold/purchased prior to April 01, 2019. The Special Window is also available for such transfer requests which were lodged prior to April 1, 2019 and were rejected/returned/not attended due to deficiency in the documents/process/or otherwise.

During this period, the securities that are re-lodged for transfer (including those requests that are pending with the listed company/RTA, as on date) shall be issued only in demat mode. However, due process shall be followed for such transfer-cum-demat requests.

Shareholders who wish to avail the opportunity are requested to submit the original security certificate(s), transfer deed and all other documents listed in the Circular, to the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent, i.e., MUFG INTIME INDIA PVT. LTD (Formerly Link Intime India Private Limited at 5th Floor 506 to 508, Amarnath Business Center - 1 (ABC -1), Besides Gala Business Centre, Nr. St. Xavier's College Corner, Off C.G Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, to enable further processing and transfer of shares, in compliance with the applicable laws.

SEBI Circular No. HO/38/13/11(2) 2026-MIRSD-POD/I/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026 is attached herewith for your information. Shareholders/members are requested to scan the Quick response code.

FOR, DISHA RESOURCES LIMITED
KRISHNA AWTAR KABRA
MANAGING DIRECTOR
(DIN : 00650817)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11-06-2026

TRUHOME FINANCE LIMITED (Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Ltd.)
Head Office: Level -3, Wockhardt Towers, East Wing C-2, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051;
Tel: 1800 102 4345 ; **Website:** http://www. truhomefinance.in
Reg.Off.: Srinivasa Tower, 1st Floor, Door No.5, Old No.11, 2nd Lane, Cenatoph Road, Alwarpet, Teynampet, Chennai-600018

APPENDIX-IV-A [SEE PROVISION TO RULE 8(6)] SALE NOTICE FOR SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES

E-Auction Sale Notice for Sale of Immovable Assets under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 read with provision to Rule 8(6)] of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002.

Notice is hereby given to the public in general and in particular to the Borrower/s and Guarantor/s that the below described immovable properties mortgaged/ charged to Truhome Finance Limited (formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited), the Physical Possession of which have been taken by the Authorized Officer of Truhome Finance Limited, will be sold on "As is where is", "As is what is" and "Whatever there is" basis for recovery of the balance due to Truhome Finance Limited from the Borrowers And Guarantors, as mentioned in the table. Details of Borrowers and Guarantors, amount due, Short Description of the immovable property, reserve price and earnest money deposit and date of Inspection are also given as:

Name of Borrowers/ Co-Borrowers/ Guarantors/Mortgagers	Amount of Recovery and date of Demand Notice	Reserve Price (Rs.) & Bid Increment	Date & Time of Auction	Contact Person Details – (AO and Disposal team)
1. **BHIMRAO DHANAJI PETARE And** 2. **POOJA BHIMRAO PETARE** **All Residing At:-Plot No.186, Sai Aangan Residency, Nr. Aradhana Industries, At. Jolwa, Kadodara, Ta. Palsana, Di.Surat-394305** **Also At:-@Hi-Tech Zipper** **91-92, Vidhata Industrial Estate- 2,** **Haripura, Kadodara, Di. Surat -394327.** **Also At:-Plot No. 426, Sai Aangan Residency, Nr. Aradhana Industries, At. Jolwa, Kadodara, Ta. Palsana, Di.Surat-394305.** **LAN:- SHLHSRAT0001557** **Date of Possession & Type** **09/05/2026, Physical Possession** **Encumbranches known** **Not Known**	Demand Notice Date: 11/12/2025 Rs. 11,81,211/- (Rupees Eleven Lakh Eighty One Thousand Two Hundred Eleven only) as on 09/12/2025 under reference of loan account no. SHLHSRAT0001557 with further interest at the contractual rate, within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice	Rs. 6,00,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Only) **Bid Increment:** Rs. 10,000/- and in such multiples. **Earnest Money Deposit (EMD)(Rs.)** Rs. 60,000/- (Rupees Sixty Thousand Only) **Last date for submission of EMD : 28/06/2026, Time 10.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.**	**29-JUNE-2026 & Auction Time: 11 AM to 1 PM**	**Debjyoti Roy – 98747 02021** **Sandeep Mahajan - 99989 44955** **Property inspection Date.20/06/2026, Time.11 AM to 1 PM**

Description of Property

Non-agricultural plot of land in Moje: Jolva, lying being land bearing R.S. no. 100, 101, Block no. 85, admeasuring 39956.00 Sq. Mtrs. Known as "SAI ANGAN RESIDENCY" Paikki Plot no. 426, area admeasuring 44.62 Sq. Mtrs.. (After K.J.P. Block no. 85/426, area admeasuring 40.23 Sq. Mtrs.) & Ground Floor construction admeasuring 44.62 Sq. Mtrs., undivided share of land admeasuring 21.25 Sq. Mtrs. at Registration District & Sub-District Palsana District Surat within the State of Gujarat within the State of Gujarat.
Boundary as per Document:- East: Bv Block No. 88/B, West: By Society Internal Road, North: By Plot No. 425, South: By Plot No. 427
Boundary as per Site:- East: Adj. Property, West: Entry & Road, North: Ad. Plot No. 425, South: Adj. Plot No. 427

1) **For detailed terms and conditions of the sale, please refer the website of Truhome Finance Limited (Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited) website.**
2) **The intending bidders have to submit their EMD amount to be deposited by way of RTGS/NEFT to the account details mentioned herein below: BANK NAME: AXIS BANK LIMITED BRANCH: BANDRA KURLA COMPLEX, MUMBAI BANK ACCOUNT NO. Current Account No. 911020045677633 IFSC CODE: UTIB0000230.**
3) **The mortgagors/borrowers are given a last chance to pay the total dues with further interest before auction, failing which secured assets will be sold as per above schedule.**
4) **The mortgagors/borrowers are requested to collect your all remaining movable items within period of 7 days without damages of the property. If you fail to take movable assets, then it would be deemed that you have no claim and no interest in taking back such items. In case you still prefer to ignore this notice, we shall be constrained to treat them as unclaimed and waste materials and shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever to such articles and also may sell all movable Items and adjust the amount against outstanding dues of your loan account. It will be also deemed that you have no claim and interest in taking back such items and also have no objection, if such items are disposed-off or sold by us as items are having negligible substantial value. Also note that by not taking the items within specified time, you will also relinquish any right or claim over such items in future.**

Place : Surat
Date : 12.06.2026

Sd/- Authorised Officer- Truhome Finance Limited
(Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited)