

SHRI NARENDRA MODI: AN INTRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT:-

This section briefly sketches a portrait of Narendra Modi about his political journey and his childhood. This chapter takes through his journey from an unknown village to lime light of the National Politics, from a chaiwala (Tea vendor) to Prime Minister, from a quest to find self to the World finding a new Powerful leader.

KEYWORDS:- POLITICAL JOURNEY, NARENDRA MODI

THE POLITICAL JOURNEY

The Making of Modi – RSS Connection

During his early days Narendra Modi used to help his father at the tea stall. He witnessed and observed the discussion of people at the tea stall. One of their regular customers was Lakshmanrao Inamdar popularly known as Vakil Saheb. He asked Narendra Modi to join Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and eventually inducted Narendra Modi as balswayansevak (Junior Cadet) after he regularly attended the local Shakhas (training centre). Later, Vakil sahib became Narendra Modi's political Mentor. At the age of 8 Narendra Modi had joined RSS. During the same age, he also joined National Cadet Corps (NCC).

Later in his life around 1970 he left Vadnagar and started living with his uncle in Ahmedabad in Gujarat. He worked with his uncle at Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC) canteen. But, post Indo-Pak war in 1971 he meet Vakil Saheb and finally decided to give-up family and dedicated his life to RSS. He then decided never to marry and engaged full time pracharak (campaigner) in RSS. In 1978 Modi became an RSS sambhagpracharak (regional organizer).

It was RSS which RSS had instilled deeply in him discipline, political ideology, service spirit and patriotism. Modi then took training at Nagpur at the RSS camp. This training is a part of prerequisite for every RSS member to

undergo the training course to hold any official position in Sangh Parivar. Later, Narendra Modi was given the charge to handle the student wing, which is known as Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarthi Parishad (ABVP).

Entry into BJP

The first work which left his mark on senior political leaders was his contributions to the Anti-emergency movement. During the Emergency Modi efficiently organized the hidden circulation of the pamphlets of RSS and also managed the protest against the Emergency rule. This began his career at political front, as he was then appointed at the newly formed

Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) as the founder regional organizer in the state of Gujarat. This opportunity and responsibility was handed to Modi because during his association with RSS he met with 2 Jan Sangh Leaders viz. Vasant Gajendra Gadkar and NathalalJaghda (who later on formed the stat unit of BJP in the state of Gujarat).Modi left his mark at national front when he rose to the occasion by efficiently managing the Ekta Yatra (Unity Journey) lead by Murli Manohar Joshi.

Political Journey - behind the curtains

In 1988, Narendra Modi became the General Secretary of the BJP's Gujarat. He then established himself as a Key Strategist. He was instrumental in the strategic and highly successful campaign of BJP in the year 1995 as well as 1998. This paved way for winning formula for BJP and eventually becoming the ruling party in Gujarat.BJP took his strategic insight at national front. Modi was given organizing challenge for Ayodhya Rath Yatra – lead by L.K. Advani as well as a march from Kanyakumari to Kashmir – lead by Murli Manohar Joshi. It is worth noting that these two events had immensely contributed for bringing BJP to national power. In, 1995 was the year when Narendra Modi was appointed at BJP's National unit as the Secretary. Narendra Modi was then given the responsibility to revamp the party in different states which he carried our religiously. In 1998, Narendra Modi was enriched when he was given the responsibility promoted as General Secretary of BJP which he performed till October 2001.

After internal rift in BJP, Modi was sent to Delhi for BJP, and also to work across various states and finally worked as General Secretary of BJP till October. He worked closely with all big and small. During Kargil war he was present at the border. In October, he was attending the funeral of Mohan (a reporter) in Delhi when he received a call. It was Atal Bihari Vajpayee who called Modi and asked him to meet personally. Vajpayee asked him to go back to Gujarat.

BJP had lost the by-elections and Keshubhai Patel gave his resignation as the Chief Minister (CM) of Gujarat. Unlike most other Chief Ministers who are elected, Modi was appointed as the CM for the state in October 2001.

Taking challenges head on

Modi had not yet settled as the CM of Gujarat, challenge struck him straight away. It was 27th January 2002 the state and nation was shook by an act of utter shame. A train was brutally burnt carrying the karsevaks of Ayodhya. This was followed by outbreak of riots across the state.

Modi was alleged to have been instrumental allowing the riots and have been questioned severely. Another case where Modi was severely alleged was the Sohrabuddin encounter. But, nothing could stop Modi, it is said that 'when the going gets tough, the tough gets going'.

The Vikas Mantra and Victories

It was believed that the Godhra Kand, Gujarat riots and Sohrabuddin Encounter would hamper the image of Modi as well as BJP. But nothing came in way. BJP secured 127 seats out of 182 member assembly. Soon after the victory the campaigning and focus of BJP and Modi shifted from Riots and Kands to Development and Growth. The next speeches included Vikas Mantra of Modi. The state now was preparing for welcoming investment and capital. Modi came with his vision of Vibrant Gujarat. His work and dedication paved way for his victory in election in 2007. This time BJP secured 122 seats out of 182 member assembly.

The Harbinger – 2012 Elections

It was 2012 and by now the country was talking about Gujarat Model. BJP had lost last 2 General Elections and it was time to present a strategy to avoid the 3rd loss. December 2012 election victory – 3rd straight victory of Narendra Modi gave hints about the new BJP nomination for 2014 elections. Even the opposing party took Modi seriously.

Delhi Calling

In 31st March 2013 Modi was then appointed at the highest decision- making body of BJP parliamentary board. In turn of events L.K. Advani judged the winds and even resigned once, eventually he withdrew after intervention from RSS chief Mohan Bhagwat. It was all to do with nomination of Narendra Modi as the PM candidate. Other BJP leaders also initially expressed opposition. No opposition of overt prevailed later. The year had arrived - Year

2014. BJP came out with campaign of “AbkiBaar, Modi Sarkar (This time, Modi’s Government)”, “Acche Din (Good Days)” and “Sabkasaath, sabkavikas (Everyone’s Support, Everyone’s Growth)”.

Modi fought elections from 2 constituencies viz. Vadodara (Gujarat) and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh). The results were out and the ‘Pro-Modi Wave’ won the results. This was a historical win as the victory of BJP won all records for them as a party. BJP secured whopping 282 seats, seats enough to claim government without any alliance. In the era of alliance, this was a Mammoth victory. On 26th May 2014 Modi took oath as the 14th Prime Minister of India.

Since his oath as Prime Minister, he has stunned the world with his leadership and governance. His every speech has become iconic. He has gathered accolades across the world. His visits to foreign countries, his strategic moves of politics, his measures for governance, his policies for economy, his initiatives for the poor and down trodden, his strategic alliances, his bold decisions have shaped the future of new India.

Two Lok Sabha election

Narendra Modi was the lengthiest party chief of Gujarat, having served for further than 12 years across four categories. In 2014, Narendra Modi had become the fourteenth prime minister (with the exception of acting prime ministers). When Narendra Modi was inducted in as chief minister, he was the fourteenth man to be called in as Gujarat's minister.

Combining his terms as party chief as well as prime minister, Narendra Modi is one of the oldest continuously national leaders in India. Since like Thursday, PM Modi has occupied the position of leader of an elected leader for 7,301 days — 4,610 days as Gujarat chief minister (until May 22, 2014) and 2,691 days as party leader.

The only prime ministers who have served longer than Narendra Modi are "Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Manmohan Singh". The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) was occupied by Jawaharlal Nehru for 6,130 days, Indira Gandhi for 5,829 days, and Narendra Modi's predecessors Manmohan Singh for 3,655 days.

By the time Prime Minister Modi's current term concludes on May 29, 2024, he would've have overtaken Manmohan Singh in terms of the total number of days he served in the PMO. To surpass Nehru and Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister Modi must be elected and remain in office until March 2031.

In contrast to Indira Gandhi as well as Manmohan Singh, meanwhile, Prime Minister Modi has at minimum one additional feather in his crown. Never before has he lost an election. This puts him on level with Jawaharlal Nehru,

the country's first prime minister.

In 1977, Indira Gandhi was defeated. Manmohan Singh lost the 1999 Lok Sabha election. Narendra Modi gained all assembly polls and by-elections he fought in Gujarat, as well as the 2014 but also 2019 Lok Sabha contests.

Prime among the BJP's initiatives was a cleaning drive supporting Prime Minister Modi's Swachh Bharat agenda. PM Modi inaugurated Swachh Bharat Campaign 2.0 on October 2, seeking to make cities "water-secure" and waterways free of sewage pollution.

BJP leaders also stated that gurdwaras throughout the nation would conduct ardas for the health and longevity of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, as well as organize langar (society kitchens) as portion of the Seva Samarpan (assistance through dedication) initiative that the BJP had initiated on his birthday earlier this month.

This occurs at a moment when a significant number of Sikh producers are engaging in the current farmers' protest against the three agriculture legislation enacted by Parliament the year before. The legislation have been halted from taking effect. However, the farmers' organizations have maintained their protests over the Narendra Modi administration's assurances that the farm laws are intended to change agriculture in the nation.

1.3 CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION

Workaholic and a vegan to the core, Narendra Modi prioritizes his career above everything else. The average daily sleep time for Narendra Modi is just 3.5 to 4 hrs. Pranayam, Yoga, and a stringent diet were regular components of his day. He gets out of bed well before it's light outside in the morning. Reading is one of his favorite hobbies. On his birthdays and even during Diwali, Prime Minister Modi chooses to spend his days with the Soldiers consistently. The following is a quick summary of his upbringing and his educational background.

No one expected Heeraben Modi, a superstore daughter, to give birth to India's 14th PM on September 17, 1950, in the little hamlet of Vadnagar in the Mehsana Gujarat state. DamodarMulchand Modi's child was Narendra Modi. When he was born, Narendra Modi has been the third oldest of his family's six children.

His struggle began right from his birth as the family lived in a house with just 3 rooms kachcha house. The house was just 40 feet in length and 12 feet in width, with no window and just 1 door. The family struggles to raise the family and run tea stall near railway station of the village. Narendra Modi completed his early education against all odds.

Right from his childhood he was fond of reading books. During childhood if he was not found anywhere, his family knew he would be at the library reading books. It is worth nothing that Narendra Modi read every book available in the library on Swami Vivekanand.

Narendra Modi was a quick learner and learnt swimming on his own and soon became the best swimmer in the town. He showed signs of his courage and fearlessness when he swam to the temple in the village pond to change the flag even though the pond had crocodiles. At one instant he took hold of a baby crocodile and carried it along with him in school and house.

His teachers recall that Narendra Modi was an average student, but was outstanding in debates and discussions. Narendra Modi was fond of Swami Vivekanand and had read all the books available on Vivekanand in library. Later he secured his master degree in Political Science from Gujarat University. Narendra Modi stunned everyone at early age when he wrote, directed and acted in his own Drama names 'Pelu Phool' (Yellow Flower) depicting the pains and agony of the untouches at those days.

He showed his service spirit right from his childhood. Modi as a young boy offered his voluntary service with his tender hands to the soldiers at the railway station during the 1965 Indo-Pak war. He also served the flood affected people during 1967 Gujarat floods.

One fine day Narendra Modi came back to home and shared with his mother that he wanted to go to Himalayas in search of self and meaning of life. He made it clear that he seek permission and did not want to run away from home. Finally, he convinced the family and got their ascent. These 2 years are still mystical. Narendra Modi has stated that he would share what he did for these 2 years at a right time.

NARENDRA MODI: POLITICAL QUOTIENT

Introduction

It is necessary for a commander to have a high Political Quotient because the new leadership difficulties call for the financially viable development and expansion of the government, business, and society through collaborative efforts involving all three, which will ultimately result in the provision of better lives for coming generations. This section started by making an effort to define "Political Quotient," and then it moves on to discuss the three different stakeholders.

The PQ Foundation is also presented, along with a rundown of the many components of PQ Leadership, in this

section of the study. In the next paragraphs, a description of Narendra Modi as a person and his point of view will be presented in a condensed form. In the last section of this chapter, a comparison is made between the viewpoint and character of Narendra Modi and those of the PQ Investors and PQ Facets.

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL QUOTIENT

The importance of the traits and abilities that go into becoming a leader has long been of concern to academics and researchers.

Leadership refers to the method through which a leader creatively leads, guides, and affects the work of others in order to achieve certain objectives, according to Theo Haimann. A method of influence is leadership. The team's attitude, conduct, and productivity may all be shaped, regulated, controlled, and improved by the leader. The team must also follow the leader's wishes and instructions, putting aside its own opinions and discretion. Through social and emotional interactions, a leader forges bonds with his teammates that foster better cooperation and synergy.

Here, an attempt is being made to link Shri Narendra Modi's leading attributes to the Political Quotient (PQ) Model provided in (Reffo and Wark, 2014).

With the measures he took while serving as Gujarat's chief minister and as India's prime minister, his abilities and importance will be evaluated. It spends a lot of time on the leadership influence that made government administration work and enabled society and people enjoy higher living standards and hassle-free access to government advantages. By implementing more open transactions, disclosures of accomplishments, and policies, his administration has reduced corruption.

It is necessary for leaders in all areas and fields of society, including government, industry, and other social institutions, to have access to it. It is the responsibility of leaders to be active in creating and executing the government policies, but at the same time, this is for them to deliver as an effect of their involvement.

It is essential for the expansion and continuation of a company that its executives possess the necessary skills. The directors and administrators of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) need it as well because to the collaborative structure of the organization and the participative nature of strategic planning. In point of fact, it is required for all of the ambitious and developing leaders across all levels of government, commerce, and society in general.

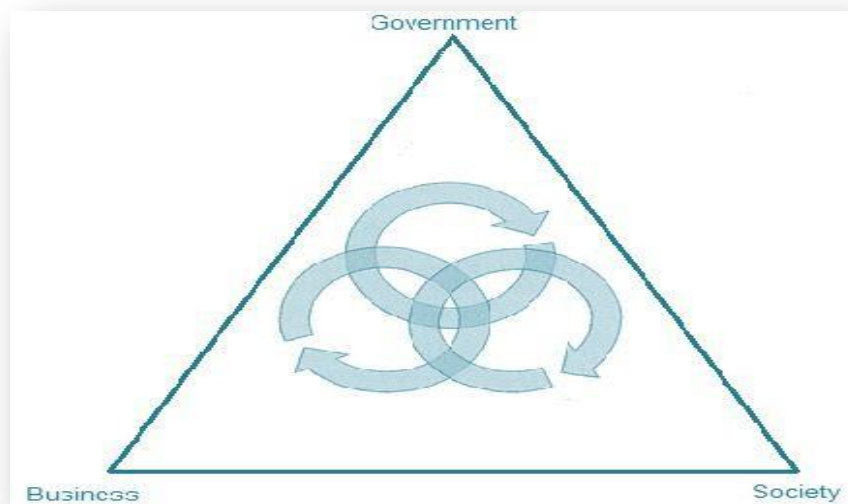
POLITICAL QUOTIENT TRIANGLE

The Chief Executive Officer of the Coca-Cola Organization, Mr. Muhtar Kent, was quoted as saying, "The Government Cannot Do It Alone. In order for capitalism to flourish, it is necessary for it to link not just stockholders but also other stakeholders. The phrase "Golden Triangle" was used to characterize it (Green, 2021).

In September of 2022, current President Bill Clinton said that "the nation functions better with industry and the government effectively collaborating to generate development and widely shared wealth" (Clinton, 2022).

In the year 2022, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, David Cameron, made the statement that "business is not only about producing money, as crucial as that is; it was the most strong force for creating social development the country has ever produced." (Kirkup, 2022).

Figure – 1.1: PQ Triangle



Source: (Reffo and Wark, 2022)

Muhtar was of the opinion that the 'Golden Triangle' was the optimal location from which to handle the complicated problems that plague the planet. In addition to this, he underlined that business managers must look for numerous answers to various issues and provide "better results" for customers, users, and government at all levels, whether local, national, or international.

We often make the observation that this strategy will not be the norm for several leaders in industry and government since they were brought up with the notion that government is responsible for governing and business

is responsible for making money. As a result, the two paths do not meet. Muhtar, on the other hand, said that "there is a difficult commercial result hung in the balance." Customers have an interest in learning about and comprehending the nature of a business; if there is a significant disparity between public expectations and actual, you are in danger.

POLITICAL QUOTIENT LEADERSHIP MAP

Leaders that have a high level of psychological intelligence (PQ) stand out as particularly effective in all areas. The model outlines the skills and methods that, when combined with one another, constitute "politically intelligent" management (i.e. PQ leadership). It has been shown that the behaviors of the finest leaders may serve as a model for other managers to follow. The following model was developed based on the experience that was gained from mentoring senior executives, participating in executive education, and managing human resources.

The PQ leadership Map is shown in figure 1.2. It is a representation of the stakeholders that were proposed in the PQ triangles in the first columns. The next column provides a rundown of the difficulties experienced by each individual facet for every one of PQ Triangle's stakeholders. After this comes the type of the solution that is required for the issues that have been encountered. The next column provides a list of the results that may be expected for the stakeholders as a result of a successful solution to the problems. Although the final columns presents the people who will benefit from the aforementioned problems being solved by the aforementioned remedies.

POLITICAL QUOTIENT MODEL FACETS

The additional PQ model consists of five different aspects, each of which contains five indications that are extended and discussed in greater detail below. Figure 1.3 outlines the five components that make up the PQ Models, while Figure 1.4 provides a rundown of the numerous indicators that belong to each of these five components.

NARENDRA MODI – PERSON AND PERSPECTIVE

In this part, we will first make an endeavor to comprehend Shri Narendra Modi as a human, then analyze his choices in an effort to comprehend his point of view, and then list some of his verified accomplishments while serving as Chief Minister of Gujarat and Prime Minister of India.

Narendra Modi –A Perspective

As an average person, as a chief minister, and currently as the Prime Minister of India, Modi should have had some experience interacting with the bureaucracy. He, like every other average person, would have undoubtedly come into contact with a bureaucracy that is sluggish, apathetic, and maybe even unfriendly, and which still has colonial and feudal characteristics.

As someone who has worked in administration for a considerable amount of time, first in Gujarat and finally at the national scale, Narendra Modi is well aware of the fact that the bureaucratic is a crucial tool for the implementation of government programs and that it is impossible to eliminate it. During his time as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Modi came up with a number of creative tactics to disabuse public officials of the belief that they are the "Master of everything they Survey" and instead made them conduits of the government's mission. He planned activities all around the state to facilitate interaction between public workers and the general populace and government officials. Even when he became Prime Minister, he never stopped doing this, and as a result, for the first time ever, a surveillance of government initiatives and programs is being carried out at the most senior level. Although it may not seem to be a huge breakthrough at first glance, the exercise has unquestionably motivated federal officials to deliver to the best of their abilities.

In addition to Narendra Modi fought for the Bureaucracies, but he has also worked from the standpoint of the Industries in order to make business easier. This is what they mean when they talk about the "ease of doing business in India." When Narendra Modi became Prime Minister, he used the phrase he had popularized throughout his own political campaigns, which was "Maximum governance with little government." It would seem that the slogan's intended meaning is to get rid of the burdensome and invasive aspects of bureaucracy and "get the monkey off your back." The concept of "minimal government" proposed by Modi does not include either a reduction of the size of the existing government or an attempt to circumvent its established structure. On the contrary, there is an abundance of evidence to suggest that the Prime Minister has been putting an overwhelming reliance on civil workers and convincing them to execute the agenda of the administration.

As Prime Minister, he has made significant contributions to the education of young girls. During his rule, there's been a discernible shift toward improvement in terms of the number of Girl Child students who successfully complete their education.

The electrified of 18000 villages is a major aspect of the Gujarat Model, which was implemented in this state. Not only is energy provided to villages, but also uninterrupted electricity is provided to industry. This has been an standout feature in comparison compared to any other state or CM. Solar lights were installed in a select number

of rural communities as part of an initiative to get the most possible benefit from renewable radiation. The availability of property on which to place solar panels is a significant barrier to the widespread adoption of solar energy as a source of electrical power. Installing solar panels on the roofs of the canals was the ingenious answer that the administration led by Narendra Modi came up with.

Speaking of innovative approaches, when he stopped being Prime Minister, he also kept providing one-of-a-kind projects, such as starting a program that had never been done before in order to bring in more money for the federal government. It was a program called the Give-Up of LPG Subsidy. They gave up their LPG subsidy because they felt it was important to make a contribution to the nation's development. It is anticipated that more than 83 lakh consumers have indeed given up the LPG subsidy they were receiving.

The establishment of new National Career Centers, that would overhaul the operation of employment exchanges as they are now organized, is one of the new plans under consideration by the Modi government. Such Career Centers could serve as a transparent conduit through which all job searchers, including young people, could engage with one another. In addition, these technologically advanced Career Centers would deliver the necessary career guidance and training to its clients. All of the registered job searchers around the nation will be able to use the brand-new Technology Driven National Career Service Portal, which will provide them with information about available positions and alerts.

The Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, has garnered the support of a new fan who resides in Washington, District of Columbia. It is not Barack Obama; rather, it is Jim Yong Kim, a Korean-American who is the President of the International Bank, which has its headquarters in Washington, DC. Kim, who visited Modi on July 23, has hailed the discussion as "one of the most exciting sessions I have participated in as the leader of the World Bank group." The original meeting was meant to last for 15 minutes, but it lasted for 45 minutes instead (Singh, 2014). Kim appreciated Modi's hands-on attitude and referenced to the Prime Minister's tweet about building the World Bank as a "information bank" in a letter that was afterwards sent to the office of the Prime Minister. When Kim was briefing his team on his upcoming trip to India, he shared the following statement: "In turn, I tweeted to offer our support to the prime minister's goal for economic development." The praise that Kim has heaped onto Modi is occurring at a time when India is placing a significant focus on the development of its infrastructure, notably its 100 smart cities, which will need tremendous money. Modi encouraged Kim to establish a road plan to discover global need for talents, extending India's rationale of opening world markets for workforces. Particularly significant is the fact that Kim's praise for Modi was delivered not long after BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China,

and South Africa) nations established the New Development Bank as a means of accelerating economic development in their own countries (Kim, 2014).

He has been working on reinventing himself, positioning himself to become a statesman in the near future. Nevertheless, over the procedure, we've seen a few different themes emerge. For example, asking the Prime Minister of Pakistan to attend the swearing-in ceremonies was unexpected, as was the decision to walk away from the foreign minister negotiations.

By focusing on the growth of the nation via his two ambitious programs, Digital India as well as Start-up India- Standup India, Prime Minister Modi has given attention to an issue that will influence, attract, and motivate a large number of young people.

Since becoming Prime Minister, Modi has been avoiding the press. There will be no continued emphasis on contentious aspects of community emblems. His undivided attention is being focused on governance, on redesigning the administrative structure and making it function for growth. This is something that he was credited with doing in his previous capacity, and he is continuing this effort now.

He is introducing fresh concepts (what a surprise it is that nobody had ever thought of initiating a campaign for restrooms before him!), and he is doing it effectively. He is willing to take really bold steps. He is willing to go beyond party politics in order to carry on the progressive principles of the previous administration. This more positive side of the tale influenced the mood and tenor of Modi's Independence Day address, which many analysts agree was the finest speech delivered by any prime minister in the last several decades.

Numerous individuals all throughout the nation are infected with a new vitality that appears to be released from the very peak, and they are embracing Modi's approaches as a source of inspiration. That is what followers should expect from their leaders, correct? What additional benefits could one have anticipated in exchange for their vote?

On the other hand, there is always another side to a tale. To begin, Modi is inverting the decentralized power structure that has existed for decades. Okay, I guess it is just the price that has to be paid for a powerful leader. Veterans do not have a position in the party or in the administration because there is none available for them. It's safe to say that seasoned politicians could never produce such a shocking election outcome. Engaging with what may be termed the major opposition on the question of appointing the head of resistance and the increasing conflict with the judicial would have been handled diplomatically by another administration. In circumstances like this, the adjective "been ruthless" is often reserved for the word "majority." However, a tendency of increasingly

extreme Hindutva components is even more cause for concern. The instance of the communal cauldron known as Uttar Pradesh may be ignored for the sake of this discussion since it is a difficult subject that involves a lot more than simply the BJP as a component. But the statements and actions of persons like Dina Nath Batra and Mohan Bhagwat, whose seek to persuade others that Indian is a Hindu country, unnerve a large number of voters for Modi. These individuals attempt to convince someone else that India is a Hindu country. They disregarded his saffron leanings in favor of the possibility of a more honest and effective government and cast their votes for him.

Even Modi is disregarding this saffron burden at this point, and he is not telling them to be quiet. This dualistic progression with Hinduism, also known as Moditva, has been the defining characteristic of man up to this point. Is he evolving in any way? The first one hundred days provide little evidence in support of either theory. Yes, there will only be 100 days left after giving the busiest guy in India the advantage of the doubt. Even while he is exerting a lot of effort to shape India's reality during the course of the remaining time, you can be confident that India's reality will also shape him.

Swachh Bharat, which translates to "Clean India," was a goal that Mahatma Gandhi had for India, and Mr. Modi is working to make that goal a reality by 2019, which will mark the 150th anniversary of Gandhi's birthday. After Modi introduced this program, a large number of famous people from all over the world signed up for it and shown their dedication by participating in it personally in public places. Being an effort of Modi, "Swachha Bharat" has evolved into a well-known brand, and it has effectively communicated the idea that maintaining a clean environment is everyone's responsibility. In the next five years, major corporations such as ONGC, IOC, and GAIL have each pledged one billion rupees, which will be accompanied by 240 million rupees in assistance from the World Bank (Bhattacharjee, 2015). It is anticipated that 110 million toilets, that will be installed in both urban and tribal regions, would cost a total of Rs. 1.34 trillion, the complete amount of the predicted expenditure (Aiyar &Kapur, 2015).

Following his appointment as prime minister, Mr. Modi immediately began work on his flagship program, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which was closely related to the accomplishments and pledges of the NDA administration. This could be the ideal chance for you to help the country since it is a national concern for the underprivileged citizens of our country. It was a wonder that after he introduced the program on August 15, 2014, 30 crore Jan Dhan deposits had been registered and almost 65,000 crores had been put into the accts by August, 2017. This was announced by PM Narendra Modi himself during his address to the country on 28th August 2017 in 'Mann ki Baat'. A largest amount of bank accounts were opened in the shortest amount of time, and this

achievement set a new record for the globe. After this, two further programs were established and given the names "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana as well as Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana" respectively. In addition, the Atal Pension Yojana ensures that older individuals have access to social security as they reach their later years.

Since he took office as Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr. Modi has been widely recognized for the industrialisation and economic projects he has undertaken. He is credited with making the Gujarat model a reality, which prepared the road for him to become Prime Minister of India. In September of 2014, he initiated the "Make in India" campaign to attract foreign investors to locate their manufacturing operations in India. He began with the intention of making India into a manufacturing powerhouse similar to China in order to increase the number of job options available to young people who were interested in pursuing vocations. In August of 2014, the Cabinet stated that the military industrial sector would get 49% foreign direct investments and that the infrastructure of the railroads would receive 100%. Anything was strictly prohibited from being brought onto railroads. There are 25 industries that may accept 100% FDI, with the exception of 74% in military (aerospace) as well as 26% in the news media. As a result of this plan, the production of weapons and military equipment in India will soon be feasible. For the development of artillery armaments, armored vehicles, and undersea systems, licenses are available for purchase. Even commercial companies have been given the green light to participate in the supplementary manufacture of military aircraft and other types of weaponry. Additionally, the government has devised plans for five commercial and industrial corridors, all of which are now in different phases of being put into action in a well-planned manner. They include "Chennai – Bengaluru, Delhi – Mumbai, Visakhapatnam-Chennai, Kolkata – Amritsar and Mumbai-Bengaluru". In order to make things easier for potential investors, the government developed a system that functions like a single-window authorization and enables manufacturers to receive approvals with the fewest necessary documents and in the shortest amount of time possible. This is intended to promote the idea of "doing business with ease." Companies such as Hitachi are planning to increase their investments by constructing an automotive component manufacturing facility in Chennai. In addition, a major vehicle manufacturer is considering expanding its plant capacity in India (Gopalan, 2017). The government has signed a large number of memorandums of understanding with a variety of nations, particularly concerning the manufacture of military equipment. A series of activities like he did in 'Vibrant Gujarat' throughout his stint as a CM, 'Make in India' is also extremely well designed, such as the fact that there will be a Make in India week throughout the 13th to the 18th of Feb. 2016.

Soon after Mr. Modi assumed office, he made the initial announcement that he intended to construct one hundred

smart cities by the year 2022. The future of a modernized India will see the introduction of one hundred smart cities. It is possible to refer to it as a citizen-friendly town since it has fundamental infrastructure, such as raised highways and sewage and trash treatment plants. The provision of fundamental infrastructural services in order to bestow a respectable standard of living onto the populace is the primary objective. One of the criteria for selecting smart cities might include things like revenues, expenditures, and the availability of municipal infrastructure, amongst other things. In order to carry out this effort, the government has already given its approval for a budget of 48,000 billion rupees (Gandhi, 2015). In furthermore, the Cabinet has given its approval for an extra Rs. 50,000 crores to be allocated to the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), which would be used to revitalize 500 cities (ibid). Several towns have been chosen to receive Rs. 100 crores per year for the next five years as part of the 100 Smart Cities project. Mr. Venkaiya Naidu, the Ministry of Urban Development, too has distributed the very first list of 98 smart cities (Jeelani, 2015).

Soon after he became Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi made the commitment to clean up the Ganges River. The river has to be cleaned up so that the Ganga may regain its former pristine splendour. The ministry in charge of water resources, river improvement, and Ganga rejuvenation is currently referred to as the Ministry of aquatic resources, River advancement, and Ganga rejuvenation. This is a direct result of their goals and their commitment to achieving them. The most recent budget that the Ministry of Water Resources has allotted is Rs. 4173 crores, and from this sum, half has been set up for the Ganga (Bansal, 2015). Funds raised to the Clean Ganga Fund in 2015 qualified for exclusions under the Income Tax Act since they were considered to be charitable contributions. In the context of the NamamiGange initiative, the cabinet gave its approval of 20,000 crores of rupees over the subsequent five years in May 2013. (Yadav, 2015). The majority of these financing would be put toward the construction of various types of infrastructure, such as new sewer treatment plants, the advancement of riverfront property, the regulation of agricultural runoff, and the elimination of public urination and defecation in municipalities and towns located along the riverbanks. There are approximately as 118 cities along the Ganga river's course, all of which may be found on its banks. There are a great number of cities that do not currently have any STPs in operation. There are now 3847 million gallons per day worth of sewage water being discharged into the Ganga, yet there are only 879 MLD capability STPS in operation (Chandra, 2015). The pledge made by Mr. Modi stems from a provision of 20,000 crores for the next five years, compared to 25,000 crores spent over the course of the previous 30 years, for the purpose of preventing pollution and keeping the Ganga clean (ibid).

After getting rid of the notion of a planning commission that had been used by the previous administration, Mr. Modi came up with the idea of reforming India via the National Institution for Changing India Ayog, or NITI. The

Prime Minister and other officials occupied the dais during planning commission meetings, whilst Chief Ministers sat in the public. This is one of the key differences between the two. This was altered by Mr. Modi so that the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers now sit on the same platform. In order to facilitate a more fruitful working relationship between the central government and the states, NITI has been reorganized to include a panel consisting of the chief ministers of 11 different states. At these meetings, they will discuss the distribution of funds and any arbitrary cuts made to centrally sponsored schemes (CSS). There are divisions of chief ministers that are focusing on projects like the Swachh Bharat drive and the creation of skills. In most situations, the states are required to carry out the choices made about policy, but in this case, the regions are also encouraged to share their thoughts and concerns on the formulation of the policies.

Narendra Modi – A Person

The segment that was discussed before emphasized Narendra Modi's viewpoint of the political leadership he has provided. In this section, an attempt is made to characterize Modi as a personality.

The fact that Narendra Modi is able to recall not just the faces but also the names of everyone he has ever met, even from a long time ago, is one of his many admirable qualities. He has a captivating delivery that can captivate large audiences as well as individual courses.

He has traversed the whole of India from coast to coast. He has first-hand experience with the people, customs, and difficulties of each state and community. This is clear from his presentations, when he wears clothes like the society he visits, from his discussion of the very heart of issues in each place he visits, and from the terminology he employs when he is delivering his speech.

Relationships with members of each group are not restricted to simply India; throughout each of his trips, he has had an impact not only on Indians but also on people from other countries. He accords the neighborhood's gods, monuments, and traditions an immense amount of significance. All of this, while being completely true to Indian traditions, values, and beliefs. It has not been done before, but giving a presentation in Hindi in a foreign nation would be a first.

Through Mann ki Baat, he has conceived of a revolutionary approach to reach all of the country's rural areas. Through Mann ki Baat, in which he addresses topics ranging from Swachh Bharat to wishing for exams and wishes for every holiday throughout the nation and belief, the Prime Minister has touched and addressed the ordinary man to a greater extent than any other PM before him. There is no question that he spoke directly to the feelings of the

average person.

People often claim that leaders should demonstrate by example. While he is getting labor from the Government Babus, he models proper behavior for others on his own. In the whole of the ministry, there is no one who exerts as much effort as he does. According to insiders, Modi sleeps for barely 2.5 hours every night, and he has reportedly said that his next goal is to go up to ZERO Sleep. He claims that he is motivated to do so in order to help his nation.

They assert that rather than only being a political leader, he is a genuine Karma Yogi, which is the view held by his supporters and devoted followers. He adheres to the tenets of the yoga lifestyle by doing yoga on a daily basis, according to the Yama and Niyama, adhering to a rigorous diet, eating only vegetarian cuisine, and so on. Because he was fasting during Navratri, the only thing he could have during his trip to the United States and meeting with President Obama was lemon juice.

After concluding a slew of business transactions with the Prime Minister of Japan, Modi surprised the globe with his adaptability by playing the Japanese Taiko drummers when he was in Japan.

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