



20 YEARS OF SELFLESS SERVICE



Public Policy Research Centre

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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Best wishes
Chohan

Rajesh
Chohan

13/9
W/Z

Handwritten signatures and messages on the left side of the shawl, including "#8" and "KMP".

Preface

Shri Narendra Modi, who rose from humble beginnings to become Gujarat's Chief Minister and then India's Prime Minister, has become a household name throughout the world. The early trials of his life not only taught him the importance of hard labor, but also exposed him to the unavoidable sorrows of ordinary people, which encouraged him to devote his life to serving people and the country since his childhood. Before mentioning about his service, his journey of reaching at this level itself is of note worthy inspiration. During his two-decade of service to the country, he has carried on the success of Gujarat's growth model to India's holistic growth and development. Under his excellent leadership, our country has seen unprecedented levels of people-centric nation-building activities.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ushered a paradigm change in governance, leading to inclusive, developmental, and corruption-free government, by walking the road of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas." The Prime Minister has been working at a breakneck speed to ensure that schemes and services are delivered to the people at their doorstep. Today, India is home to Ayushman Bharat, the world's biggest healthcare programme, which provides top-quality, inexpensive healthcare to India's underprivileged and neo-middle classes. Because of the Modi government's pro-business policy, India has become a magnet for foreign investors. With the goal of making India self-sufficient, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the Aatmanirbhar Bharat package, which is about 10% of India's GDP in 2019-20.

As a result, we at the Public Policy Research Centre compiled the significant achievements of our Hon'ble Prime Minister throughout his 20 years in the Constitutional Office, as well as how he has brought unity and peace to the nation by guaranteeing national security. Furthermore, the government's effective decision-making has overcome decades-old deadlocks such as the Ram Temple in Ayodhya, the provision of equitable opportunity to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, and the defensive system against the Covid-19 epidemic. He has established a number of programs aimed at empowering women and fostering gender equality. By uprooting concerns at the grass-roots level, the government has gained the public's confidence and has a direct line of communication with them.

The report lists the clear intent and efforts initiated and implemented to develop and make all the sectors that impact the nation, self-sufficient. The report showcases the tenacity with which Shri Narendra Modi has left no stone unturned with regard to good governance-and nation-building. We sincerely hope you would go through the achievements and decisions taken by our Prime Minister to appreciate his efforts and understand his vision of New India.

Sumeet Bhasin Director, PPRC



Introduction

One of the longest serving elected leaders in our country, Shri Narendra Modi, has come a long way in electoral politics, first as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and now as the Prime Minister. The 1.3 billion strong nation has been swayed by his charisma and political acumen, have developed a strong political and economic bonding, thus making him the world's most popular leader. He has revitalized India's social and security landscape, delivered on his commitment to the people and selflessly worked day-in and day-out for providing a corruption-free and people-centric governance. The holistic development of our society and country by revitalizing the rich traditions of the land, passionately raising social issues plaguing India and then effectively addressing them through public discourse and participation has enriched our nations journey under an able- leader.

The humanitarian and compassionate face of Indian diplomacy shone in a variety of ways under the Modi government, in addition to cultural outreach. In this spirit, the administration also went out to the world's 30 million Indian diaspora, reinvigorating their feeling of belonging to India and enlisting their help in the national revival mission. Moreover, terming NRI's as Nation's brand ambassadors and leaving no stone unturned to nurture their lives in every way possible, Shri. Narendra Modi touched their lives and brought them closer to India.

Shri Narendra Modi has carried forward the best practices of the past and worked towards the glorious future of the nation. He has reiterated on different occasions as to how his administrative experience in Gujarat helped him understand the nuances of every sector in a better way. Various central government schemes, like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), and international initiatives led by India, specifically the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) have been embedded with the owner-driven reconstruction approach and emphasis on multi-hazard resistant construction and capacity building implemented during the earthquake in Gujarat (2001).

The understanding of the 'Vikas Path' the path to development requires infrastructure connectivity of not only the mainland and coastal areas but also of the hinterland led to the speedy, focused and priority driven development of infrastructure dedicated towards making Indian products more competitive by cutting down logistic costs and improving supply chains and securing the strategic locations along the border areas.

He is the key proponent for making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. The electronically improved infrastructure in the country led by increasing internet connectivity has made government services available at the door step of people living in every corner of the country. Government programmes and projects, like BharatNet project, optical fiber network, are not



only constantly expanding their reach at the Gram panchayat level but have also provided access to technology driven services to the island UTs, the recent instance being inauguration of the first ever undersea optical fibre cable project for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Shri Narendra Modi showed the path of inculcating the vigour to convert a crisis in to an opportunity. His clarion call for Aatmanirbhar Bharat or self-reliant India at the time of the pandemic, brought forth India's unhealthy and insatiable dependencies on import and gave India the apt moment for course correction. The Aatmanirbhar programme goes beyond indigenization, and aims to make India self-reliant in political, economic, military, social, and cultural aspects while rediscovering and developing India's inherent strengths. The idea is not to go alone, but rebalance being strategically dependent and strategically interdependent. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has been a uniting force as he has weaved the nation together by providing equitable access to technology, eliminating the middle men, prioritising transparency, fulfilling the pledge of One Nation One Constitution and proving grassroots level of democracy and grievance redressal and direct delivery of welfare schemes to the beneficiaries.

It goes without saying that with the advent of Shri Narendra Modi, first as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and then as the Prime Minister of India, signalled

the start of a new era of people-centric governance, developmental diplomacy, active foreign policy engagements, grass-root level outreach and performance based politics. Upholding the promise of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas", Shri Narendra Modi led NDA government continues its legacy of good governance in its second consecutive term at office. He has successfully ushered an inclusive, development-oriented and corruption-free governance facilitating speed in decision-making. No Indian prime minister has ever before generated the kind of tenor and volume of academic literature that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has, spanning across various fields of governance, public policy as well as foreign policy.

As Shri Narendra Modi approaches his 20th year in the Constitutional office, it is vital to recognise the accomplishments of the administrations that he led from the front. During his leadership, he faced many obstacles, but he handled them all well and created a standard of excellent governance that continues to inspire leaders across the world. He used his political acumen to address challenges that the people were facing, and he did it more successfully than anybody else. Hence, we intend to offer an overview of his accomplishments and a multitude of initiatives performed by the government under his leadership in the previous 20 years in this comprehensive study produced by Public Policy Research Centre. ♦

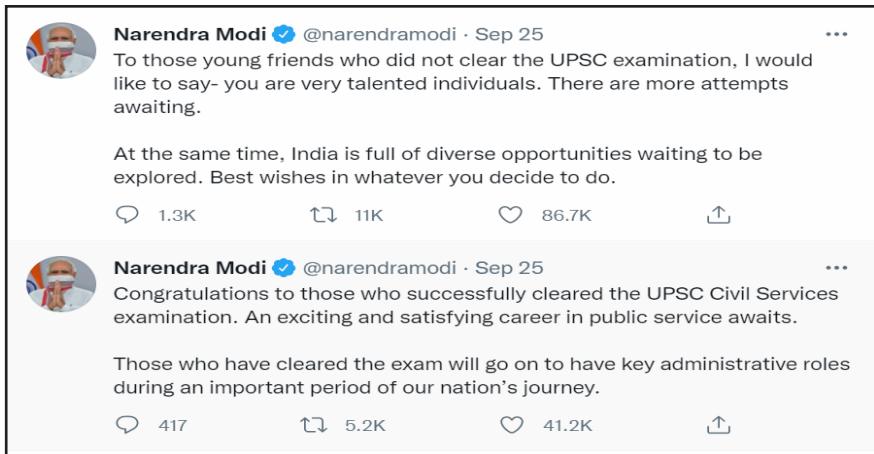


A Grassroot Leader and a Guide to the Pinnacle

At a very young age Shri Narendra Modi had decided to dedicate his life in the service of the people and since then has been fulfilling the role of a dynamic, decisive and development-oriented leader who has emerged as a ray of hope for the dreams and aspirations of a billion Indians. He displayed his skills as a grass root level worker, an organiser and an administrator during his 13 year long stint as the Chief Minister of his home state of Gujarat, where he ushered a paradigm shift towards pro-people and pro-active good governance.

History was scripted in the forecourt of Rashtrapati Bhawan on the evening of 26th May 2014 as Narendra Modi took oath as the Prime Minister of India after a historic mandate from the people of India and has been since then making efforts to bring a qualitative difference in the lives of the people. He has led by example and learned from our ancient traditions, for instance Every year PM Modi visit soldiers to celebrate Diwali, the tradition he started over since he took over the position of PM in 2014.





becomes special. When PM Modi patted ISRO chairman K Sivan as he sobbed outside the space agency’s Bengaluru headquarters, the world was taken aback. The visuals were heart-touching for the entire country that reaffirmed the citizens that no matter what happens, Shri Modi has got their back.

Recently, when Indian Women Hockey team narrowly missed out the Bronze medal in Tokyo 2020 Olympics, the gesture of the Prime Minister consoling the daughters of our country brought tears in the eyes of every citizen. People coming from every strata was proud of the daughters of soil because of the unceasing efforts they put in to reach that position while the Prime Minister amplified their grit and strength across the globe. Moreover, Manpreet Singh, the captain of the Indian men’s hockey team, admitted in an interview that Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s pep talk after the team’s semifinal defeat to Belgium worked wonders and created a positive attitude in the players, resulting in a podium finish after 41 years in the Olympics.

A Social Reformer

When Narendra Modi became Prime Minister in 2014, he recognized that open defecation was disrespectful to women’s dignity, and in his first Independence Day address, he announced his vision for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Fortunately, the nation reacted enthusiastically to the Prime Minister’s plea. He continues to utilize his Mann Ki Baat show to narrated uplifting tales about how girls and women across India want toilets as

He mentioned while talking to army personnel’s ‘It is a tradition that people celebrate Diwali with their families. I also decided to celebrate it with my family. I have come here to celebrate with you. You are my family’.

A Motivator

Taking cue from the life and ideals of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya, especially his principles of Integral Humanism, Shri Narendra Modi has made sure that no one is left behind in every sphere of governance. Every section of society whether women, children, elderly or even the transgender community, have found the ‘New India’ transforming and reforming to accommodate their needs and aspirations.

After the soft landing on the lunar surface failed in September 2019, images of Prime Minister Modi hugging ISRO chairman in an attempt to comfort and encourage him, touched the lives of every person across the globe and inspired faith, hope and optimism. Praises and encouragements during success is a normal affair, but providing a firm support during the tiring and distressing times of failure is something which is rare, and when it comes from the most popular leader of the world, it



a symbol of dignity, or how people are working together to create them. The Prime Minister, in a humble request to the people of this country, asked them to keep their surroundings as clean as their home, in order to make the country clean, hygienic and disease-free and gave people the mantra, “Na gandagi karenge, na gandagi karne denge.”

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi invited everyone to participate in the Swachhta Abhiyan, it became a National Movement. The Clean India Movement has created a feeling of duty in the people, and the Prime Minister, by participating in the cleanliness drive personally, has conveyed a message to the countrymen that cleaning up the environment and surroundings is not a trivial task that everyone should do. As a result of this, people all throughout the country became increasingly active in cleaning activities, bringing Mahatma Gandhi’s vision of a “Clean India” closer to reality.

The Prime Minister’s love for holy Ganga and his will to clean it, aided Varanasi in removing enormous drains that had been polluting the Ganga with tonnes of sewage for over a century. He demonstrated his stance on his predisposition towards his constituency by giving the money raised from the e-auction of items he received as PM to the Namami Gange project. He has also showed the world the depth of its culture by inviting

international leaders to the holy Ganga Aarti. Prime Minister’s appeal in the United Nation General Assembly received praise and an International recognition was accorded to Yoga by declaring June 21 as International Yoga Day. Post establishment

of 21st June as International Yoga Day, evolving sound understanding about Yoga as a body of knowledge with multiple dimensions, discussing Yoga academically became important world over and since 2015 the theme of Yoga Day has not only focused on health advantages but also on Peace, Youth, Harmony, Climate Action and recently on

“Wellness”.

The importance of Yoga in connecting the whole world is evident from the participation of nearly 36,000 people, including PM Modi and dignitaries from 84 nations, who performed 21 asanas for 35 minutes at Delhi’s Rajpath at the first-ever International Yoga Day. The International Day of Yoga created two records, a Guinness World Record for the largest yoga class at a single venue and the other for the highest number of nationalities to have participated.

The overwhelming response received every year on the International Day of Yoga reflects that the practice of yoga as part of Indian cultural diplomacy has gained both popularity and acceptance among a large section of people across countries. The Prime Minister has time and again underscored

Outer Space is the Limit

- India became the first nation in the world to enter the Mars orbit in the first attempt with Mangalyaan.
- ISRO sets a World Record by launching 104 Satellites in a single flight.
- Gaganyaan, first indigenous mission to hoist India’s flag in space.





Narendra Modi
@narendramodi

Whenever I get time, I practice Yoga Nidra once or twice a week.

It furthers overall well-being, relaxes the mind, reduces stress and anxiety. You will find many videos of Yoga Nidra on the net. I'm sharing a video each in English and Hindi.

youtu.be/E4fO1istXvo

9:37 AM · Mar 31, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

the importance of Yoga in his personal life and has encourages the nation to follow this traditional Indian practice on a daily basis.

Despite the pandemic prolonging for almost a year now the enthusiasm for Yoga among crores of people has not diminished a bit. The theme of this year's Yoga Day "Yoga for Wellness" emphasis on the healing qualities of Yoga that has been seconded by experts of the world while also stressing on the importance of breathing exercises like 'Pranayama' and 'Anulom-Vilom' for strengthening our respiratory system. The world is getting M-Yoga app which will provide many videos of yoga training based on common yoga protocol in many languages.

In India, the festival of Diwali is celebrated on Amavasya (when the moon is not visible). The lightning of diyas and candles symbolizes the victory over the evil forces cutting through the darkness. Before the "Taali and Thaali Bajao", when people were locked up in their houses and losing hope, on the appeal of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, citizens throughout the country lit diyas, candles and flashed their mobile and torch lights in the 9-minute blackout to dispel the darkness spread by the coronavirus. The images

... from across the country reflected a strong sense of unity and lighted a hope in the hearts of Indians.

In another instance, Shri Modi set an example by receiving the first Covid-19 vaccine jab on the day (March 1st, 2021) immunization for those over 60 years old began in India. In a climate of vaccination skepticism, tales of vaccine ineffectiveness, and side effects, it was India's Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, who got himself vaccinated and opened the path for trust, confidence, and health among the country's citizens in order to defeat the Covid-19 epidemic together, thus bringing about a behavioral change in the lives of people.

The policy initiatives like JAM (Jan Dhan Yojana-Aadhaar-Mobile), DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer), Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana, switch to e-governance platforms and gateways like UPI-based BHIM Application, among others have been so foresighted that though people had initial hesitation, they put in their trust in these policies and programs and went on to explore their benefits. Even the nature of the pandemic strengthened people's trusts as well as the resolute towards the changes introduced in the governance system. Thus making a transformational impact through the apt reforms.

The digital pathways acted as a remedy to the need for 'Contact-less' payments and delivery system during the pandemic. India, through its targeted delivery system, by successfully marking the beneficiaries and rendering them with the benefits, projected its might of solving once in a millennium crisis. The Aarogya Setu, a Covid-19 contact tracing application was praised by the World Health



Organisation (WHO)'s Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus and CoWIN app facilitated the "world's largest vaccination drive" against the pandemic of Covid-19. The digital health infrastructure will help ensure equitable, accessible healthcare delivery and accelerate progress on India's health goals under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission. The revolutionary changes brought by the PM through digitalization are being appreciated worldwide.

Dignity and Respect for all

The transformation of Padma Awards into People's award is one of the first example set by Prime Minister Modi while giving dignity to every section of society. This was the first time that the majority of the unsung heroes were honored with the Padma Award have come from humble beginnings. This is Shri Modi's approach of recognizing and appreciating each individual's unique abilities. People who run libraries for tribal children in the middle of a dense forest, those who run hospitals for the poor despite being daily wage laborers themselves, some who have dedicated their lives to Ayurveda and traditional techniques, and even those who, at the age of 97, helped hundreds of poor women deliver children safely in remote areas are among the awardees. This gesture uplifted the morale of the countrymen like never before and instilled the values of participative



governance in the countrymen.

Narendra Modi was one of the first political leaders to recognize the power of social media and use it to establish a direct line of connection with citizens. His creative monthly radio show, 'Mann Ki Baat', is a discussion with India in which he promotes

positivity, service, and raises awareness about challenges affecting the country. He also wrote the book 'Exam Warrior' for the benefit of students, which is dedicated to dealing with difficult situations during exams. The objective of the PM is not just development and improving standard of living in India, but building the core strength of India which comes

through guiding the youth of today to a prosperous new tomorrow. He is transforming India in such a way that could curb the chain of 'brain drain' by

Transforming Education

The Central government launched National Education Policy 2020 which aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country. This policy will replace the 34 year old National Policy on Education (NPE),1986.





Not only encouraged India to be self-reliant and work towards the theme of ‘Vocal for Local’ and ‘One District One Product’ but also urged the Foreign Missions to work closely with the diasporas to

providing better opportunities inside the domestic boundaries. The PM focuses on microeconomic aspects by reaching out to the people directly. He interacted with school students, changing the perception of education, addressing examinations from being a stressful task to an adventure for individual growth and promoted honest efforts as the policy to reap future benefits. The dynamic aura of the PM stimulates the youth and entuses them by building a sense of confidence that they can make a difference through their actions.

further popularize Indian products globally and support the global supply chains for maintaining fluidity of logistics. It was a watershed event for the country, when the Prime Minister requested that the names of the construction workers involved in the construction of Central Vista be inscribed on the building, as it sent a clear message that every work holds a great deal of fulcrum and must be appreciated when it serves the aim of nation building. ♦



Last Mile Connectivity

(Dedicated to the service of the Nation)

Concrete, steel, electricity, public infrastructure as well as fiber-optic cable are the key economic building elements that drive the economic engine of a state. Infrastructure facilitates provides opportunity to participate in work, provides energy to companies, connects workforce to their workspace, provides opportunity for underserved populations, and shields the nation from an increasingly volatile natural instances. Every elected administration is required to start by building a solid infrastructure that allows better connectivity and delivers critical social welfare entities on time and without delay. Shri Narendra Modi's governments have always been recognized for constructing infrastructure, both while he was Chief Minister of Gujarat and after he became Prime Minister of India. Listed below are a number of initiatives that were implemented under the guidance of a visionary leader that transformed India's infrastructure.

Saga of Development: Shri Narendra Modi as Chief Minister of Gujarat

The challenges for the state of Gujarat in the late 1990s and early 2000s was the lack of adequate infrastructure facilities due to volatile nature of



Narendra Modi's experience of rebuilding Kutch post-2001 earthquake will serve him well in navigating pandemic crisis

In 2004, PK Mishra — who is currently Principal Secretary to Prime Minister Narendra Modi — wrote a book titled *The Kutch Earthquake 2001: Recollection Lessons and Insights*, which was published by New Delhi's National Institute of Disaster Management

Figure 1 Firstpost, May 2020

its environment and the earthquakes in Kutch and Bhuj in 2001 made things even worse. It was high time post 2001 earthquake for Gujarat to gear up for a monumental change to bring back the state on the path of development.

The journey of robust infrastructure of World's largest democracy was started by Former PM Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Golden Quadrilateral highway project. However, it is without a doubt the Narendra Modi's tenure that has brought the potent mix of infrastructure investment and welfare reform to its present heights of success.

It all began when Shri Narendra Modi took oath as the Chief Minister of India's geographically and environmentally volatile state of Gujarat, just after a terrible earthquake in Kutch and Bhuj that shocked the globe. Prior to the tenure of Shri Narendra Modi as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, amidst the reconstruction and rehabilitation, development was perceived as a distant dream by the people. Gujarat, on the other hand, was able to recover quickly in just three years because of the introduction of new governance practices.

Gujarat was struck by a strong earthquake measuring

7.7 on Richter scale shortly after Shri Narendra Modi assumed office, causing widespread devastation in over 8,000 villages. In response to the difficult circumstances produced by the earthquake in 2001, the Gujarat government began rehabilitation and recovery efforts with the help of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations, and other bilateral and multilateral institutions. The most creative component of the Gujarat rehabilitation effort was home reconstruction. It focused on multi-hazard resistant construction and capacity building as a one-of-a-kind participation programme.

By the end of January 2004, 1,86,967 houses were reconstructed and 9,01,150 houses were repaired which amounts to 95% overall completion of the work in just three consecutive years. In Kutch, government had completed 83% work of repair and reconstructions in just three years.

With temporary and alternative buildings, all hospitals and health facilities were made operational within a short period following the earthquake.

Another outstanding example of a methodical approach with a vision, administrative acumen, and



political bravery was the reconstruction of the four towns of Kutch district: Anjar, Bhachau, Bhuj, and Rapar.

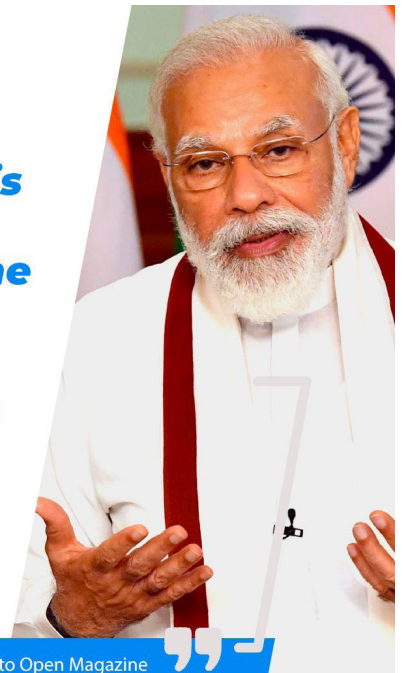
Through an owner-driven reconstruction approach, people reconstructed their own houses with the assistance and facilitation of the government.

Special Economic Zones are engines of growth and Gujarat realized it way back in 2004 as it was amongst the first to put SEZ Act in place. Enacted in 2004, the sole objective of this legislative boost was the promotion of economic activities, export of Goods and Services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, and creation of employment opportunities in the state. At present, the state has 47 SEZs, functional 20, Non-Functional -10 with additional SEZs in the pipeline, establishing itself as the SEZ capital of the country. The state administration conducted the boldest and largest energy reform of any state since independence in an unprecedented move when Shri Modi took charge of the state as the Chief Minister. For instance, *Jyotigram Yojana* which strategically separated agricultural feeder lines from household and industrial lines by building a new parallel transmission system at a cost of Rs. 1,290 crores in under 1000 days, including 56,000 km of high transmission lines and 22,000 km of low transmission lines. As a result, although farms continued to get subsidized electricity, over 18,000 Gujarat villages received uninterrupted 3-phase quality power at nominal prices, resulting in improved living conditions and the rebirth of village industry. It was accomplished by improving the load factor of the plant, updating the infrastructure,

Our experience shows that **it is the poor who get the maximum benefit of technology.**

They do not have to pay a bribe or stay behind in the queue to avail services.

PM Narendra Modi in an interview to Open Magazine



and reducing power theft.

Gujarat Electricity Board's Reorganization and Unbundling during the tenure of Shri Narendra Modi as the Chief Minister is a typical example of a PSU turnaround. Gujarat Electricity Board was under loss of Rupees 2,543 crores in 2001 when Shri Modi took oath as the Chief Minister, but made a profit of Rupees 624 crores in 2010-2011. Gujarat has become a power surplus state while the rest of the country was experiencing severe energy shortages, while the transmission and distribution losses were reduced from 30.64% to 20.13%.

Gujarat's government achieved significant progress on numerous road construction projects, including the State Highway Development Program, Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Project, Pragati Path, Vikas Path, Kisan Path, World Bank-assisted projects, and public-private partnerships (PPPs) during the reign of Shri Modi.

Vikas Path, introduced during the reign of Shri Modi, focused on improving state highways that



run through cities and towns. There were 132 nagarpalikas till 2013 and taluka headquarters were included in this, as well as 400 highways with a total length of 749.82 kilometers. Work on 713.85 kilometers of 391 roads was completed till 2013. *Kisan Path*, a program was launched under the visionary leadership of Shri Modi, aimed to enhance the road infrastructure in rural areas in order to make it easier to deliver agriculture products to Agriculture Produce Market Center in the area. Out of 10308 kilometers of roads that were to be upgraded, 9139 kilometers of roads were upgraded till 2013. With an aim to widen/strengthen the state highway road portions, linking tourism destinations across the state, *Pravasi Path* yojana was launch. The project designated 96 roads with a total length of 1122 kilometers for renovation, with work on 727 kilometers of 82 routes finished till 2013 when Shri Narendra was the Chief Minister of Gujarat.

It should be noted that the state roads of Gujarat have been rated higher than the globally desirable level by the Institute of Economic Growth's Report. The state roads and construction department was praised for its involvement, as the project was completed in a competent way, according to the report. Gujarat under the visionary leadership of Shri Modi, outperformed other states in terms of "implementation completeness and results," according to the report. The success of Gujarat's roadways was recognized on a global scale. Gujarat had outstanding road infrastructure according to World Bank assessment. Gujarat's IRI (International Roughness Index) was less than 4 meters per kilometer in 2013,

according to the conclusions of the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group. Before 2000, this index varied from 6 to 20 meters per kilometers. Talking about connectivity, Shri Modi's inclination towards science and technology did wonders for the state as a whole. The connectivity through virtual means attained its heights during his tenure as the Chief Minister of Gujarat. It shall be noted that Gujarat was the first state in the country to initiate computerization in the High Court. While addressing an event marking the Diamond Jubilee of the Gujarat High Court, the current Prime Minister Shri Modi recalled the steps taken by Gujarat High Court pertaining to digitalization of proceedings and also expressed his satisfaction that digital infrastructure put in place by the Central Law Ministry's e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project has been adopted so quickly by the courts during the ongoing pandemic. In an effort to improve the public grievance system, the Gujarat government implemented a new structure called *SWAGAT* day, which was a single day each month when applicants could submit long-standing grievances to be reviewed by the Grievance Cell, with difficult-to-resolve cases being referred to the Chief Minister for direct intervention. He personally heard the applicant's concerns, used to take up the matter with the relevant government stakeholders, and then fixed the issue. In 2011, during the 14th National e-Governance Conference, *SWAGAT* Won Gold Icon Award (Category: Outstanding Performance in Citizen-centric Service Delivery). *SWAGAT* has been hailed as an outstanding paradigm of e-transparency by



the Commonwealth Telecom Organization and the University of Manchester. *SWAGAT* was also named the winner of the United Nations Public Service Award 2010 for increasing public service openness, accountability, and responsiveness. In order to address the issue of water shortage in Saurashtra and Kutch, the Gujarat government embarked on the construction of a state water delivery system in 2011. To that aim, the *Swarnim Gujarat Saurashtra-Kutch Water Grid Project* was launched under the leadership of Shri Modi, under which bulk pipelines of more than 400 kilometers length were planned to be laid. The Gujarat water grid project has been a huge success in terms of supplying drinking water to the state's arid regions. According to reports, the length of its pipeline network exceeds the length of India's whole railway network. The state administration has observed an increase in the number of residential water connections as a result of the initiative. It has also decreased people's reliance on groundwater and rainfall to satisfy their drinking water requirements. In reality, several other states, including Telangana and Maharashtra, were constructing water grids after learning from Gujarat's experience. As a result, the initiative was assisting in the mitigation of water scarcity concerns across the country. The state Government of Gujarat in 2010, launched Rs 7,000 crore holistic reform-linked scheme called "Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana" under which planning and implementation of water supply & underground drainage projects for all 159 Municipalities over and above the infrastructure projects of Municipal

Corporations were taken up in a time-bound manner. For the first time in Asia, Gujarat under the leadership of Shri Modi, ushered in a new era by providing broadband connectivity to Panchayati-Raj Institutions, a game-changing advancement in communication technology. The E-Gram Vishwagram (2009), covered all Panchayats; the same I.T. enabled communication tools that was available to India's Prime Minister was then made available to the state's *Aam-Admi*. With a view to increase the digital outreach among the rural households, on January 23, 2009, Gujarat's Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi formally launched the e-Gram Vishwagram Project, which provided broadband access to the state's 13693 Gram Panchayats from the Haripura hamlet. It has also aided in the employment of 10,000 rural entrepreneurs at the same time, thus addressing digital outreach and employment at the same time. Moreover, all basic services such as death certificates, birth certificates, income certificates, applications for government schemes and tax payments are available at e-Panchayats. Gujarat had larger and better infrastructure projects than other countries during the tenure of Shri Modi as Chief Minister. The *Sauni Yojana Project* was launched in September 2012 with the goal of filling 115 main dams by redirecting flood water from the Narmada River to the Saurashtra Region. The Narmada's excess flood water was envisaged to be transferred to 115 reservoirs in eleven Saurashtra districts through 1126 km of four-link pipes, benefiting 10,22,589 acres of land.²



Status of SAGARMALA PROJECT4

Then	Now
The total volume of traffic handled by Indian ports in FY2014–15 was 1,052.1 Million Tonnes Per Year (MMTPA).	The current cargo handling capacity of Indian ports is now 1,500 MMTPA. At the same time, a roadmap has been prepared to increase the Indian port capacity to 3,300+ MMTPA by 2025 to meet the growing traffic. This includes improving port operational efficiency, capacity expansion of existing ports and new port development. As per the studies conducted under the Sagarmala Programme, it is expected that by 2025, the cargo traffic at Indian ports will be around 2,500 MMTPA
<p>Due to lack of adequate infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional costs worth thousands of crores of rupees have been incurred in transporting the goods to the industries. • The real potential of this sector was overlooked for decades in the development pace of the country. 	<p>Under Project Unnati, global benchmarks were adopted to improve the Key Performance Index (KPI) of efficiency and productivity for 12 major ports. Around 116 initiatives were identified across 12 major ports to unlock more than 100 MMTPA capacities through efficiency improvement. Out of which, 93 initiatives have been implemented to unlock more than 80 MMTPA capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance port connectivity • Port-led industrialization plan • Plan to set up industrial and maritime clusters under Sagarmala. • New Port Development To fill the demand gap, a new major port planned at Vadhan in Maharashtra.
Reforms in the administration of ports were pending for decades, which had a serious impact on development. The old Acts and Regulations had restricted development of Indian Ports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amount of about Rs 40,000 crore will be saved annually by the industries. • GDP expected to grow by 2%. • More than 1 crore employment opportunities will be created. • Sagarmala project is bringing infrastructure revolution in India. • In the coastal areas of the country and around the ports, a network of better roads is being laid.

Saga of Development: Shri Narendra Modi as Prime Minister of India

The maiden budget, presented by then-Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley, signaled the start of a new era of people-centered governance. With the release of many welfare measures from the paper

to the public, a new chapter in India's growth story was added.

Considering power as the key player in the economic development of the country, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana was envisaged, in order to provide round the clock uninterrupted



power supply to all homes.

In today's world, a digital infrastructure was required to complete tasks quickly and easily with only one click. Given the importance of the digital ecosystem, the Digital India campaign was launched to further bridge the digital divide by ensuring broad band connectivity at the village level, improved access to services through IT enabled platforms, greater transparency in government processes, and increased indigenous production of IT hardware and software for exports.

Shri Narendra Modi administration is dedicated to achieving universal housing by 2022 and hence, in 2014, it was proposed to offer an extra tax benefit on home loans in order to encourage people, particularly the young, to own homes. Establishment of a Low-Cost Affordable Housing Mission, based at the National Housing Bank was also suggested in 2014.

Incentives for the building of low-cost, affordable homes was devised.

Under the leadership of Shri Modi, the External Affairs Ministry established a new 'States Division' in October 2014 to coordinate facilitation efforts between Mission/Post(s) and State/Union Territories Governments, as well as foreign diplomatic and trade missions in India. Municipal bonds allowed for money to be raised directly from

the market.

The Central Government started the *Sagarmala* initiative in 2015 with the goal of leveraging the country's coastline and inland waterways to boost industrial growth. With the development of inland waterways, *Sagarmala* is projected to lower the cost and time of moving products, helping industry and export/import commerce. The project is massive, with 150 projects distributed over four main sectors and a total budget of Rs 4 lakh crore. One, upgrade port infrastructure and expand capacity by adding up to six new ports. Two, by constructing rail corridors, freight-friendly expressways, and inland waterways, increase port connection. Three, at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust in Mumbai, construct 14 coastal economic zones (CEZs) and a special economic zone (SEZ) with industry clusters to allow port-led industrialization.

Developing the abilities of

fishermen and other coastal and island people is number four on the list.³

Bharatmala Pariyojana, an umbrella programme for the highways sector that focuses on optimising the efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through effective interventions such as development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors, and other initiatives, was launched with the goal of bringing

Government of India had approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I in October, 2017 with an aggregate length of about 34,800 km (including 10,000 km residual National Highways Development Programme stretches) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,35,000/- crores. Further, planning for Phase II of the Bharatmala project has already started, with the NHA identifying 5,000 kms of network to be covered under the second phase.



a new wave of development to the country in the form of well-maintained and developed roads. To empower the farmers of our country, E-NAM was created in 2016 to improve agricultural marketing consistency by simplifying procedures across integrated marketplaces, reducing information asymmetry between buyers and sellers, and encouraging real-time price discovery based on actual demand and supply. The program's goal was to connect APMCs across the country with a single online market platform, allowing for pan-India trading in agricultural commodities and improved price discovery through a transparent auction process based on produce quality, as well as quick online payment. The Ministry of Civil Aviation took a monumental step towards making flying a reality for the average person in small towns under the visionary leadership of Shri Modi. Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) is a ground-breaking plan to grow the regional aviation industry. It's a market-based system where airlines compete for seat subsidies. This global first-of-its-kind programme established inexpensive, economically feasible, and lucrative regional flights, making flying accessible to the general public, even in tiny communities. The central government, under the visionary leadership of Shri Modi, declared plans to renovate and improve 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) in 2018. Physical infrastructure was enhanced in these GrAMs through MGNREGS and other government schemes. Furthermore, the central government announced the establishment of an Agri-Market

Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of INR 2000 crore for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the 22000 Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) and 585 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) in 2018 to empower the farmers.

To provide online access to health services and ensure last-mile delivery, the Indian government launched a number of apps, including Swasth Bharat Mobile, ANM Online Application (ANMOL) for beneficiary data collection, Kilkari for audio messages during pregnancy, National Health Portal, Online Registration System, and others.

On February 21, 2016, the Honourable Prime Minister inaugurated the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) initiative from the state of Chhattisgarh. The mission's goal is to establish rurban clusters, which will help the region grow more broadly by creating a cluster of urban

Usage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Gram Panchayat (GPs) for which agencies decided to install Wi-Fi/FTTH - 1,32,600 • Wi-Fi Installed in GPs - 1,04,220 • Wi-Fi Active in GPs - 64,798 • No. of Wi-Fi/FTTH Users - 16,05,371 • Total Data used per month - 4,430 TB

villages that retain and foster the spirit of rural community life with an emphasis on fairness and inclusivity, without compromising with facilities regarded to be inherently urban in character. Under the leadership of Shri Modi, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act of 2016 established the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to safeguard house buyers while simultaneously boosting real estate investments. A minimum of 70%



of purchasers' and investors' money would be held in a separate account under the RERA statute. This money will thereafter be used only for building and land expenditures by the builders. Before the sale agreement is completed, developers and builders cannot ask for more than 10% of the property's cost as an advance payment. Builders are required to produce original papers for every job they take on. Builders are not allowed to make modifications to the blueprints without the buyer's permission. The Government of India in 2017, under the leadership of Shri Modi, approved the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) as a new Central Sector Scheme to cater the needs of the Himalayan Region. Under the NESIDS rules, the State Governments of the North Eastern Region got 100 % central financing for projects pertaining to physical infrastructure such as water supply, power, and connectivity, as well as social infrastructure like as elementary and secondary education and health. So far, total of 22 projects costing Rs. 885.44 crore have been selected for funding under the New Scheme of NESIDS for different States of North Eastern Region. Following the "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" initiative, the government linked the disconnected through rural digital infrastructure projects like BharatNet, as well as initiatives for the North-East Region, Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep. It was envisioned as an information superhighway, with a powerful middle-mile infrastructure connecting Gram Panchayats to broadband connection. It sought to link all 2,50,000

Gram Panchayats in the country and offer 100 Mbps connection to all gram panchayats to allow the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Internet, and other services to rural India.

Status of Bharatnet

The Government of India, under the leadership of Shri Modi, launched E-Prisons. It was a government-developed programme that integrated all jail data across the country as a key enabler for long-awaited changes and the release of under trials charged with minor offences. At the national level, an Apex Coordination Centre for Cyber Crime was being established, and states have been encouraged to do the same in each district. Till date it covers 144 Central Jails with 1193 prisons on board having more than 5.14 lakhs inmates inside, covering 390 district jails. The Union Cabinet, led by Shri Modi, has approved the "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for flood management works across the country, as well as river management activities and border area works, for the fiscal years 2017-18 to 2019-20, with a total outlay of Rs.3342.00 crores. The scheme was launched for effective flood management, erosion control, and anti-sea erosion. Towns, villages, industrial enterprises, communication linkages, agricultural fields, infrastructure, and other areas of the country were benefitted from the idea, which protect them from flooding and erosion. An initiative of sustainable development in the identified Islands was launched in 2017 under the banner of Island Development Agency to look into the holistic development of islands.



The NITI Aayog was tasked with guiding the islands' overall development in a sustainable way. Numerous bridges and approach were inaugurated and opened to public in the North-East region. Ro-Ro services on waterways became operational. Bogibeel Rail cum Road Bridge, the longest rail-cum-road bridge on Brahmaputra river was inaugurated. New airports have been approved and inaugurated.

To reduce the cost of logistics, the Indian government intended to establish multimodal logistic parks in 15 locations around the nation for a total expenditure of Rs 33,000 crore. In 2017, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the Tamil Nadu government signed an agreement for one of these parks. The proposed logistics parks are intended to cut total freight costs, minimize vehicle pollution and congestion, and reduce warehousing expenses. It is to be noted that villages were being connected to National Highways through PM Gram Sadak Yojana to facilitate the scheme further. Dedicated Freight Corridor - A game changer in Economic Development was facilitated under the leadership of Shri Modi, wherein Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India is constructing the Western DFC (1506 Route km) and Eastern DFC (1875 route km) to increase the pace of development of our Nation. Below are the achievements of the DFC till 2021.

Details of freight revenue

With a view to enhance the overall development of the district and enhance the standard of living of people, 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' initiative was launched by the Hon'ble

Year	Freight (in Million Tonnes)	Freight Revenue (in Crores)
2017-18	1159.55	Rs. 1,17,055.40
2018-19	1221.48	Rs. 1,27,432.72
2019-20	1208.41	Rs. 1,13,487.89

PM in January 2018, intended to reform the districts swiftly and efficiently. Through the program, the districts were urged and encouraged to catch up to the best district in their state, then aim to be one of the best in the country, by competing with and learning from others in the spirit of competitive and cooperative federalism. Under the leadership of Shri Modi, Swajal programme was launched in 115 aspirational districts of the country with a cost of Rs 700 crores through flexi-funds. The goal of these projects was to deliver solar-powered piped water to settlements. It is a community demand driven, decentralized scheme to provide pure drinking water. Hundreds of rural technicians were trained to operate and maintain Swajal devices as part of the project.

Under Shri Modi's leadership, 462 Eklavya schools are expected to be operational by 2022, serving 20,000 tribal people across India. By 2022, sports facilities in 163 tribal-dominated districts throughout India are expected to be built at a cost of Rs 5 crore apiece. On the occasion of World Biofuel Day 2018, Prime Minister Shri Modi launched PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive Facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub), a Single-Window Integrated Environmental Management System developed in the spirit of the Prime Minister's 'Digital India' initiative and capturing the essence of Minimum Government



and Macroeconomic Development.

It is a web-based, role-based workflow tool that was created for the online submission and monitoring of proposals filed by proponents seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife, and CRZ Clearances from Central, State, and District level authorities. Any country's development is dependent on its transportation networks and how well they are maintained. To focus on improving the efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through effective interventions such as the development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors, and Feeder Routes, National Corridor Efficiency Improvement, Border and International Connectivity Roads, Coastal and Port Connectivity Roads, and Green-field expressways, the Bharatmala Pariyojana was launched.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said in 2021 that India wants to operationalize 23 canals by 2030, inviting the rest of the globe to join in on the country's economic trajectory. He stated that main port capacity has risen from 870 million tonnes in 2014 to 1550 million tonnes currently. According to the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Port Shipping and Waterways has compiled a list

Road ministry built 13,327km of highways in FY21: Nitin Gadkari
The Road Transport and Highways ministry has constructed 13,327 km of National Highways in 2020-21, which works out to about 37 km per day, Parliament was informed on Thursday.

Figure 2 Business Standard, July 2021

of 400 projects that can be funded. These projects have a \$ 31 billion (Rs 2.25 lakh crore) investment potential. It is to be noted that 13 waterways were operationalized till 2019.

With an aim to promote a socio-economically empowered and self-reliant rural India, the Prime Minister launched SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas) scheme. Under SVAMITVA, the Union government aimed to distribute 1.32 lakh property cards in 763 villages in six states namely Maharashtra,

6053 Railway Stations have been Wi-Fi enabled in a bid to connect passengers and the general public with digital systems.

Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Karnataka. In order to create a basic understanding of artificial intelligence (AI) for every citizen in the country, the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched 'AI for All' initiative. The program was driven by CBSE and Intel India which is a 4-hour, self-paced, micro-learning program.

With an objective to provide internet connectivity through Public Data Offices (PDOs), framework of PM WANI scheme was approved in December 2020. The scheme aims to not only boost the "ease

Port Blair airport: June date for integrated terminal building at Andaman airport
By: FE Online | August 23, 2021 4:55 PM
The terminal building will boost the Centre's UDAN scheme that aims to increase connectivity to the country's unserved and under-served airports. Advertisement

Figure 3 Financial Express, August 2021



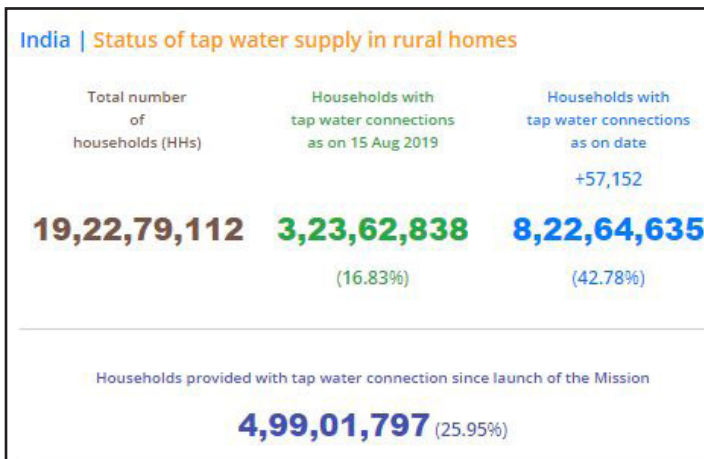


Figure 4 Jal Jeevan Mission dashboard, 26th Sept 2021

of doing” business but also will do the “ease of living”, wherein no license, no registration, and no fee would be applicable for the PDOs, which could be small shops or even Common Service Centers. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi took historic move by creating a separate ‘Ministry of Co-operation’ to synchronize and organize cooperative administration across the country which will provide a separate administrative, legal and policy framework for strengthening the cooperative movement in the country. In order to strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), eGramSwaraj, a Simplified Work Based Accounting Application for Panchayati Raj was launched. e-GramSwaraj assists in enhancing the credibility of Panchayat through inducing greater devolution of funds to PRI. It brings better transparency through decentralized planning, progress reporting and work-based accounting. Furthermore, the application provides a platform for effective monitoring by higher authorities.

In order to provide new strength to the country’s

border infrastructure, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Atal Tunnel at Rohtang at an altitude of above 3,000 meters in Himachal Pradesh which is the world’s longest highway tunnel and connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley. It provides all-weather connectivity to the landlocked valley of Lahaul-Spiti, which remains cut-off for nearly six

Infrastructure projects completed in North-Eastern Region
• Pakyong Airport (Sikkim)
• Rupsi Airport (Assam)
• Lumding-Hojai Rail Line doubling (Assam)
• 300 MW Kameng Hydro Power Project (Arunachal Pradesh)
• 110 MW Pare Hydro Power Project (Arunachal Pradesh)
• ICP at Moreh
• 1819 km of road length covering all North-Eastern States till May 2021.
• Agartala-Sabroom New Rail Line Project-112 kms
• Waterway on river Gomati in Tripura
• Bogibeel bridge of Brahmtura (Assam)
• Dhola-Sadiya bridge to boost connectivity with Arunachal Pradesh
• Foundation stone laid for India’s longest bridge connecting Phulbari in Meghalaya and Dhubri in Assam
• Foundation stone laid for two lane bridge connecting Jorhat district to Majuli district of Assam.
• Bhairabi Sairang railway project: In the state of Mizoram, the capital, Aizawl to get Indian Railways connectivity through the 51 km long Bhairabi Sairang project, which is expected to be completed by March 2023.



months in a year as the Rohtang Pass is usually snow-bound between November and April. It is built with ultra-modern specifications in the Pir Panjal range of Himalayas at an altitude of 3000 Mtrs (10,000 Feet). Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase 2.0 was initiated under the leadership of Shri Modi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.35 lakh crores, sanctioned by the Union Budget 2021-2022, in order to optimize efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through effective interventions.

In order to ensure self-reliance in the development of Metro-Rails, the government set up plans for standardization and indigenization of all sub systems, promoted indigenous procurement of all metro rail components. Further, two new technologies, MetroNeo and MetroLite are to be developed to provide metro rail systems at much lesser costs within Tier-2 cities and peripheral areas of Tier-1 cities.

With a view to build a world class infrastructure in

Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, the Prime Minister launched Cable Connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands (CANI). It aimed at getting cheaper and better connectivity, along with improving online education, tele-medicine, banking system, online trading and facilitation of tourism. With a view to strengthen the position of North-Eastern states, there were a series of schemes that were incorporated under the leadership of Shri Modi.

In response to a significant slowdown in India's trade with Southeast Asia in 2014, the central government launched the far-reaching Act East Policy (AEP), which aims to increase economic integration with countries in South, Southeast, and East Asia. Regardless of political posturing, the AEP has acquired fresh traction in the east. The AEP has been pursued in a multi-faceted way in a wide range of areas in commerce and connectivity since its beginnings. The government of India's resolve to develop a sound North-East is evident

•	Government of India has setup an AI & Robotics Technologies Park (ARTPARK) in Bengaluru that will promote technology innovations in AI & Robotics, leading to societal impact by executing ambitious mission mode R&D projects in healthcare, education, mobility, infrastructure, agriculture, retail, and cyber-security focusing on problems unique to India.
•	Aspiring SC, ST, and women entrepreneurs are being supported via schemes like Stand Up India that has been extended up to the year 2025. As on 23rd March 2021, Rs. 25,586 crore has been sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme to over 1,14,322 accounts since inception of the Scheme. This includes Rs. 3335.87 crore for SC, Rs. 1049.72 crore for ST, and Rs. 21200.77 crore for women.
•	Further, the North East Venture Fund (NEVF), which is the first and the only dedicated Venture Fund for the North Eastern Region, was introduced by the BJP-led government with the intent to promote growth of business ventures and skill development in the region.
•	During the lockdown period, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its ongoing engagement with industry and its audiences, organized webinars on the overall theme of 'Dekho Apna Desh'. The objective of this webinar series was to create awareness about and promote various tourism destinations of India, including the lesser-known destinations and lesser-known facets of popular destinations.



from the works that have been done with respect to North-East.

The government of India under the strong leadership of Shri Modi is going forward with its resolve to develop the North-Eastern region, for which it has identified several districts for its Aspirational Districts program and working for its development. For instance, Barpeta, Baksa, Darrang, Dhuburi, Mamit, Kiphire, Dhalai, West Sikkim, Chandel etc. Despite being a strategically located state of the country, Arunachal Pradesh has the least road density. The Union Ministry of Road and Transport is planning to expedite the Trans-Arunachal Highway project. The ministry will be driving the Special Accelerated Road Development Program of Roads and Highways covering 2,319 kms. Jal Jeevan Mission was launched under Shri Modi's leadership in order to supply safe and sufficient drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024. It is intended for all rural Indian homes. Source sustainability measures, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, and rain water collecting, will be required parts of the programme. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be built on a community-based approach to water, with comprehensive information, education, and communication as a vital component. JJM hopes to establish a jan andolan for water, making it a top priority for everyone.

One of the most essential driving elements behind a thriving economy is innovation. According to the BJP's manifesto, research and innovation in

areas of economic and societal importance would be fostered, notably by fostering close and fruitful collaboration between commercial and public organizations. Agriculture (including soil, water management, human and animal nutrition, and fisheries), water, health, education, industry, energy (including renewable energy), communication, and transportation would all be given top attention.

Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) has been approved for the period of next four years starting from 2021-22, w.e.f. 1st April 2021. The Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry, and commercialization. A sum of Rs. 945 crore corpus will be divided over the next four years for providing seed funding to eligible startups through eligible incubators across India. The Scheme is expected to support about 3600 startups.

The government unveiled two new IT initiatives – ICEDASH and ATITHI – to improve the monitoring and speed of customs clearance of imported goods, as well as to facilitate arriving international passengers by electronic filing of customs baggage and currency declarations, to make customs clearance of international cargo easier. ICEDASH is an Indian Customs Ease of Doing Business monitoring dashboard that allows the public to observe daily import cargo customs clearance timings. ATITHI is a simple smartphone app that allows foreign travelers to submit their customs declarations ahead of time. ♦



Nation Building

(Creating a Self-Reliant India)

With the aim to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses, Mr. Narendra Modi, India's Prime Minister, called for Aatmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) and stressed on it during his speech to the nation on May 12, 2020. But this was not something new to the Prime Minister. When he confronted similar difficulties during the Covid-19 epidemic, he used his expertise in making Gujarat one of the greatest states to live and invest in after the devastating 2001 earthquake to lead the country as a whole on the path to being self-reliant. While identifying Aatmanirbhar Bharat's five pillars: economy, infrastructure, system, demography, and demand, he emphasized that now is the moment to advocate for our local products and help them become worldwide. The government has published a unique economic package as part of this campaign that will help a variety of groups, including cottage industry, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), laborers, the middle class, and industries, among others. Here, we will take a look at the steps and efforts of the Narendra Modi led government that were undertaken in order to provide a robust self-reliant ecosystem in India.



Self-Reliant Gujarat

With an aim to establish Gujarat as a preferred destination for foreign investment in India, for the overall development of the state and the nation, Vibrant Gujarat Summit was launched in 2003. A massive investment and tourism promotion event timed to coincide with the Navratri holiday in 2003, provided the state the much-needed boost it needs to go forward.

At the Vibrant Gujarat Summit commenced in 2003, proposals worth Rs 55,000 crore were registered with the Government in the form of MoUs, IEMs and concrete business schemes in sectors as diverse as power, oil, gas, petrochemicals, tourism, biotechnology, agro-foods, research, gems and jewelry and technical education. The summit continues to be evolving since then bringing more FDI inflow. The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of 2004 was launched by Shri Narendra Modi to encourage the development of the export-oriented industrial enclaves. As a result, investment of about Rs. 20,000 crores in the Mundra SEZ and port project was made, thereby generating direct and indirect employment for about 150,000 people. He is lauded for his development credo, for turning Gujarat into an investment magnet, for promoting the ease of doing business in the state due to his pro-business approach.

Tunda Vandha in Kutch district of Gujarat, has been transformed from a sleepy village of mud houses populated by cattle breeders into a prosperous industrial town housing two of India's largest coal-fired power projects viz. Tata Power Co. Ltd- its subsidiary Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd (CGPL) and Adani Power Ltd. It led to employment generation, thereby increasing the income of the village.

Gujarat being a drought-prone region faced scarcity of water for irrigation and even for drinking. However, with the forward-looking approach of the state government, Narmada canal waters transitioned the landscape and lives of the Gujaratis. To end the scarcity of water in the Kutch and Saurashtra region, Gujarat Government launched the Swarnim Gujarat Saurashtra-Kutch Water Grid Project in 2011. Under the scheme,

bulk pipelines of more than 400 kilometers length were to be laid, which are;

- (1) Pipeline of 150 km. from Dhanki to Ratanpur (Rajkot).
- (2) 135 km. long pipeline from Dhanki to Maliya, parallel to Maliya branch canal.
- (3) 90 km. long pipeline from Dhanki to Navada, parallel to Vallabhipur branch canal.
- (4) Pipeline of 30 km. joining Maliya and Dhrangadhra branch canal.

Not only this, he also encouraged water conservation, drip-irrigation and strengthening of existing canals by engaging NGOs to educate the people, Pani Samitis and water users' associations. The achievement of the Gujarat government in this regard is evident from the sight of water full to the brim of lakes and the people who struggled to avail water from the wells, now have water running from the taps. As another impact, the agriculture sector of Gujarat grew at more than 9 %, higher than the



national average.

The Gujarat government also prioritized women empowerment by various schemes and programmes such as *Kanya Kelavni Nidhi (2011)* and *Vidhya Laxmi Yojana (2002)* to foster girl education. The State experienced a constant rise in the trend of Institutional Deliveries over the years and a consequent decrease in the trend of Home Deliveries. In the year 2005-06 rate of institutional delivery was 63.24 % which reached to 99% by March-2018 due to *Chiranjeevi Yojana (2005)*. Through *Mission Mangalam (2010)*, Sakhi Mandals have been combined into the corporate value chain benefitting the stakeholders. Mission Mangalam is helping women to earn their livelihood and to become independent. A provision of Rs.10 crores to promote Sakhi Mandals under the Urban Mission Mangalam was provided in 2013-14. As Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi was keen on inclusive and holistic development of Gujarat. The schemes launched by him laid an emphasis on every sector and it yielded tremendous growth.

Towards 'Self-Reliance'- Atma Nirbhar Bharat

Make in India

'Make in India' is an initiative launched on 25th September, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, build best-in class infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. It was one of the first 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that exposed India's manufacturing domain to the world. The sector has

the potential to not only take economic growth to a higher trajectory but also to provide employment to a large pool of our young labour force.

India has registered its highest ever annual FDI Inflow of US \$81.72 billion (provisional figure) during the last financial year 2020-21 as compared to US \$ 45.15 billion in 2014-2015. In the last seven financial years (2014-20), India has received FDI inflow worth US\$ 440.01 billion which is 58% of the FDI reported in the last 21 years (US\$ 763.58 billion). Simplification and rationalization of existing processes are the measures taken to enhance Ease of Doing Business in the country. Consequently, India jumped to 63rd place in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking as per World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR) 2020 due to reforms in the areas of starting a business, paying taxes, trading across borders and resolving insolvency.

Recently, the Government has introduced the National Infrastructure Pipeline, Reduction in Corporate Tax, easing liquidity problems of NBFCs and Banks, and policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing. The Government of India has also promoted domestic manufacturing of goods through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), Schemes for Production Linked Incentives of various Ministries. Moreover, with a vision to support, facilitate and provide investor friendly environment to investors investing in India, constitution of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), and Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/ Departments to fast-track investments in coordination between the Central Government



The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 empowers the state government to exempt any new factory from the provisions of the Code in order to create more economic activity and employment. It also includes the provision of Free health check-up annually by the employer for the workers who are more than a certain age, legal right for getting Appointment Letter given to workers as well as designation of Cine workers as Audio Visual workers. One-day leave to be provided for every 20 days of work per year and working conditions to be hygienic and safe.

Social Security Code, 2020 lays down provision to formulate various schemes for providing comprehensive social security to workers in the unorganized sector. A “Social Security Fund” will be created on the financial side in order to implement these schemes. The code envisions bringing newer forms of employment created with the changing technology like “platform worker or gig worker” into the ambit of social security has been done in the Social Security Code. India is one of the few countries where this unprecedented step to bring workers in this category under social security has been taken. Further, provision for gratuity has been made for Fixed Term Employees with no condition for minimum service period.

Code on Wages, 2019 universalized the provisions of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all employees irrespective of the sector and wage ceiling. This would ensure “Right to Sustenance” for every worker and intends to increase the legislative protection of minimum wage from existing about 40 percent to 100 percent workforce.

- “New labour reforms will transform the lives of our labour force. So far, only 30 percent of the workers had the coverage of minimum wage guarantee. Now, it will expand to all workers in the unorganized sector”, said the PM.
- Our labour workforce was kept entangled in a web of complex laws for decades. New labour codes will unshackle them from it. Workers will now be legally protected with regards to their health, security, equality and dignity.
- Under the new reforms, nearly 50 crore organized and unorganized will now receive timely wages. We have reduced existing 10,000 slabs to minimum wages to nearly 200 slabs. The new reform will strengthen the social security net for the labour workforce bring equality for the women workforce, generate more employment, and also expand organized sector.

and State Governments, was approved by the Union Cabinet in June 2020. It aims at facilitating the growth of investible projects in India in order to increase FDI inflow.

Labor Reforms

The purpose of labor reforms is to provide a transparent system to suit the changing business environment. Under the dynamic leadership of visionary Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Government has taken a number of steps to fulfill the dreams of Baba Saheb Ambedkar from 2014 onwards and gave equal importance to ‘Shramev Jayate’ and ‘Satyamev Jayate’.

Industrial Relations Code, 2020 combines the features of the three erstwhile laws- the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The increased threshold for retrenchment, closure or lay off for a firm to 300 workers from existing 100, has advantages like increase in job creation and expansion of businesses.

The code has simplified the provisions related to tribunals, such as provision of two members instead of one member in the Industrial Tribunal leading to smooth functioning in case of absence of one member, taking the matter straight to the



Tribunal in the case the dispute is not resolved at conciliation stage and implementation of award in 30 days after Tribunal award.

With the objective of better and effective participation of Trade Unions, a provision for ‘Negotiating Union’ and ‘Negotiating Council’ has been made for undertaking negotiation on any dispute via dialogue. Further a provision for Re-Skilling fund has been made in the law for the first time which aims to re-skill those workers who have been fired from jobs, with a provision of 15 days salary within a period of 45 days.

Atma Nirbhar Bharat

Atmanirbhar Bharat came up as a campaign towards a self-reliant India, bridging the gap between market forces viz. demand and supply and reducing the dependency on imported goods and services. The vision of a New India is outlined by five pillars of Atma Nirbhar Bharat viz. Economy, Infrastructure, Technology-driven System, Vibrant Demography and Demand. The campaign aims at equipping India to compete in the global market.

Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi introduced the Atma Nirbhar Bharat packages in three phases to revive Indian business. A Special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores equivalent to 10 % of India’s GDP, was announced on 12th May 2020 to fight Covid-19 pandemic in India. The exemplary role played by India in the global fight was widely recognized and appreciated. India has faced the COVID-19 situation with fortitude and a spirit of self-reliance evident in the fact that from zero production of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) before March 2020,

India today has created a capacity of producing 2 lakh PPE kits daily, which is also growing steadily . Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan bolstered the setback of the pandemic to an extent and played as a defense mechanism against the crisis.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced an outlay of Rs 1.97 lakh crore for the *Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) (2021)* scheme for 13 identified sectors in her 2021-22 budget speech. The scheme, which aimed to boost domestic manufacturing under the government’s Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative. As the name suggests, the scheme provides incentives to companies for enhancing their domestic manufacturing apart from focusing on reducing import bills and improving the cost competitiveness of local goods. PLI scheme offers incentives on incremental sales for products manufactured in India.

National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm has been launched to increase area and productivity of oilseeds and oil palm with special focus on the North-East region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to reduce the dependency on imports of edible oils. *Self-Reliant India Employment Scheme* has been launched to promote employment in India emerging from the COVID-19 era. Under the Self-Reliant India Employment Scheme, subsidies will be provided by the government to all those establishments who will make new recruitments. It will provide support to people who had lost their employment due to the Corona period.

Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)



popularly called as MSMEs are the backbone of the Indian economy. Silently operating in different areas across the country, more than 6 crore MSMEs have a crucial role to play in building a stronger and self-reliant India. These small economic engines have a huge impact on the country's

GDP-making a contribution of 29 %. They contribute to almost half of exports from the country. Additionally, more than 11 crore people are employed in the MSME sector . The 'Make in India' initiative and the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' (Self Reliant India Campaign) have played a key role in promoting business and local manufacturing in the country, giving special thrust to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). SMEs have emerged as the principle employment-creating segment in India and have delivered stable growth through various sectors of our developing nation. The impact of GST on MSME has been tremendous.

Several schemes have been launched for the development of MSMEs operating under the Khadi, Village and Coir Industries in the country. These include the following:

- Market Promotion & Development Scheme (MPDA)
- Revamped Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) -
- Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY)
- Export Market Promotion (EMP)
- Domestic Market Promotion (DMP)

The nationwide Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime was rolled out in 2017 to incorporate and replace 17 existing indirect taxes like excise duty, service tax and VAT and 13 Cess. GST has been a milestone in the economic landscape of India. It has decreased the number of taxes, compliance burden & overall tax burden on common man while significantly increasing transparency, compliance and overall collection. The BJP under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi became the first country in the world to get re-elected with an overwhelming majority after a massive reform like GST.

- Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS)
- Welfare Measures (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY))

Further, Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED Certification Scheme - Supporting the 'Make in India' initiative, the aim of the scheme is to inculcate Zero Defect & Zero Effect (ZED) practices in manufacturing done by Indian MSMEs. Under the scheme, the Government of India (GoI) provides up to 80% subsidy to MSMEs.

The Covid-19 Pandemic hit the MSME sector reducing 20-50 % of their earnings . In this regard, our Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi introduced a relief package under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, out of 15 measures, 6 were entirely

focused to empower MSMEs i.e. :

- Definition level change for MSME
- Credit and Finance Scheme



- Allocating Fund of Funds for Equity Participation
- Relief in Non-Performing Asset
- Clearing off dues to MSMEs
- Disallowing Global Tenders

Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME), 2021 is a centrally sponsored scheme that aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food

processing industry and to promote formalization of the sector and provide support to Farmer Producer Organizations, Self Help Groups, and Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain. With an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25, the scheme envisions to directly assist the 2,00,000 micro food processing units for providing financial, technical, and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises. ♦



Empowering Citizens

(Delivering benefits to the last person in the system)



The crux of democracy lies in the interests and aspirations of its citizens. Unlike other democracies, the Indian Constitution defines its people as the ‘sovereign’ of the nation. After 10 years of UPA rule, during which the country witnessed the most corrupt dispensation since Independence, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has maintained a transparent benchmark of good governance which has its reach in the depth of the country.

Guided by the principles of the ‘Citizen’s First’ approach, PM Modi believes that empowered citizens are the strongest pillar of our democracy.

Under his long-standing tenure of 12 years as the Chief Minister, Gujarat prospered with growth rates as high as 15% through innovative interpretations of neoliberal politics. But what sets Shri Narendra Modi’s term apart from those of previous leaders is the people-centric initiatives he implemented to lift people out of poverty and promote their overall growth. Shri Narendra Modi’s government has come up with a plethora of schemes to strengthen our citizens’ financial, social, and cultural positions, ranging from ensuring state-sponsored affordable



healthcare to providing scientific and technical assistance to farmers to improve their production to providing funds for emerging start-ups.

THE GUJARAT RE-DEVELOPMENT

Gujarat Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project (2001)

As soon as Shri Narendra Modi came to power as the Chief Minister of the State, Gujarat faced a severe earthquake measuring 7.7 on the Richter scale, causing large scale destruction in over 8,000 villages.

In response to the challenging situation created by the earthquake in 2001, the Government of Gujarat along with the support of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations and other Bilateral and Multilateral agencies commenced the reconstruction and recovery of the state.

The reconstruction of houses was the most innovative aspect of the Gujarat reconstruction program. As a unique participatory programme it laid emphasis on multi-hazard resistant construction and capacity building. Through an owner-driven reconstruction approach, people reconstructed their own houses with the assistance and facilitation of the government.

By the end of January 2004, 901,150 out of 928,369 houses were repaired. Reconstruction 87 % of houses was completed.⁵ Overall, 95 % of the repair and reconstruction of houses was completed. All hospitals and health facilities were made functional within a short time after the earthquake, with temporary and alternative structures.⁶ Reconstruction of the four towns of Kutch district: Anjar, Bhachau, Bhuj, and Rapar was another great example of a systematic approach with a vision,



administrative acumen, and political courage.

In an attempt to reform the rural energy sector, Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. backed by the Government of Gujarat, initiated the *Jyoti Gram Scheme (JGS)* in 2003-04. The Scheme promised 24-hour three-phase power supply to non-agricultural users and improved quality power supply to farmers for minimum eight hours a day as per a predetermined schedule. Emerging as the backbone for rural development, Gujarat today enjoys power surplus with an installed capacity of 22,524Mv against a demand of 13,000Mv.⁷ Such a milestone stands in stark contrast to many other states including the capital city of Delhi which constantly faces the issue of power outages.

The School Health Programme has been officially operational in Gujarat since 1997. However, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, since 2007 the programme has been extended to secondary

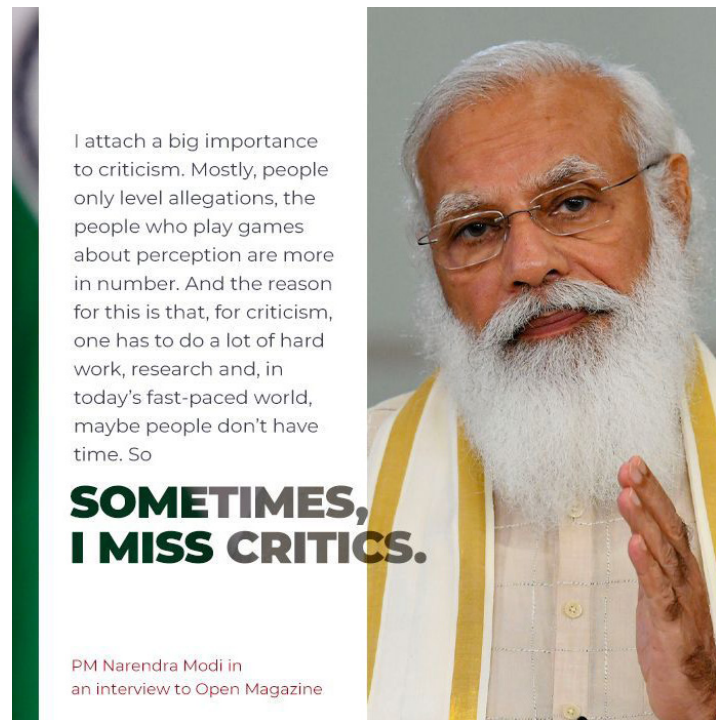


and higher secondary students.

Shri Narendra Modi enacted *The Emergency Medical Services Act, 2007* with the vision to extend emergency medical services to the people. The salient features of the Act included the creation of a state-wide emergency medical service network through public and private resources and infrastructure, ensuring the quality of care through the provision of training of health care professionals, and setting standards for the hospitals and ambulances involved in emergency care.⁹ Approximately 400 ambulance vans of the ‘Service 108’ and a large number of Trauma Care Units have been started under this scheme.¹⁰

As a pioneer of Good Governance in India, Narendra Modi as the CM of Gujarat launched the *Chief Minister’s Fellowship Programme in 2009* as an “extraordinary opportunity for the youth to be part of social service for the future development of our country”.¹¹ Post 2009, many BJP as well as non-BJP states tried to adopt this model promoting practices of good governance. It allows working professionals to understand existing issues and facilitate solutions through innovative policy practices. Such a problem-solving approach envisaged by Shri Narendra Modi was later adopted with many other state governments such as the Chief Minister’s Good Governance Associates Programme by Haryana and the District Development Fellowship Program by Punjab.

Continuing the legacy of effectively delivering public goods and services, the State Government launched Rs 7,000 crore holistic reform-linked scheme called ‘*Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri*



Shaheri Vikas Yojana’ in 2010. Under this scheme, planning and implementation of water supply & underground drainage projects for all 159 Municipalities over and above the infrastructure projects of Municipal Corporations have been taken up in a time-bound manner.¹² The Scheme continued successfully and was accommodated in the 12th Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 15,000 crores. In August 2014, Surat Municipal Corporation began supplying treated domestic sewage water to industries in the Pandesara cluster at Rs 18.20 per Kiloliter which has gradually gone up to Rs 28.58 per Kiloliter, currently in March 2021.¹³

Since the beginning of his tenure, Shri Narendra Modi has effectively maintained the reputation of transparent governance. While opposition considered this characteristic to be autocratic in nature, the country was witnessing the genesis of



a decisive government in Gujarat. In 2009, the state government established two special courts at Ahmedabad and Surat to deal with cases of the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Pradeep Bhatt, Registrar General of Gujarat High Court stated on this move that “the state chief justice has sent out a clear message that all corruption cases will be given full justice and importance and will be dealt with utmost objectivity so that citizens have full faith in the judiciary and its power to deal with the corrupt.”¹⁴

On April 24th 2003, Gujarat was the first State in India to launch a combination of digital and communication technology in the form of a programme named *SWAGAT- State Wide Attention on Grievances by Application of Technology*. For the first time a platform for the people to interact with the Chief Minister directly for grievance redressal. It won several awards, notably the UN Public Service Award for improving transparency, accountability and responsiveness in Public Service in 2010.

In a revolutionary step towards effective communication within the bureaucracy, Shri Narendra Modi established an innovative tech intervention called the *Sachivalaya Integrated Communication Network (SICN)* with an objective of providing Safe Voice Communication Services in the Capital of Gujarat Gandhinagar connecting almost all the Govt. offices and Boards & Corporations Offices. Currently with 6800 voice connections, the project has enabled faster & better communication within the network at no extra cost to the Government. This facility handles about 1,25,000 internal calls and a further 70,000 calls

outside the network each day.

Under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of Government of India, *State Data Centre (SDC)* has been identified as one of the core and critical infrastructure components needed for consolidation and hosting of applications that are essential for the delivery of e-Governance services. Gujarat became the first state to formulate policies for SDC. Furthermore, it introduced the practical implementation of E-Governance policies including the digitization of land records (*Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme - 2008*). After digitizing all land records, *e-Dhara Kendras* have been set up at Taluka Mamlatdar offices to take up day to day activities of land records such as mutations and issue of Record of Rights (RoR).

An *E-Procurement* system was introduced for all the purchases/procurements in all the Government departments, Nigams and Societies under the administrative control of the State Government and which are funded by Government.

We have been great admirers of the ‘agrarian miracle’ that Gujarat achieved under the leadership of Narendra Modi when he was the chief minister of Gujarat from October 7, 2001, to May 22, 2014. Gujarat’s agricultural GDP registered an unprecedented growth of 8% per annum during 2002-03 to 2013-14, way above that of all-India (3.3% pa)¹⁵. It is pertinent to note at this juncture that 64 per cent area of Gujarat is drought prone and despite poor rainfall it has made strides in agriculture. Unlike other States like Punjab and Haryana where Green revolution came with the government’s support, Gujarat’s agricultural



transformation came via the market route.

The policy making vision along with the business minded perspective of Shri Narendra Modi brought an agricultural turnaround-with growth rates as high as 11.1 % between 2000 and 2013-was accomplished despite water scarcity. Blending the two vital components of development namely transparent governance and good politics, Gujarat under Narendra Modi successfully maintained a balance of industrial prosperity and agricultural development. Mentioned below is the trajectory of policy decisions and initiatives of the Gujarat government under the direction of Narendra Modi. With the imagination of boosting the social and economic development of agricultural activities in the rural sector, educated, competent and enthusiastic youths were appointed as 'Gram Mitra- Krishi' under the 'Gram Mitra Yojana'. They worked on honorarium vis-a-vis carrying out their occupation. Five departments under Gram Mitra departments viz. Agriculture, Health, Education, Development and Human Development were conceptualized under educated youth to help

strengthen the five pillars, operate as mediators between the Government and villages to ensure effective delivery of services.

In order to utilize non-milching livestock in the State, the concept of 'Gobar Bank' was proposed in the year 2002-03. The initiative was proposed to be carried in clusters of villages to produce biogas and by-products to boost village economy and utilize non-milching livestock which is often sold for slaughtering.¹⁶ The initiative was conceptualized by Shri Modi and gobar bank had been set up to generate electricity from dung at 'Animal Hostel' in Akodara village, Sabarkantha district in North Gujarat on 4th May, 2001.

In a move to shift to the second green revolution in the state and for the purpose of doubling the income of farmers in 5 years, *Krushi Mahotsav -2005* was introduced in the state as an innovative approach in agriculture. Instead of letting the farmers come to the government, the government went to their doorstep on *Krushi Rath*s along with agricultural scientists and technical experts to provide inputs and information on all parameters. The Scheme

With the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganized sector, the Union Government under the visionary leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, came up with the social security scheme of *Atal Pension Yojana*. It provides a minimum guaranteed pension ranging from Rs 1000 to Rs 5000 on attaining 60 years of age. The amount of pension is guaranteed for lifetime to the spouse on death of the subscriber and in the event of death of both the subscriber and the spouse, the entire pension corpus is paid to the nominee.²¹

In order to provide loans up to 10 lakhs to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises, *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)* was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The yojana aimed to enable Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), Non-Banking financial institutions/Companies (NBFCs), Small Finance Banks, RBRs, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, etc. to provide low rate loans to eligible entities and all types of businesses in the country.²²



successfully brought land under the Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation system with a record increase from 12,000 Hectares to 7,00,000 Hectares in 10 years spanning 2003-2013.

The Soil Health Card project under the *Sujalam Suflam Yojana* was launched by the Gujarat leadership in November 2003. Its innovative approach aimed to increase agricultural productivity, crop quality and to help farmers in taking major decisions about the crop and fertilizers suitable for their land. The project turned out to be a major hit with 1.8 lakh farmers covered within a year of its implementation.¹⁷ Soil Health Cards have been provided to 12,70,000 farmers of the state till now.¹⁸

In an agrarian country, the livelihood of farmers depends on getting their produce to the markets in time. Keeping this in mind, *Kisan Path Yojana* was launched by the Government of Gujarat under the guidance of Shri Narendra Modi. It targeted the improvement of road facilities in rural areas to strengthen transportation. The scheme further provided impetus to all round development of the villages and also improved the connectivity between the talukas and district headquarters, thus facilitating the smooth transport of farm produce to nearby Agricultural Produce Market Centers. Under this scheme, 7830km of roads were taken up for improvement and 3364 villages have benefitted.¹⁹ This success would never have been possible without the far sighted leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, who placed great emphasis on highways in the development journey of Gujarat.

Sagar Khedu Scheme (2007) was launched aiming to benefit 60 lakh people along the state's 1,600-

km long coastline comprising 3000 villages. The project includes training to fishermen, solar lamps for boats, life-saving equipment, kerosene distribution at subsidised rates, development of various ports. A budgetary allocation of 11,000 crores was allotted for the implementation of the Scheme. By 2021, works worth Rs 235.68 crore have been done under the project, benefiting over 76,000 individuals, according to advertisements published by the State Fisheries Department.

- Gross Cultivable Area: Increased from 108 Lakh Hectares to 148 Lakh Hectares.
- Horticulture Production: Increased to 350% through strategic crop diversification between 2001-2011.
- Milk Production: Increase of 85% through innovations like animal hostels, 30,000 Pashu Arogya Melas, treating 1.2 crore animals and eradicating 122 cattle diseases, supported by value chain infrastructure.

The Gujarat Model, brainchild of Shri Narendra Modi, is an exemplary and practical example of Transparent Governance, Equitable Development

In order to provide energy access to all by last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural as well as urban areas to achieve universal household electrification in the country, *PM Saubhagya Scheme* was launched. The total outlay of the project is Rs. 16,320 crore while the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is Rs. 12,320 crore. The outlay for the rural households is Rs. 14,025 crore while the GBS is Rs. 10,587.50 crore. For the urban households the outlay is Rs. 2,295 crore while GBS is Rs. 1,732.50 crore. The Government of India will provide largely funds for the Scheme to all States/UTs.

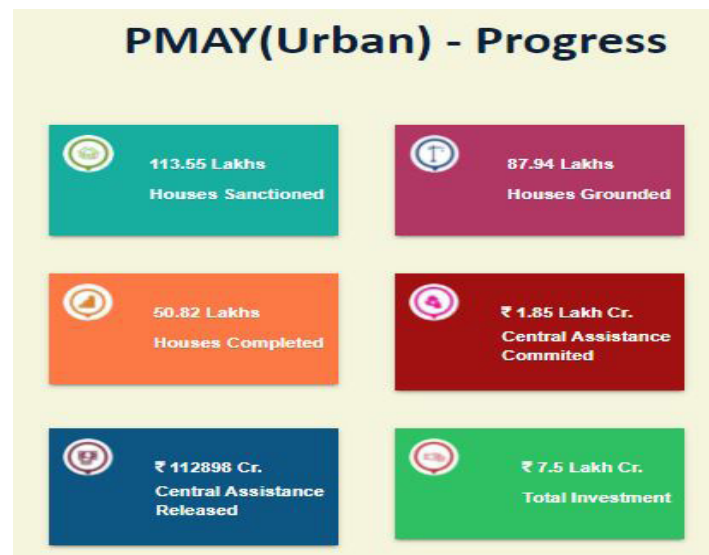


and Modernization. The state witnessed great leaps of progressive growth, laying foundations that bear riches to the state of Gujarat even today. It stands way ahead of other well-performing states in the field of power, industry and infrastructure. While the backdrop of capitalist growth results in the deprivation of the rural sectors, the constant efforts of the Gujarat Government under Shri Narendra Modi facilitated and strengthened its agricultural livelihoods and resources. As a result, Gujarat registered an impressive 9% growth in the agriculture sector while the national average was just 3.2 between 2003-2013.

Owing largely to the success of the ‘Gujarat Model’, in October 2013 Narendra Modi was nominated as BJP’s Prime Ministerial candidate for the 2014 General Elections. ‘Minimum government, maximum governance’ is an innovative and impactful interpretation of neo-liberalism. After a long decade of bad politics, the sovereigns of the nation expressed their belief in Shri Narendra Modi by securing a whopping majority in 2014 general elections. Since then, the legacy of governance practices has been extended to the entire nation.

THE ERA OF FLOURISHMENT

Upholding the promise of “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas”, Shri Narendra Modi led NDA government continued its legacy of good governance in its second consecutive term at office. He has successfully ushered an inclusive, development-oriented and corruption-free governance facilitating speed in decision-making. For the first time in decades, the Indian government is tangibly involving citizens to be at the center of governance. Under



the leadership and chairmanship of Shri Narendra Modi great milestones have been achieved across various sections touching Women empowerment, Swachh Bharat, Emerging world power, Industrial prosperity of new India, and united India against Covid. Mentioned below is a brief track record of the effective governance practices taken by the Government of India since 2014:

In order to ensure the well-being of our great soldiers, who selflessly defended the nation from every possible threat and courageously protected our loved ones, the Narendra Modi-led NDA government launched the ‘One Rank One Pension’ plan for ex-servicemen, which was stalled for more than 4 decades. OROP was aimed at ensuring uniform pensions for veterans retiring in the same rank with the same length of service irrespective of when they retire.

In order to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country and to reach out to the youth of this country to participate in Mission Mode Programme of nation’s development, the central government



under the leadership of Shri Modi launched the Jan Dhan Yojana. The yojana envisaged universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. In addition, the beneficiaries got RuPay Debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh. The plan also envisaged channeling all Government benefits (from Centre / State / Local Body) to the beneficiaries accounts and pushing the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme of the Union Government.²⁰

Launched in 2016, Ujjwala Scheme's success called for its extension. It aimed to provide Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) connections to five crore women members below poverty line (BPL). Statistically, in the first phase of the scheme, 1,47,43,862 LPG connections were made available to the poor families of the state. By 2019, 7,23,25,948 connections were released to beneficiaries all over India.²³ In his quest to promote social welfare, PMUY 2.0 was announced in the Union budget for financial year 2021-22. There was a provision for an additional 10 million LPG connections under the scheme.

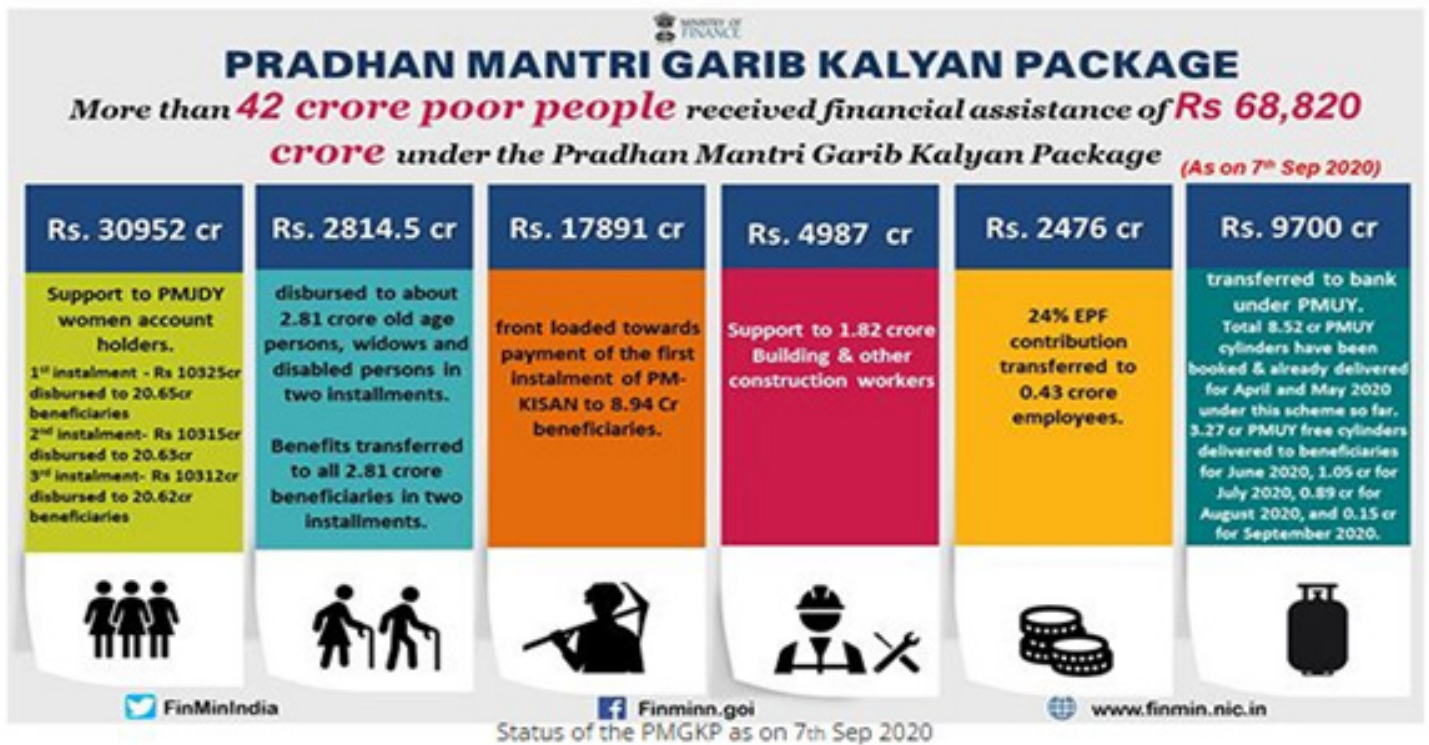
In order to empower the *annadatas* of our country, PM Kisan was launched under the leadership of Shri Modi. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-Kisan Yojana) is a government scheme through which, all small and marginal farmers will get up to Rs 6,000 per year as minimum income support. This 75,000-crore scheme aims to cover 125 million farmers, irrespective of the size of their landholding in India.²⁴

Ayushman Bharat, a flagship scheme of Government of India under the leadership of Honorable Prime Minister, was launched as recommended by the National Health Policy 2017, to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The goal of this effort is to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the underpinning promise to "leave no one behind." Ayushman Bharat is an endeavour to transition from a sectoral and fragmented strategy to a holistic, need-based health care system. This programme intends to implement ground-breaking initiatives at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels to address the healthcare system holistically (including prevention, promotion, and ambulatory care). E-governance initiatives like *Digital India*, *DBT*, *PAHAL*, *JAM* trinity are launched by the government in order to achieve Digital Transformation. Rs 6.46 lakh crores as on 19th March, 2019 have been transferred to the citizens directly through DBT with more than 439 central government schemes using DBT today.

Government *e-Marketplace* portal have been launched with orders worth Rs. over 22,420 cr placed. Advanced technologies like Geo tagging are being used to monitor government projects like PM Awas Yojana, MGNREGA, etc. DISHA portal launched to monitor progress of projects. Moreover, citizen participation in governance was made a reality through MyGov - an interactive platform between the government and the public of India.

In order to provide affordable accommodation to the poor and deprived section of society,





including low-income individuals, urban poor, and rural poor, the PM Awas Yojana was launched. By March 31, 2022, the Yojana aimed to build roughly 20 million homes at an affordable price. The plan was envisaged to get USD 31 billion in funding from the federal government. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is divided into two parts: PM Awas Yojana Gramin and PM Awas Yojana Urban. While PMAY-Gramin aimed at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householder and those households living in kutcha and dilapidated house, by 2022, *PMAY Urban* addresses urban housing shortage among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022, when Nation completes 75 years of its Independence.

Status of PMAY- Gramin

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan was approved by Shri Narendra Modi to fulfill his aspirations of a digitally oriented delivery of services. Under one of the largest digital literacy programmes in the world, 6 crore rural households were targeted for training and awareness.

As on 02.08.2021, approximately 5.01 crore beneficiaries have been enrolled and 4.21 crore have been trained under the PMGDISHA Scheme. So far, over 2.59 crore women beneficiaries are registered which is 52 % of the cumulative registration count. Out of the above, over 1.78 Crore women beneficiaries are certified under the scheme which is 54 % of the total certified beneficiaries under the PMGDISHA Scheme. Unemployment has been one of the forefront challenges faced by the country for a very long time. In order to facilitate lakhs of IT-enabled



jobs (Village Level Entrepreneurs) created through Common Service Centres under Digital India programme became change-agents in rural India through thriving business opportunities and generous support from the government.

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has approved the launching of a National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) with a reformative institutional framework. NPCSCB has been carefully designed to lay the foundations for capacity building for Civil Servants so that they remain entrenched in Indian Culture and sensibilities and remain connected, with their roots, while they learn from the best institutions and practices across the world. The Programme will be delivered by setting up an Integrated Government Online Training-iGOT-Karmayogi Platform.

The essence of democracy lies in federalism with a strong center to aid and assist state governments in difficult times. The year 2020 witnessed the rise of the global pandemic, Covid-19, which disrupted the functioning of the country. In such a crisis, the Scheme is aimed at boosting capital expenditure of the State Governments who are facing financial deficits due to the shortfall in tax revenue arising from the COVID 19 pandemic.

So far capital expenditure proposals of Rs. 9,879.61 crores of 28 States have been approved by the Ministry of Finance. An amount of Rs. 4,939.81 crore has already been released to the States as the first instalment under the scheme. The capital expenditure projects have been approved in diverse sectors of the economy like, Health,

Rural Development, Water Supply, Irrigation, Power, Transport, Education, Urban Development. The Transparent Taxation Scheme has been launched to meet the requirements of the 21st century taxation system. The main aim of the tax reforms is the reduction rates of the taxes and on the simplification of direct tax laws to bring more transparency with the newly introduced Document Identification Number (DIN). Additionally, it benefits the honest taxpayers of the country, whose hard work powers the progress of the nation. This will reform and simplify the tax system in India.

A scheme to bring about the Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector in India was launched under the banner of *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana*.

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- Harnessing of fisheries potential in a sustainable, responsible, inclusive and equitable manner.
- Enhancing fish production and productivity through expansion, intensification, diversification and productive utilization of land and water.
- Modernizing and strengthening of value chain - post-harvest management and quality improvement.
- Doubling fishers and fish farmers' incomes and generation of employment
- Enhancing contribution to Agriculture GVA and exports.
- Social, physical and economic security for fishers and fish farmers.
- Robust fisheries management and regular framework.

The *SVAMITVA* (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas) scheme was launched by the



Prime Minister on April 24, 2020 as a central sector scheme to promote a socio-economically empowered and self-reliant rural India.

The aim of this program was to provide rural people with the right to document their residential properties so that they can use their property for economic purposes. The scheme helps in streamlining planning and revenue collection in rural areas and ensuring clarity on property rights thereby resolving property related disputes. The scheme enables creation of better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GDPs), leveraging the maps created under this programme. On the day of the launch, 4.09 lakh property owners were given their e-property cards.

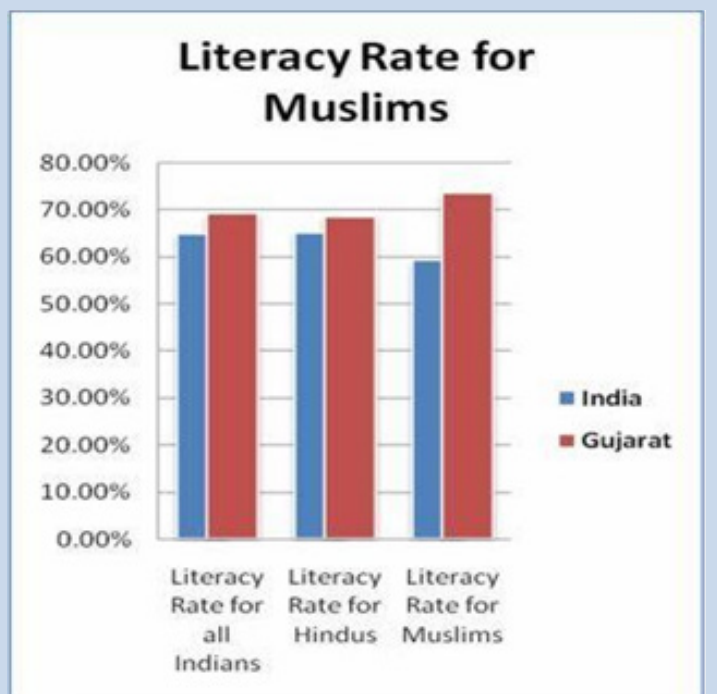
On May 12th, 2020, the central government announced the Special Economic and Comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP - to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India.

The campaign is the vision of new India envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The government took several bold reforms such as Supply Chain Reforms for Agriculture, Rational Tax Systems, Simple & Clear Laws, Capable Human Resource and Strong Financial System.

With an objective to provide old age protection and social security to the Unorganized Workers, the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana was launched. The yojana was meant for people engaged as home based workers, street vendors, mid-day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washer men, rickshaw pullers, landless laborers, own account workers, agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audio-visual workers or workers in similar other occupations. With a view to build capacities of health systems

Healthcare Facilities to Muslims in Gujarat

- In villages where Muslim population is more than 2000, healthcare is accessible to 89.9 % of the villages of Gujarat against national average of 70.7%.
- 66.67 % of villages have medical facilities against national average of 43.5 % in 1000-2000 population range
- 53 % of the villages have medical facilities against national average of 20.2 % in areas with less than 1000 Muslim population.



and institutions across the continuum of care at all levels viz. primary, secondary and tertiary and on preparing health systems in responding effectively to the current and future pandemics/disasters, the Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana' (PMASBY) scheme was launched this year. The PMASBY targeted to build an IT enabled disease surveillance system by developing a network of surveillance laboratories at block, district, regional and national levels, in Metropolitan areas & strengthening health units at the Points of Entry, for effectively detecting, investigating, preventing and combating Public Health Emergencies and Disease Outbreaks. Increased investments are also targeted to support research on COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, including biomedical research to generate evidence to inform short-term and medium-term response to COVID-19 like pandemics and to develop core capacity to deliver the One Health Approach to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks in animals and humans. In order to help the poor in their battle against Corona Virus, the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana / Package was launched. This was announced in March 2020 to reach out to the

poorest of the poor, with no food and money in their hands, so that they do not face difficulties in buying essential supplies and meeting essential needs. Thus, the constant efforts of the governments under the visionary leadership of Shri Narendra Modi propelled the country to the heights of developmental outcome, thereby strengthening the position of every citizen in the society.

The Era of Inclusive India

The thumping mandate in 2014 general elections was the testimony of trust of people across every strata on Shri Modi's leadership. Post which, various schemes, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN), and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), was implemented by the government over the last three years for the welfare and upliftment of every section of society, including minorities, especially economically weaker sections.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs developed a variety of initiatives and programs to help the six centrally designated minority communities, namely Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, and Jains to achieve socioeconomic and educational

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) on 13th January, 2016. This scheme helps in decreasing the burden of premiums on farmers who take loans for their cultivation and also safeguard them against the inclement weather. It was also decided to make the settlement process of the insurance claim, fast and easy so that the farmers do not face any trouble regarding the crop insurance plan. This scheme was implemented in every state of India, in association with respective State Governments. The scheme is administered under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya janaushadi Yojana (PMBJP)

The scheme was launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers,



Government of India, in 2008 with the aim of producing quality generic medicines and make them available at affordable prices. Dedicated outlets known as Janaushadi Kendras are opened for the provision of generic medicines at affordable rates. 8012 Janaushadi Kendras were operational throughout India, as on 06.08.2021. The product basket of PMBJP consists of 1451 drugs and 240 surgical items. Moreover, it aims at generating employment and spread awareness about generic medicines through education and publicity breaking the myth that quality comes only with high prices.

The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana/ Package

To help the poor to fight against the battle of Corona Virus, a comprehensive relief package of Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore Yojana was announced in March 2020, so that they can buy essential supplies and meet their essential needs. The following announcements were made under the scheme:

- Insurance cover of Rs 50 Lakh per health worker fighting COVID-19 to be provided under Insurance Scheme - extended for one year effective April 2021.
- 80 crore poor people to get 5 kg wheat or rice and 1 kg of preferred pulses for free every month for the next three months - extended to November 2021 (initially, the package was extended to May & June 2021; originally, it was extended to November 2020).
- 20 crore women Jan Dhan account holders to get Rs 500 per month for next three months.
- Increase in MNREGA wage to Rs 202 a day from Rs 182 to benefit 13.62 crore families.
- An ex-gratia of Rs 1,000 to 3 crore poor senior citizen, poor widows and poor disabled.
- Government to front-load Rs 2,000 paid to farmers in first week of April 2020 under existing PM Kisan Yojana to benefit 8.7 crore farmers.
- Central Government gave orders to State Governments to use Building and Construction Workers Welfare Fund to provide relief to Construction Workers.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)

PM-JAY is the largest health assurance scheme providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family annually for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to over 10.74 crores poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) that form the bottom 40% of the Indian population. The households included are based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) for rural and urban areas respectively. PM-JAY was earlier known as the National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) before being rechristened. It subsumed the then existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which had been launched in 2008. The coverage mentioned under PM-JAY, therefore, also includes families that were covered in RSBY but are not present in the SECC 2011 database. PM-JAY is fully funded by the Government and cost of implementation is shared between the Central and State Governments.

empowerment. For instance:

- Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme - For educational empowerment of students through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode was incorporated.
- Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme - Provides fellowships in the form of financial assistance.
- Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme - The Scheme aims to provide free coaching to students/candidates belonging to minority communities for qualifying in entrance examinations of technical/ medical professional courses and various competitive examinations.
- Padho Pardesh - Scheme of interest subsidy to students of minority communities on



- educational loans for overseas higher studies.
- Nai Udaan - Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commission (PSC) Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc.
- Nai Roshni - Leadership development of women belonging to minority communities.
- Seekho Aur Kamao - Skill development scheme for youth of 14 - 35 years age group and aiming at providing employment and employment opportunities, improving the employability of existing workers, school dropouts etc.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) – Being implemented to provide basic infrastructure such as Schools, Colleges, ITIs, Polytechnics, Hostels, Sadbhav Mandaps, Skill Development Centres, Drinking water and Sanitation facilities, Primary Health Centres etc. in deprived areas of the Country.
- Jiyo Parsi - Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India.
- USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)-
Hunar Haats are being organised across the country to provide employment opportunities and markets to artisans/craftsmen.
- Nai Manzil - A scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts.
- Hamari Dharohar- A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture.
- Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) implemented education and skill related schemes as follows: - (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the economically weaker sections of Minorities (b) Gharib Nawaz Self Employment Scheme started in 2017-18 for providing short term job oriented skill development training to youth (c) Bridge Course for madarsa students & school dropouts.
- Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures. ◆





Strengthening India's Might

(A cradle to world democracies)

The developmental initiatives for fostering inter and intra-state cooperation as well as investing in the potential capability of the states for coordinating efforts for the exchange of foreign investment and technology transfers has the potential to transform the nation as a whole. Under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, first as a Chief Minister and then as the Prime Minister, states enhanced their investment potential in the field of innovation, technology up-gradation, channeling the same for attracting, nurturing and retaining young minds and for the economic development of not only the nation but of the immediate and extended neighbours as well.

Modi Ji took the moto of 'sabka saath, sabka vikas' to the United National General Assembly (UNGA) depicting that our rich cultural heritage has a lot to offer the world- 'Jan Kalyan' not only for India but 'Jaag Kalyan' progress for the whole world. PM Modi while quoting the Tamil poet Kaniyan Pungundranar "Yaadhum Oare Yaavarum Kelir"- "We belong to all places and to everyone"- presented to the world that the very essence of India's progress goes beyond the borders, it encompasses an integrated progressive world order.



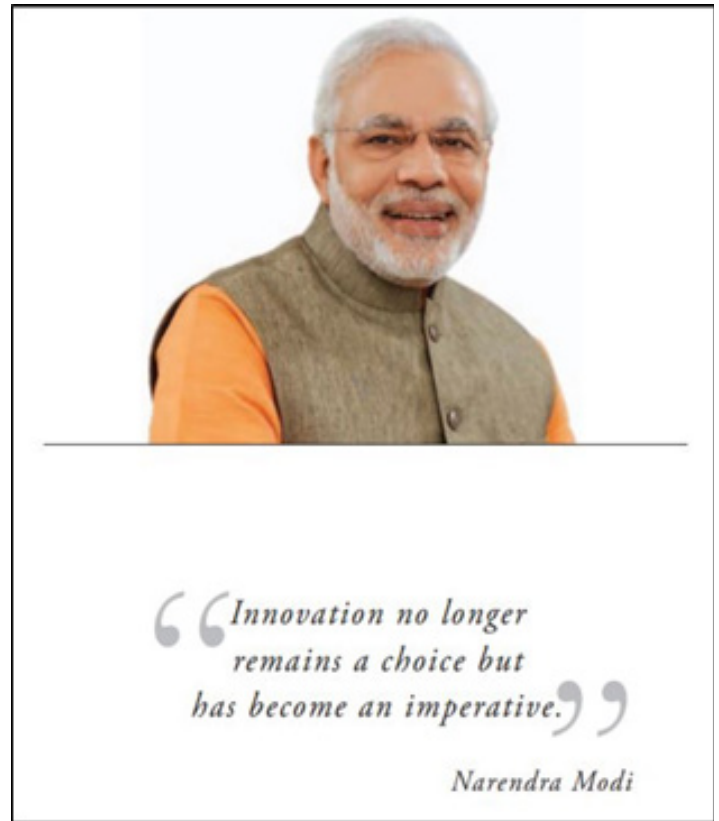
Vibrant Gujarat

The micro and small industries are the important part of any state's economic ecosystem which largely influences the employment and investment across the state. Though these small enterprises are the lowest part of any economic system their potential growth and importance are critical in the economic pyramid. Hence, the need for tapping this potential shall be an overall agenda for every country. With regards to the State of Gujarat, the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME) are significantly influenced by trends in the global and national economy relating to business performance and developments in technology and trade.

The State of Gujarat, during the tenure of Shri Modi ji as the Chief Minister, aimed at growing its economy at a faster rate and the result is such that the State of Gujarat today is a hub of industries and happens to be the first choice for investment amongst the potential corporate, industrialist and investors. A practical yardstick for the development of Gujarat under the Modi Government would be the biennial Vibrant Gujarat Conclave that began in 2003 for the following reasons: -

- Gujarat aspires to become a beacon of comprehensive social and economic development.
- Gujarat has a highly diversified industrial structure which demands innovative public policy initiative.

It is also essential to be mentioned here that, Japan and Canada had participated in the Vibrant



Gujarat conference of 2013, as country partners, which reaffirms the significance of the growth and development of the state under the Modi Government

In 2003 Vibrant Gujarat Summit received 76 MoU worth Rs. 66,000 crores, in 2005 it received 227 MoU worth Rs. 1.06 lakh crore, similarly in 2007, Gujarat State Government signed MoU worth Rs. 4.60 lakh crores

in the global perspective. Simply put, Vibrant Gujarat can now be recognized as a nationwide platform for the assemblage of the important industrialists and investors who can make a discernable difference and gather here for the preparation of their future investment blueprints. In the Vibrant Gujarat Summit, the state showcases its strong points and

every year the conference is attended by eminent businesspersons, potential investors and interested industrialist.



Interestingly, Gujarat's economic development is almost at par with the China's industrial provinces. A survey conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industries of India reconfirms the fact that the Gujarat has recorded the highest of investment propositions both in value and numbers amongst all other states of India in the last five years. Gujarat is the present-day choice of international giants like Tata Groups and Ford.

In his tenure as Chief Minister of Gujarat, this has been one of the top priorities, a push that's has been accompanied by high profile investment submits and the construction of new factories and other foreign manufactures. As Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi had made Gujarat a

'Global gateway to India', in this context the Vibrant Gujarat Submit co-partnered by Japan and Canada - is one the most successful submit of Gujarat Government which attracted as many as 20,000 participants from 19 Indian state and 60 countries. During the Vibrant Gujarat Summit, state attracted nearly USD 100 Billion

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

In addition to this, a report published by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) highlights that Gujarat is a land of related intervention and pollution management practices. Also, Gujarat has made it possible for companies developing large projects to acquire land smoothly.



The Vibrant Gujarat Summit also unfolds the global trade show by the same name. Over 25 industrial and business sectors were showcased under one umbrella in one of the largest trade shows in the world. There were 15 partners country pavilions and Indian States pavilions and pavilions featuring central governments flagships program like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Start-Up India', 'Sagarmala Project', 'Ayushman Bharat Mission', 'Indradhanush' among others.

In short, the business centric attitude, the unique executive style and the foresight of Shri Narendra Modi is the reason behind the effulgent and radiant Gujarat of today, a state which otherwise would not have been branded for prosperity (and that too both in the national and global perspective) without a

Over 8,700 Atal Tinkering labs have been set up across the country till 2021, where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands on do-it-yourself mode; and learn innovation skills.



leader like Modi ji at the helm.

In other words, this is not merely about growth as a statistic, it is about transformative growth bringing about real changes in the lives of the people of this country. Therefore, apart from maintaining an exemplary fiscal discipline, promoting a more conducive climate for business all around as evident from consistently rising rankings in terms of ease of doing business, frontal assault on corruption and above all taking a long-term view of the economy through structural reforms, the government of the day has signaled its intent truly taking growth to the grassroots.

Innovation and Technology

The need for innovation, connectivity and technology up-gradation was recognized by the state of Gujarat, under the Chief Minister ship of Shri Narendra Modi, as early as 2003 when it became the first State in India to launch a combination of digital and communication technology in the form of a programme named SWAGAT- StateWide Attention on Grievances by Application of Technology. In 2008, Gujarat State Data Center (GSDC) was operationalised, India's First State Data Centre to be operational under National eGovernance Plan, that is connected to all the government offices through Gujarat State Wide Area Network (GSWAN) infrastructure and acts as a mediator between open unsecured public domain and sensitive government environment with due regard to cyber security.

Further, in order to make the youth of the state tech savvy and provide them with basic computer training, eMPOWER initiative was launched in 2012, where as the Chief Minister of Gujarat Modi

The State of Gujarat has emerged as one of the most sought after startup destinations

- Registered more than 8450 startups and supported more than 180 centers or incubators across the state with financial support of more than INR 200 core.
- Established more than 100 Patent Information centers in various academic institutions.
- More than 900 patents have been filed with support from State Government.
- Established more than 30 scientific community centers at regional and district level.
- Supporting incubators and centers to organize various programs i.e. boot camps, hackathons, acceleration programs etc.
- 'Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration 2017', for successful implementation of Start-Up India program.
- 'Best Performer' in National Startup Ranking consecutively in 2018 and 2019.

ji expressed his delight by sharing the acceptance of the scheme among the youth.

These initial investments in technology and innovation go a long way in helping in the attainment of international levels of competitiveness and to be able to offer contemporary levels of technology. Thus, the government by recognizing the crucial role of technology and innovation in economic development, under the leadership of Shri Modi, guided the policy makers to take several initiatives for the promotion of science, technology and innovation and thus various schemes were launched to attract, nurture and retain young researchers and women scientists in the field of scientific research. On May 26, 2015, DD Kisan was founded under the leadership of Shri Modi, in order to provide farmers with the finest techniques and agricultural methods. The channel is dedicated to agriculture



SOME IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD ARE ENUMERATED BELOW:

- India has become a major destination for outsourced R&D activities. We currently have more than 1,100 R&D centres set up by multinational companies (MNCs) such as IBM, Google, Microsoft, Intel, Lupin, Wockhardt, etc. These R&D centres cover areas including information and communication technologies, biotechnology, and aerospace, automotive, chemicals and materials technology. India's relatively strong intellectual property regime will facilitate its emergence as a major R&D centre.
- Indian scientists are at the forefront of some global groundbreaking work. Recent contributions by Indian scientists to frontier research and technology have been encouraging. For example, 37 Indian scientists from nine Indian institutions played a key role in the discovery of gravitational waves that received the Physics Nobel prize in 2017. Indian scientists also contributed to the discovery of a neutron star merger at Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO), USA.
- The development of Brahmos, advanced air defence supersonic interceptor missiles, diverse missiles and rocket systems, remotely piloted vehicles, light combat aircraft, etc., are brilliant examples of India's progress in strategic and defence technologies.
- Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog has set up a total of 68 Incubation centres across the country. Some AIM incubators focus on areas closely associated with deep-tech, aerospace etc. CODISSIA Defence Innovation and Atal Incubation Centre is a specific incubator which focuses on Defence Innovations and start-ups.
- India now ranks amongst a handful of nations that have credible capabilities in the field of space technology. The upgrading from SLV to ASLV and PSLV to GSLV, the first moon orbiter project Chandrayan-1, Mars Orbiter Mission and the recent simultaneous launch of 104 satellites are India's significant achievements.
- Startups are eligible for 80% rebate in patent filing fees and 50% rebate in trademark filing fees. Additionally, Startups are also provided the facility of expedited examination of patent applications to reduce time taken in granting patents. 510 patent facilitators and 392 trademark facilitators have been empanelled, as of March 2021, under this scheme to provide free-of-charge services to Startups.
- 'GeM Startup Runway' has been launched for startups to sell products and services to Government. As of June 2021, 10,154 startups have registered on GeM portal and 76,564 orders have been placed to startups. The value of orders served by startups has been to the tune of around INR 3,481 Crores.
- Startups recognised under Startup India initiative can self-certify their compliance against the 6 labour laws and 3 environmental laws.
- The Finance Act, 2020 provides for an amendment to section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act so as to provide that the deduction under the said section 80-IAC shall be available to an eligible start-up for a period of 3 consecutive assessment years out of 10 years beginning from the year in which it is incorporated. 387 startups have been granted income tax exemptions till June 2021.
- Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) with a total corpus of Rs 10,000 crore was established with contribution spread over the 14th and 15th Finance Commission cycle based on progress of implementation. Startup Fund of Funds is operational and is managed by SIDBI. As of 02nd June 2021, SIDBI has committed Rs. 5409.45 Cr to 71 SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). These funds have a target corpus fund of Rs. 36,790 Cr. Rs. 1,541.29 Cr. have been drawn from the FFS and Rs. 5,811 Cr. have been invested into 443 startups.
- Startup India Seed Fund Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. Rs. 945 Crore corpus will be divided over the next 4 years for providing seed funding to eligible startups through eligible incubators across India. The scheme is expected to support about 3600 startups.
- National Startup Awards 2021 has been launched. Acknowledging the efforts, initiatives and resilience



demonstrated by the startups over the period of unprecedented challenges during the pandemic, additional categories have been introduced to NSA 2021. It also aims to recognise innovations focused towards indigenisation of key products essential for realisation of an Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

- Indian startup ecosystem now widely recognized as the 3rd largest startup ecosystem. As of 14th July 2021 52,391 entities are recognized as startups by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and as of 14th July 2021 more than 5.7 lakh jobs have been reported by more than 50,000 startups. As per Industry estimates, there are 53 unicorns currently in India, with a tentative valuation of Rs. 1.4 lakh crore.

and associated industries, and it provides farmers with real-time information on innovative agricultural techniques, water conservation, and organic farming, among other topics. The contents of DD Kisan were being translated by regional Doordarshan Kendras.

To encourage innovation and entrepreneurship across the country, Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) a flagship project of the National Institute of Technology and Innovation (NITI Aayog) was launched under the leadership of Shri Modi. AIM's goals are to build and foster an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship at all levels of government, including schools, universities, research institutions, MSME, and industry. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) was established with the objective to develop new programmes and policies for fostering innovation in different sectors of the economy, provide platforms and collaboration opportunities for different stakeholders, and create an umbrella structure to oversee the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem of the country. With a futuristic vision and objective to create scientific temper and cultivate the spirit of curiosity and innovation among young minds, Atal Tinkering Laboratories in Schools and incubation centres ventured on the mission to play a key

role in developing and technology driven culture.

As the mission adopted a holistic approach encompassing schools, universities, research institutions, industry, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), NGOs, and Ministries to achieve its objectives, it not only created problem solving attitudes among individuals and groups, but also developed innovative challenges to stimulate new product and service development in various sectors.

The AIM's initiatives generated a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship that played an important role in the advancement of India from a position of 81 in the Global Innovation Index in 2015 to a position of 46 in 2021. In Schools AIM facilitated to set up network of Atal Tinkering Laboratories (ATLs) for providing exposure of science and technology to students as young as 12 by introducing them to the world of technology innovation so that they can be exposed with futuristic technology platforms. Till November 2020, 14,916 schools had been selected for the establishment of ATLs. Further, 6,500 ATLs were sanctioned, covering more than 90% of all Districts, including 110 Aspirational ones. These labs, established in both Government and private schools, are serving as community hubs of innovation and as per the Strategy for New India,



over 10,000 ATILs will be established by FY21.³⁰ To stimulate innovation in the MSME sector and to increase competitiveness of entrepreneurs and small business owners, AIM launched a series of challenges including ARISE and Atal New India Challenge. This spur towards applied research and innovation in Indian MSMEs and startups is a pioneering initiative to stimulate Make-in-India innovations in the associated with the sector.³¹

Whereas the AIM provided exposure to innovation and technology to the society at large, the 'Startup India' program aimed at tapping the entrepreneurial potential of the people of India and enabled the talent of India to dream of ideas, put them in action, and convert them into game changing ventures. Thus putting words into action, on 16 January 2016, the Government launched the 'Startup India' program with a stated objective to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country that would drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

With an aim to operationalise its action plan towards a 'pro-entrepreneurship' attitude, Startup India has created a three-pronged strategy- a) to facilitate a common platform to connect the entire ecosystem while reducing information asymmetry, b) to provide benefits and other necessary support, and c) to engage regional entrepreneurs in transforming their ideas into business ventures. While the first two are aimed at providing a one-stop shop for startups, including availing financial incentives and other benefits, the objective of the third point is to be achieved through outreach and awareness programs by taking the message beyond

metros to tier 2 and 3 cities and engaging regional governments in overall transformation.

The Action Plan under the Startup India Initiative was primarily focused on addressing the most vital issues faced by entrepreneurs during various stages of their businesses and developing the Indian startup ecosystem to one of the biggest startup ecosystems globally.

A 19-point Startup India Action Plan was launched in January 2016 which paved the way for the introduction of a number of policy initiatives to build a strong, conducive, growth oriented environment for Indian startups. Hon'ble Prime Minister unveiled Startup India: The Way Ahead at 5 years celebration of Startup India on 16th January 2021 which includes actionable plans for promotion of ease of doing business for startups, greater role of technology in executing various reforms, building capacities of stakeholders and enabling a digital Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

Since the launch of Startup India and subsequent implementation of various initiatives, substantial improvement has been created in the overall startup environment. Moreover, the Ease of Doing Business index for India has made a significant leap from 130 in 2016 to 63 in 2020, further encouraging the proliferation of startups in India.³² Further, India is now the third largest country in terms of the number of start-ups and given the conducive environment, this number is expected to rise exponentially in the coming years. Further, given the initial investments in technology and innovation in the state of Gujarat when Modi ji was the Chief Minister, it emerged as one of the most sought after destination for startups



in India. As of 14th July 2021 52,391 entities are recognized as startups by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and more than 5.7 lakh jobs have been reported by more than 50,000 startups. As per Industry estimates, there are 53 unicorns currently in India, with a tentative valuation of Rs. 1.4 lakh crore.³³

Aid to developing and underdeveloped countries

Realizing the values of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (the world is one family) and prioritizing strengthening India's relations with its immediate neighbors, Honorable Prime Minister introduced the Policy of GoI towards its neighbours is encapsulated in the phrase, 'Neighbours First' ('Neighbourhood First' policy) shortly after taking oath as the real head of the world's largest democracy. The government thus showed it's committed towards developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all its neighbours and resolving all existing differences with its neighbors in order to develop strong relations. Within his first two years as Prime Minister, he had visited a number of neighboring nations in order to strengthen connections with them, Bhutan being the first country of visit after taking oath in 2014. Even the "Look East Policy" was rebranded as 'Act East Policy' for introducing a broader diplomatic initiative to promote economic, strategic and cultural relations with the vast Asia-Pacific region at different levels. This stepped up our economic engagement with ASEAN— regional integration and implementation of projects became a priority. The ASEAN-India Agreement on Trade in Service and Investments entered into force for India and seven ASEAN countries from 1 July

2015.³⁹

Considering financial and cultural relations as a significant weapon of foreign policy in the framework of realistic international politics since the time of civilization, where political ties between rising countries are typically determined by economic outcomes and commonality of roots, the central government started helping other countries, particularly the neighboring countries to grow along. The reason behind the process is its long-term consultative, non-reciprocal and outcome-oriented approach for greater engagement, while also serving as a direct incentive to form new well-wishers.

India's development aid is based on the requirements of its partner nations, and it aims to meet as many of these countries' requests as is technically and financially possible. Lines of Credit (LOC), Grant Assistance, Small Development Projects (SDP), Technical Consultancy, Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Aid, as well as capacity-building programs under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme are the major tools of India's development assistance (ITEC).

Development collaboration was an essential part of India's interaction with its neighbors under the Neighborhood First Policy. Regional connectivity projects, which function as force multipliers for regional growth and development while boosting people-to-people interaction and economic collaboration, were given special attention. Development assistance in the form of concessional Lines of Credit is extended by the Government of India under the Indian Development and Economic



Assistance Scheme (IDEAS) through the Exim Bank of India.

As far as Grants in Aid are concerned, over the previous five years, the government has committed to a number of bilateral initiatives in its immediate as well as extended neighboring nations of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, and Seychelles through grant-in-aid. Connectivity, energy, roads, agriculture, infrastructure, education, culture, capacity building, security, and training are among the initiatives. These initiatives are undertaken in response to the development demands of its neighbours as well as its broader strategic interest in the region.

In addition, India offers significant financial and technical help to all of its neighbors for the execution of High Impact Community Development Projects (HICDPs) in critical sectors like as education, health, irrigation, rural infrastructure, disaster management, and livelihood development.

Some of the major projects in the region are:

1. Nepal:

The first cross-border petroleum products pipeline from Motihari (India) to Amlekhgunj (Nepal).

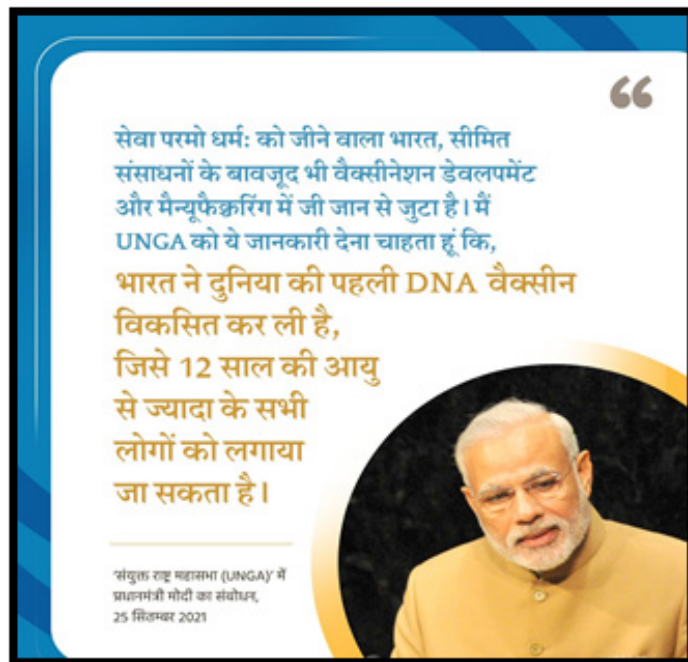
Construction of fits Integrated Check Posts at Biratnagar, Birgunj, Nepalgunj & Bhairahawa equipped with modern facilities to ensure seamless movement of trade and people.

The Terai Road project.

Jaynagar-Bijalpur-Bardibas rail link.

Jogbani-Biratnagar rail link & Raxaul-Kathmandu rail link.

The construction of National Police Academy at



Panauti.

Nepal Bharat Maitri Polytechnic Institute at Hetauda.

Construction of 70 higher secondary schools and about 147 health facilities.

2. Bangladesh

The 12 km Agartala-Akhaura rail link.

Dredging of inland waterways.

India- Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline and construction of India-Bangladesh Maitri Setu. India is also supplying 109 ambulances as a humanitarian gesture.

3. Myanmar

The Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project and the Trilateral Highway connecting India, Myanmar and Thailand.

Upgradation of Women's Police Training Centre at Yamethin.

Reconstruction assistance to Rakhine State Development Programme (RSDP) and assistance



to Border Area Development Programme.

4. Afghanistan

Grants-in-aid assistance to Habibia School and Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health in Kabul.

Shatoot Dam Project.

Salma Dam project.

Afghanistan's parliament.

Supply of spare parts/refurbishment of old buses.

Rehabilitation of 16.9 kilometres road connecting Band-e-Amir to Bamyán-Yakawlang Highway.

Construction of 4000 houses for returning Afghan refugees.

Establishment of Afghan National Agriculture Sciences and Technology University (ANASTU) at Kandahar.

5. Sri-Lanka

More than 60 grant projects have been completed in different parts of Sri Lanka and 20 projects are at various stages of implementation. This includes, Indian Housing Project.

Emergency Ambulance Service.

Jaffna Cultural Centre (JCC).

Dickoya Hospital in Hattona.

Renovation of 27 Schools in Northern Province.

Construction of Multi-Ethnic Tri-Lingual School in Pollonaruwa.

Construction of Surgical unit at Batticaloa Teaching Hospital.

Construction of Buildings for Faculty of Kandian Dancing at Pallekelle under Sri Dalada Maligawa and restoration of 28 culture heritage sites.

6. Maldives

India is committed to support 9 large infrastructure



and socio-economic projects in the Maldives through the LoC – Water and Sewerage facilities for 34 islands.

Road and Reclamation in the southernmost atoll of Addu.

Cricket Stadium in Hulhumale.

Upgrade of public sector fish processing industry.

Construction of a new port in Gulhifalhu to decongest existing Male Port.

Construction of a network of bridges and causeways under the Greater Male Connectivity Project (GMCP).

Expansion of the Hanimaadhoo Airport and the Expansion of Gan Airport in Addu. In addition, India is supporting more than 30 community-level projects under grant schemes including the High Impact Community Development Projects (HICDPs).

Construction of Institute of Security and Law Enforcement Studies (ISLES) and Financial



India followed the globally accepted norms of phased vaccination based on advice of experts and WHO standards:

- First phase: Vaccination of Healthcare/ Frontline Workers
- Second phase: Citizens above 60 years of age/ comorbidities
- Third phase: Citizens above 45 years of age
- Fourth phase: All adult citizens
- Total vaccines administered as of October 1st, 2021, is over 890 million. To understand the remarkable nature of this achievement we must put into context the fact that the total number of doses administered by India exceeds the entire population of developed Western countries such as the USA (330 million), Canada (38 million), UK (67 million) and Germany (83 million). On September 17th 2021, India administered 25 million doses of the vaccine in a single day which is approximately equal to the total population of Australia.
- The scale of challenge before India is much bigger than the Western world and through visionary leadership of PM Modi combined with rapid vaccine development, India is rising to this challenge.

Vaccine Development:

- Within a short period of 9 months, two Made-in-India vaccines (Covishield and Covaxin) were developed, approved and then administered from January 2021.
- Vaccines by Zydus Cadilla, Johnson & Johnson and Biological-E are also in the pipeline.
- In addition the above, Sputnik-V and Moderna Vaccine have also received approval.
- India has developed the world's first DNA vaccine, which can be administered to anyone above the age of 12, and an mRNA vaccine that is in the final stages of development.

Strengthening the SAARC Network:

- In March 2020, when the covid-19 virus first struck the nation, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi called for SAARC nations to chalk out a strong strategy to fight Coronavirus. He further suggested that these strategies could be discussed, via video conferencing and by coming together SAARC nations can set an example to the world and contribute to a healthier planet.
- Leading by example, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi extended \$10 million as India's contribution for the COVID-19 Emergency Fund for SAARC nations, while addressing the first ever video conference among the heads of governments of the SAARC member countries.
- Among other initiatives, even before the SAARC videoconference, India had dispatched a 14-member medical team from its defence forces, including doctors and paramedics, to the Maldives to assist in fighting the pandemic. This initiative is important as perhaps this is the first-ever Indian medical team to go to another country.
- India has also proposed to send a Rapid Response Team (RRT) of medical professionals to Nepal to assist the latter in fighting the COVID-19 outbreak. Besides, in an exceptional display of leadership, India evacuated more than 50 citizens from other countries including from Maldives, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, US, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Nepal, South Africa and Peru amid its own evacuations in the light of the COVID-19 outbreak.
- The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the field of Health Research with two neighbouring countries- Myanmar and Nepal. The objective outlined for the MoU signed between Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), India and the Department of Medical Research (DMR), Ministry of Health and Sports of Myanmar includes crucial aspects such as Elimination of infectious diseases as well as Development of network platform of emerging



and viral infections.

- Further, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), India and the Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC), Nepal emphasis on collaboration on joint research activities of mutual interest such as cross-border health issues, Ayurveda/traditional medicine and medicinal plants, climate change and health, as well as mental Health.

package of US\$ 1.4 billion has also been extended in December 2019 which includes budgetary support, investment in Treasury Bills, Currency Swap and Lines of Credit.

7. Bhutan

Financial assistance for transitional Trade Support Facility to boost bilateral economic and trade linkages.

Financial support in terms of loans and grants for ongoing three Hydro Electric Projects.

Apart from the above aids, the Government of India took a number of steps to revive the economic conditions of its neighbors post COVID-19 pandemic. India has aided Maldives in their early economic recovery from the shock of the COVID-19 epidemic by extending the US\$ 400 million Currency Swap Agreement between RBI and the Maldives Monetary Authority until July 2020. The State Bank of India has also offered financial assistance to the Maldives in the amount of US\$ 250 million in the form of a concessional investment in Maldives Government bonds of the same value. In addition, in August 2020, an air travel bubble will be constructed between India and the Maldives. This will aid the Maldives' economic recovery by reviving the tourism industry and boosting economic activity.

Sri Lanka has received assistance from India in

its battle against the COVID-19 epidemic. It has provided Sri Lanka with a \$400 million currency exchange facility to safeguard the country's financial stability throughout the COVID-19 epidemic.

Furthermore, in order to mitigate the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors agreed on the issue of official bilateral creditors suspending debt service payments for the poorest countries that request forbearance at a meeting on April 15, 2020. The Government of India has given debt suspension assistance to nations in the neighborhood in line with the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

India has also provided its neighbors with vital medications, medical supplies, and food. In response to the Covid-19 epidemic, India contributed almost Rs 20.1 crore in medical help/humanitarian relief in the form of medications, personal protective equipment (PPE), test kits, and medical equipment. With the availability/approval of vaccinations, India has provided developmental aid to its neighbouring in the form of "Made in India" vaccines. India has also provided its neighbour and neighbouring nations with critical medications, medical supplies, and food. In response to the Covid-19 epidemic, India contributed almost Rs 20.1 crore in medical



Some rescue operations since 2014

- “Operation Sankat Mochan” of June-July 2014 in which 46 Indian nurses were rescued from a Tikrit hospital from the clutches of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in war-ravaged Iraq.
- In April 2015, the Indian Navy and Air Force became the saviours of 4,600-plus Indians and over 950 nationals of 41 countries as India carried out “Operation Raahat” to evacuate its citizens after the Yemen crisis following the military intervention by Saudi Arabia.
- The Modi government carried out the largest ever disaster relief assistance through Operation Maitri in the aftermath of Nepal earthquake in 2015.
- In 2017, Bangladesh Relief Operations. INS Sumitra, based on anticipation, was deployed in the Northern Bay of Bengal to provide immediate assistance in the aftermath of Cyclone ‘Mora’. During this deployment, the ship rescued 33 Bangladeshis found stranded at sea and also recovered one body. On completion of search and rescue operation at sea, Sumitra entered Chittagong AM 01 Jun 17 for rendering HADR assistance. Govt of Bangladesh conveyed their gratitude to the Government of India and the crew members of IN ship Sumitra for rescuing Bangladeshi nationals at sea under difficult circumstances and for the relief supplies
- Operation Sankalp (2020) - Amidst the increasing US – Iran tensions in the Gulf region, since June 2019, IN has been undertaking Maritime Security Operation Code-named Op SANKALP in the Gulf Region to ensure safe passage of Indian Flag Merchant Vessels (IFMVs) transiting through the Strait of Hormuz. Since execution, IN has deployed 16 warships and escorted approximately 161 Lakh Tonnes of cargo onboard 156 IFMVs, thereby provided a sense of reassurance to our seafarers, and protecting Indian owned hulls and the trade embarked on them.
- Operation Samudra Setu (2020) – Indian Ships Jalashwa Shardul, Airavat and Magar were deployed from May – July 2020 for Operation Samudra Setu to undertake repatriation of stranded Indian Nationals in the wake of COVID-19, from Iran, Maldives and Sri Lanka. IN ships deployed for Op Samudra Setu evacuated 3992 Indian Nationals including 3551 males, 387 females and 54 children.
- In January 2020, IN Ship Airavat, which was mission deployed in the South Western IOR, was diverted to Antsiranana, Madagascar for ‘Operation Vanilla’ to provide HADR to the affected populace post devastation caused by Cyclone Diane. The relief material comprising disaster relief stores, clothing, food and medicines were handed over to Government of Madagascar in presence of the Prime Minister of Republic of Madagascar, His Excellency Christian Lois Ntsay, on 01 Feb 20. Further, IN Ship Shardul deployed to South Western IOR in March 2020 delivered of 600 tons of rice to Antsiranana, Madagascar as relief, in the backdrop of floods in the country.
- INS Nireekshak was deployed from August 13 – September 18, 2020 to provide assistance to the Government of Mauritius in the backdrop of the environmental hazard caused due to grounding of MV Wakashio. The ship provided seaward security, search and rescue cover for the salvers and also assistance for diving operations. The ship additionally undertook night diving operations in rough weather conditions to locate Tug Gaetan, which had sunk off Mauritius and placed heavy cement blocks around the sunken tug in support of oil spill contingency plan of Govt of Mauritius.
- A complex mission to evacuate its citizens and Afghan partners from Kabul, under Operation Devi Shakti (2021), after its swift takeover by the Taliban. The Indian government coordinated and executed a round-the-clock evacuation of not just Indians but also nationals of other countries from Afghanistan.

and humanitarian help, including medications, personal protective equipment (PPE), test kits, and medical equipment.

With the availability/approval of vaccinations, India has provided developmental aid to its surrounding countries in the form of “Made in



India” vaccines.⁴⁰

Vaccine Maitri

The ability to convert Indian soft power into universal remedy finds resonance in the outbreak of recent global pandemic, COVID-19, wherein India considers its topmost priority to protect the world as its own family. The ‘reliance on Indian cultural traditions’ under the leadership of Modi has enhanced the ability ‘to develop new ideas on alternative global public goods’ and ‘contribute to the building of a shared vision of global order’.⁴¹ International cooperation and solidarity, as the underlining concept of Indian heritage, is most in demand in situations such as the global pandemic. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi’s vision has provided an overarching framework to make our nations goodwill meaningful in terms of practical initiatives and activities that is reflected in our countries humanitarian assistance and disaster responses whether in Yemen, Nepal, Mozambique or Fiji.

India’s *Vaccine Maitri Operation* by catering to health security set an example for the world to collectively address the issue as one family. As such, the philosophy of ‘*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*’ has come to receive worldwide recognition. This is reflected in the positive response of international community towards India’s initiative. As part of this humanitarian initiative, India has been supplying and donating India-made vaccines to countries across the globe, with our neighbours Maldives and Bhutan becoming the first recipients, in line with PM’s “Neighbourhood First” policy enunciated at the beginning of his first term in 2014.⁴²



The two million doses gifted by India to Bangladesh were the single largest consignment of vaccines provided by India to any country thus far, prompting the Bangladesh Health minister to comment that India had stood by his country during the Liberation War of 1971 as well as during the pandemic. Apart from countries in India’s immediate and extended neighbourhood, Brazil and Morocco, close strategic partners, also got 2 million doses each on January 22. Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro thanked Prime Minister Modi ji for sending the vaccine supplies and equated the gesture with that of Lord Hanuman bringing the holy ‘Sanjeevani’. Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit of Dominican Republic called for assistance from India ‘with great humility and respect...to make our population safe’. Further, the US State Department, the WHO, Bill Gates and several others spoke warmly and appreciatively of the selfless manner in which India has helped several developing countries with the vaccines. India not only succeeded in tiding



the challenge but also provided medical and other assistance to more than 150 countries and vaccine to 95 countries. Such gestures display the true spirit and strength of Indians and that India cares for the world apart from protecting her own interests.⁴³ In terms of technological aspects, the historic Global CoWIN Conclave with the gathering of 400 participants from 142 countries, 20 embassies and UN offices in India, was a shining example of India's ancient philosophy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' -

the entire world is one family.⁴⁴ India's digital platform for Covid19 vaccination drive, CoWIN, was made an open source for all countries to access, adapt and use.

This was perhaps the first time that any country has made a software platform developed by its public sector open for the world. As the indigenously developed CoWIN platform goes Global, more than 50 countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Mexico, have shown interest.⁴⁵ Further, while

UNPRECEDENTED OUTREACH

QUAD Summit

Recently India, under the leadership of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi exuded confidence that cooperation by the four democracies of QUAD, which is also known as 'Asian' or 'Mini NATO', will ensure peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and the world.

SCO Summit

India, as a significant global power, is balancing the geopolitical realignment and is valued by both Russia and other Central Asian member nations in the Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance, also known as the SCO. Prime Minister Narendra Modi summed up India's approach to economic growth in the SCO in his presentation to the 'SCO Council of Heads of Government' on November 10, 2020, emphasising the importance of a diverse set of connectivity projects for long-term development.

BIMSTEC

By inviting the leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) member states, a grouping of Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand as founding members, and later expanded to include Myanmar, Nepal, and Bhutan. BIMSTEC, which currently includes five South Asian nations and two ASEAN members, to Shri Narendra Modi's swearing-in ceremony in New Delhi on May 30, India signaled that this regional grouping will be a priority in India's foreign policy in the coming years.

Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power

Due to focused diplomatic efforts by the Modi government, India joined three out of the four export control regimes- Missile Technology Control Regime, Wassenaar Agreement and Australian Group- and is diligently working for the membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), China being the only road block in this regard.

Engaging African Nations

The 1st India-Angola Joint Commission Meeting was held in September 2020, cochaired by EAM and his counterpart from Angola. 3 MoUs on Health, Training of Diplomats and Visa facilitation were signed during the meeting. Our diplomatic presence in Africa further increased in 2020 with the opening of three more Missions in Sao Tome Principe, Sierra Leone, and Togo. 17 African countries have signed agreements under India's flagship project in tele-education and telemedicine for Africa called e-Vidya Bharati and Arogya Bharati Network Project. India continued its development partnership association with Africa by announcing various LoCs worth approximately USD 3 billion.



India has provided medical assistance to 35 African nations on a grant basis in their fight against the Covid-19 pandemic by providing Covid medicines worth approximately USD 1.8 million. At least 16 African countries were provided various training programmes in India under the ITEC programme. Over 4000 Indian nationals were repatriated to India under Vande Bharat Mission. India established Air Bubble arrangements with Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

addressing the the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Prime Minister Modi ji while highlighting India's progress and innovation in science, technology and healthcare, announced that India has developed the world's first DNA vaccine, which can be administered to anyone above the age of 12, and an mRNA vaccine that is in the final stages of development.⁴⁶ Understanding the responsibility of exporting vaccines, the Prime Minister further invited Covid vaccine makers to come and invest in India.⁴⁷

On the one hand, this global crisis taught us that both risk management and mitigation would require further deepening of global partnerships to re-energize interest and investment in global public health and on the other, provided us the learning to become more resilient and better prepared for the future. The Indian Government assiduously strived for mitigating impact of Covid-19 since its outbreak and India's resurgence under the able leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi even under the global pandemic has set an example for other nations to follow. Undoubtedly, India has shown the world the path of compassion and to openly embrace the world as a family, which is the core philosophy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'. Now, the world has come to realize that the global pandemic warrants collective and coordinated efforts.

Rescue Operations

Along with cultural outreach, the humane and compassionate face of Indian diplomacy continued to shine in myriad ways. India under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has a stellar record of evacuating its citizens and efficiently carrying out rescue and relief operations overseas. India believes in "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (the world is one family) and all its humanitarian missions have been guided by this principle. In the last seven years, proactive efforts were made to reach out to Indian stranded in situations of crisis and conflict across different regions. For instance, under *Operation Rahat*, rescue operation during Yemen crisis (2015), along with 4,748 Indians 1,962 nationals from 48 countries were rescued. The Modi government carried out the largest ever disaster relief assistance through *Operation Maitri* in the aftermath of Nepal earthquake in 2015. It is in this spirit that the government also reached out to the 30 million Indian diaspora across the world, rekindling their sense of belonging to India and enlisted their support in the mission of national resurgence.⁵⁴

During the uncertain period of the global pandemic, India undertook exercise to rescue people from the pandemic under *Vande Bharat Mission*, which started repatriating Indians stranded abroad due to COVID-19 and turned out to be one of the largest evacuations of civilians by a country. By July end



last year, India had operated over 88,000 flights across the world, taking every health precaution and following the WHO guidelines. Over 100 nations were covered under the Vande Bharat Mission and around 70 lakh Indians were brought home. And that is not all - several Indians were also evacuated from Wuhan, the epicentre of the Covid-19 outbreak.⁵⁵ India recently undertook a complex mission to evacuate its citizens and Afghan partners from Kabul, under *Operation Devi Shakti*, after its swift takeover by the Taliban. The Indian government coordinated and executed a round-the-clock evacuation of not just Indians but also nationals of other countries from Afghanistan. All these extraordinary stories of evacuation and rescue of Indians since 2014 have been carried out under the direct supervision of Prime Minister Modi ji and reflect India's grit and successful diplomatic interventions during crises. Be it the rescue of hundreds of Indian students from Ukraine during the pandemic or the evacuation of Indians from Iraq and Syria, the Modi government has been resolute while dealing with the safety and security of its citizens. Thus, the Indian government has shown the world how to swiftly respond to crises when its citizens are stranded abroad. The successive successful evacuations of Indians from crises across the globe in the past seven years have given confidence to our citizens that today we have a strong government and a global leader who knows how to save its people and safeguard their interests.

Role of India in solving Global Issues

At the BRICS meeting in Goa in 2016, Prime

Minister Narendra Modi addressed the subject of terrorism, saying, "It is the responsibility of all governments to prevent terrorist acts from their boundaries." The BRICS countries unanimously acknowledged the threat presented by terrorism and stated that combatting cross-border terrorism and its supporters will be a top priority for the group.

The Goa Declaration urged all states to not only execute relevant UN Security Council Resolutions effectively, but also to approve the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) as soon as possible in the UN General Assembly. The stage was set when the BRICS Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism was established and held its inaugural meeting on September 14, 2016 in New Delhi. As a result, Pakistan was politically isolated at SAARC, South Korea withdrew its investment from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), and international help was withheld.

India collaborated closely with its UN Security Council (UNSC) allies to effectively complete Masood Azhar's listing under the UN Security Council's 1267 Sanctions Committee (May 2019) concerns Al-Qaida and ISIS (Da'esh) and related people and entities, which had been outstanding since 2009.

The "India-UN Development Partnership Fund," a \$100 million fund facility to execute projects across the developing world, was established in June 2017 as the UN's first single-country South-South cooperation programme. In April 2018, the Fund established a US\$50 million Commonwealth window to assist SDG-related initiatives in Commonwealth poor nations.



Britain is already India's second-largest research partner, with collaborative investment in science and innovation between the two nations increasing at an exponential rate over the previous decade. This one-of-a-kind relationship will be effectively used to address global challenges. Further, India and the United Kingdom have selected Africa as a key location in which they aim to expand their third-country cooperation.

The Indian delegation to the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) was led by Shri Narendra Modi (22-27 September 2019). PM attended high-level events such as the Climate Action Summit, the High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage, and the Leaders' Dialogue on Terrorist and Violent Extremist Narratives. The PM also announced the formation of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the "Leadership Group," both of which are outcomes of the Industry Transition Track, which India co-led with Sweden at the Climate Action Summit. PM held two important plurilateral engagements during his UNGA tour, including a meeting with the leaders of the Pacific Small Islands Developing States (PSIDS) (24 September 2019) and a meeting with the leaders of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (25 September 2019). (25 September 2019). This was the first time these Groups met at the Summit level, and PM outlined a number of initiatives to strengthen relationships with these nations.⁵⁶

The NDA administration, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has developed 'Developmental Diplomacy,' which is diplomacy based on

developmental requirements. With the creation of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) headquarters in Gurugram, India, the International Solar Alliance (ISA) has acquired geopolitical significance by opening the way for equability and a just energy order in the international arena. In September 2019, Prime Minister Modi established the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), a second international effort following the ISA, with its Secretariat in Delhi.

In October 2020, the ISA conducted its third assembly, which was attended by four ISA member ministries. The Assembly was attended by 53 Member nations, as well as 5 Signatory and Prospective Member countries. In the aftermath of the worldwide pandemic, ISA launched ISA CARES, a project aimed at deploying solar energy in the healthcare sector in LDC/SIDS ISA Member nations. The goal of the programme is to solarize one primary health care sector in each of the target Member nations' districts.

Every year, the ISA's global reach grows, as does its goal of collaborating to lower the cost of financing and technology, mobilise investments for large-scale solar energy deployment, and pave the path for future technologies that are more suited to the demands. Since the Second Assembly in 2019, the ISA's membership has continued to increase, and the organisation now has 68 member nations, with another 20 countries on the verge of joining.⁵⁷ As far as preserving mother earth is concerned, India is among a few G20 countries that are on track to meet the Paris Agreement Goals. ◆



Zero Tolerance Towards Terrorism

(Protector of Modern India)

Gujarat prospered enormously under the 12-year long-standing tenure of Shri Narendra Modi. The state's development in the sectors of infrastructure, power as well as industries made it a standard benchmark and a source of inspiration for many states in years to follow. However, alongside economic upliftment, the Gujarat governance model took special care of the condition of law and order.

An event that still sparks debates and controversies, wherein the BJP Government was accused of not taking necessary actions during Gujarat riots, even during that period, Shri. Narendra Modi committed to the rule of the land and patiently followed the legal way to prove his stand. In the year 2019, a commission led by Justice Navavati Mehta declared him innocent of every charges that were alleged against him.⁶¹

Apart from the alleged spread of communalism, which has now been cleared off by the judiciary, Shri Narendra Modi contributed significantly in making Gujarat a safer and smoothly functioning state with zero instances of curfew in the 10 years of his administration.⁶²



By the end of his second tenure as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, the state emerged as the youngest and largest police force of the country. The trainees comprised 61 deputy superintendents of police (DSPs) including 20 women, 177 police sub-inspectors, 116 women Lok Rakshak and 33 intelligence officers.⁶³ At the same time, crime rates were claimed to be at its lowest. Statistically speaking, the law and order in Gujarat was a problematic issue in the pre-2000 era. In the wake of 2002 riots, Shri Narendra Modi took strict and reformative actions in order to make Gujarat a safe place to live in. Statistically speaking, the state's crime rate was 11.8% while the national rate hovered at 19.6%.

In terms of Crime against Women, the rate was 0.7% while the National rate was 2%. Such figures were possible due to the legislative and policy programs of the BJP government in Gujarat. Media houses published articles on the success of the state in tackling the issue of security and safety.

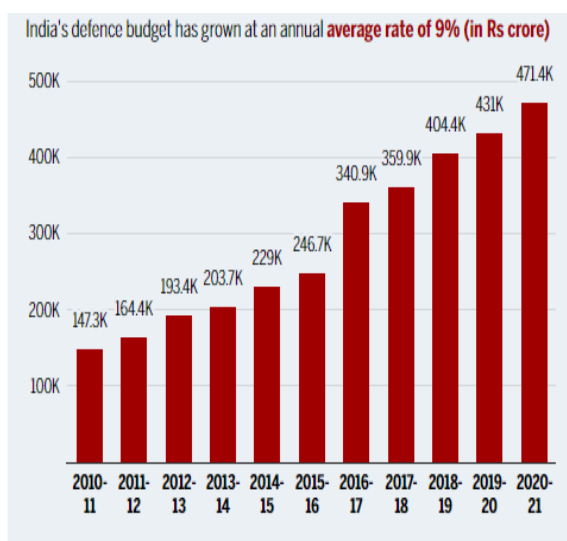
Even after the end of his tenure in 2014, Narendra

Modi takes keen interests towards the security and development of his native state. There are constant efforts towards introducing amendments in order to enhance the law and order situation. The state government under the Chief Ministership of Vijay Rupani and backed by Central Government, introduced the Gujarat Gunda and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act 2020, Gujarat Land Grabbing Prohibition Act 2020, Freedom of Religion Act, 2003 Amendment and several measures for women and child safety. Some notable figures speak of the success of the amendments such as 61% decrease in communal crimes and 95.2% of missing children are found under operation 'Muskan'.⁶⁵

Through practices of transparent governance, foundational grounds for a safe and secure place were laid during the remarkable tenure of Shri Narendra Modi. After coming to power at the national level, a larger responsibility was laid in his hands and people started to perceive him as a protector of Modern India.

In May 2014, amidst expectations of reformative and tangible change, Shri Narendra Modi took over his first term in office. Less than a year later, in December 2015, he gave a forward-looking speech at the biannual meeting comprising senior most military commanders, leading to periodic speculation about imminent change. It indicated the intentions of non-tolerance towards exterior as well as interior threats by giving topmost priority to developments in defence.

From enacting the long awaited One Rank One Pension which was stalled for 4 decades, promoting



Defence Budget 2010-2020



Make-in-India in defense sector, appointment of India's first Chief of Defense Staff, increased collaboration with the industry to boost defense exports, measures to accelerate defense acquisitions with greater transparency, increased participation of women in Armed Forces, transformation in R&D to boost innovation to expansion of National Cadet Corps to remote locations and aid extended to the civil administration in fight against covid-19, Shri Narendra Modi placed immense emphasis on building up India's defense might. According to the statistical report by Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, India has the ignominious distinction of being the world's largest arms importer over the last four decades.

Comparison of Defence Budget during UPA and NDA

India has started new beginnings under the visionary leadership of Shri Narendra Modi. One of the immediate consequences of greater inclination toward strengthening law and order is an exponential rise in budgetary allocations towards the Defense Ministry.

The graph above represents the budgetary allocations extended by the Government of India towards its defense aspirations in the last decade. The upward trend is a clear indication of prioritization of the military under the Narendra Modi led government. A great boost came in the year 2016-17 with 3,40,900 crores as compared to

an average of nearly 200,000 crores in the previous years. Last year, the government's allocation to the defense ministry was the highest among all ministries at 15.5% of the total budget expenditure i.e. 4,71,400 crores. In 2021-22, it bypassed this record high figures by allocating 4.78 lakh crore towards Defense's budget.

Prime Minister Modi gave fair chance to Pakistan and made a historic stop over at Lahore, spoke to PM Nawaz Sharif and wished him for his birthday. But things went south rapidly when Pakistani terrorist attacked the Pathankot Air Force station in Punjab. It made evident that India wanted better ties with Pakistan and had perused such steps but Pakistan wasn't reciprocating.

Though world opinion was on India's side, we restrained from taking any harsh steps and did what was to be done. PM Modi raised the issue at the BRICS summit held in Goa, highlighting-

'It is the responsibility of all states to prevent terrorist actions from their territories'. BRICS unanimously recognised the threat posed by terrorism and stressed that combating cross-border terrorism and its supporters will be a key priority for BRICS.

The Goa Declaration not only urged all the nations to undertake effective implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions but also expedite the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International

Considering the importance of equipping with the next generation fighter aircrafts with a view to secure the borders and every possible level of uncertainty, the long awaited Rafael jets were procured from France in order to strengthen the existing squadrons of Indian Air Force and boost India's air dominance exponentially. Out of 36 jets that were procured, 26 have arrived in India till July 2021



Terrorism (CCIT) in the UN General Assembly without any further delay. The stage was set with the setting up and the first meeting of the BRICS Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism on 14th September 2016 in New Delhi.^{xii}

In 2016, 19 Army soldiers were killed when terrorist belonging to Jaish- e- Mohammed (JeM) attacked the army base. Shortly after the deadly terror attack in Uri, PM Modi promised that strong action will be taken against Pakistan. India responded with a ground based surgical strike which inflicted deep wound on Pakistan as no country- not even China- questioned India's move because the world opinion was on our side.

In 2019, the Jaish- e- Mohammed (JeM) suicide bombers hit a convoy killing 40 CRPF soldiers. India responded with aerial precision strikes targeting the major terrorist training camps of Jaish- e- Mohammed (JeM). Balakot surgical strike in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan was a testament that India will root out the germs of terror even if they are breeding on another country's territory.

In the Modi era, India toasted another diplomatic victory after a decade of long struggle as the United Nations designated the Pakistan-based Jaish-a-Mohammed chief Masood Azhar a 'global terrorist'. Even China had to drop its opposition to the UN blacklisting. Subsequently, India declared Masood Azhar, Hafiz Saeed along with India's most wanted men as terrorist under the domestic law- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2019.

Another reform which was long pending was

initiated at the end of October 2018, with the orders to create Defence Cyber and Space Agencies and a Special Operations Division. The heads of these three Tri-Service organisations were posted in May 2019 and the raisings are to be completed by September 2022. Reporting to the permanent Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee, this is a major step towards building much needed niche capabilities at the strategic-operational level. In due course of time, we hope these will be upgraded to the level of a Tri-Services Command.

First proposed in 1960, the Union Cabinet passed a proposal to build the National War Memorial in October 2015. A befitting memorial located near India Gate was unveiled by PM Modi on 25 February 2019 – as he lit the eternal flame, a grateful nation paid homage to all the brave hearts who had laid down their lives since Independence, protecting India in wars and conflicts. A solemn pledge had been fulfilled.

Shri Narendra Modi has started to strengthen law and order in the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs has made many new beginnings under the leadership of Narendra Modi. Although law and order is a state subject, the Center is taking some such initiatives so that the law-and-order situation of the entire country can be strengthened. Many forensic science colleges shall be established across the country that would be affiliated to the National Forensic Science University, Gujarat. It was also envisaged that before 2024, forensic science colleges will be opened in half of the states across the country. Under the leadership of Narendra Modi, National Defense University started in 2020. This university



will also work to connect colleges across the country, so that we will also get trained manpower. Thus , the resolve of the Government of India under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ensured that no person shall have to lose their life in the wake of terror attacks in the country. ◆

- India inducted a batch of Artillery guns after 3 decades.
- Russia delivered S-400 by 2021-end, capable of destroying incoming hostile aircraft, missiles and even drones within a range of up to 400 km, with a tracking capability of nearly 600 km.
- India successfully conducted an Anti-Satellite (ASAT) missile test, named Mission Shakti, becoming the fourth country in the world to demonstrate the capability to shoot down satellites in orbit.



The Problem-Solving Leader

(Solving historical wrongs)

Be it crisis management or solving long pending issues or delivering the promises, the acumen for the same stems from years of experience that enhances the state capacity is the right way to achieving the development goals. For the same, the democratic responsiveness and state effectiveness have to go hand in hand for the very survival of democracy. Thus, turning crisis like the Kutch and Bhuj earthquakes as well as the Covid pandemic, into opportunities by aiming towards 'build back better' and enhancing self-reliance via Atmanirbhar Bharat, stems from the experience and acumen, whereas humanitarian decisions like the enactment of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act as well as paving the way for the construction of Shri Ram Temple post judicial decision, stems from the commitment made to the larger populace.

How Gujarat became self-reliant after Kutch and Bhuj earthquakes

52nd Republic Day brought smiles and routine celebration across India but on the contrary, country's right arm had a menacing morning when the 7.7 Richter scale earthquake at Kutch and Bhuj left more than 13,805 dead and 1,67,000 injured. Over one million structures including 11,43,624 civil buildings and commercial complexes, 4020 health facilities, 312 water supply schemes including two



dams, two water treatment plants and over 1500 km water supply pipeline, power supply facilities, transport facilities, 18304 educational premises, 62 municipal buildings, historic monuments, tourist sites and other 7796 government establishments were damaged and collapsed, amounting to a financial loss that surpassed 28,423 crores. Gujarat was in trouble after experiencing the horrific quake across its coastline and needed someone who can bell the cat.

It was a month of October in 2001, seven months after the tragedy, when Shri Narendra Modi took the charge of crippled State as a Chief Minister. The area affected with the earthquake was prioritized. Chief Minister started the rehabilitation phase with an aim to “build back better” with “owner-driven reconstruction” to achieve the long-term goal of sustainable disaster-resilient development. He used public-private partnership in relief and rehabilitation work of the affected masses.

Putting absolute faith in their leader, many civil society groups, professional guilds, community organizations and non- government organizations worked hand in hand with the Chief Minister to rebuilt Gujarat. In the tenure of thirteen years, as the head of the State, Shri Narendra Modi pulled out Gujarat from the trauma. With the series of reforms and schemes in housing, irrigation, infrastructure, agriculture, social welfare and tourisms sector, Gujarat bounced back

to new normal coupled with all round prosperity. Starting with the housing, it was probably the most innovative aspect of the Gujarat reconstruction programme. It had been a participatory programme with an emphasis on multi-hazard resistant construction and capacity building. People’s efforts were mainly supported with finance by the government in terms of required materials at cheaper rates. They were also given technical support by government by way of engineers.

The astonishing pace was possible with the abled leadership of Shri Narendra Modi. Moreover, Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi envisaged housing facilities to poor under various flagship programme like *Garib Samruddhi Yojana* and *Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana*. Education institutes were destroyed and schooling were highly affected in the State post 2001 earthquake. Government had repaired 42,678

The ‘Gujarat State Disaster Management Act 2003’ became the blueprint for India’s Disaster Management Act, 2005, at the national level which led to the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) headed by the Prime Minister as the chairperson.

classrooms of primary schools in the first year itself.

In regard to the health facilities, all hospitals and health facilities were made functional within a short time after the earthquake with temporary and alternative structures. Especially, state government had rebuilt district hospital of Kutch, G K General Hospital, which had completely collapsed during the earthquake,

using base isolation structural technique. Subsequently, taking serious note of poor health care facilities for citizens living below poverty lines



and non-tax payers, Shri Narendra Modi launched welfare schemes for women, girls, children and for *divyaangs*. The notables amongst them were – *Chirajeevi Yojana, Matru Vandana Scheme, Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana (KPSY), Karmayogi Talim Yojana* and *Mission Balam Sukham*.

Kutch along with some part of Saurashtra had two major challenges viz. drinking water and irrigation facilities for agriculture. The housewives in Kutch and Saurashtra had no option but to walk for kilometers in search of drinking water. Shri Narendra Modi, in order to pull the women of the region of the plight. This issue topped the priority when Shri Narendra

Modi made this a priority when he became the Chief Minister and launched *Swarnim Gujarat Saurashtra* – Kutch Water Grid Project – 2011 in order to end

the scarcity of the water in Kutch and Saurashtra region. Under the scheme, bulk pipelines of more than 400 kilometers length were laid, which are - pipeline of 150 km from Dhanki to Ratanpur (Rajkot), 135 km long pipeline from Dhanki to Maliya, parallel to Maliya branch canal, 90 km long pipeline from Dhanki to Navada, parallel to Vallabhipur branch canal and pipeline of 30 km joining Maliya and Dhrangadhra. Project has been completed in 2015 at total investment of Rs 25 billion, financed by the state government

By the end of January 2004, 901,150 out of 928,369 houses were repaired. Reconstruction of 186,967 out of 215,255 houses, i.e., 87 per cent, was completed. Overall, 95 per cent of the repair and reconstruction of houses was completed

The ‘Himalayan’ records have been set right under Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

- Alusteng-Drass-Kargil–Leh transmission system was been kick-started by the central government to help Ladakh to be connected to the national grid, allowing an uninterrupted reliable, quality power supply to the region.
- Rs 60 billion has been earmarked for the development of Ladakh for the fiscal year 2020-21. Projects worth Rs 214 billion have been transferred to the Union Territory of Ladakh.
- Plans are underway to scale a 23,000 MW grid connecting the mega solar project in Ladakh with a 7,500 MW package forming the first part of a larger project.
- On the lines of reservations announced in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh too formulated rules under which jobs have been reserved exclusively for locals. Ladakh also recently got its first central university and a Centre on Buddhist studies helping over 10,000 Ladakhi students.
- The administration of Ladakh has made “Culture Tourism” one of its key development plans that includes homestay at monasteries along with eco-tourism and ecological activities like bird watching, wildlife safaris.
- Defence minister Rajnath Singh has assured that Siachen Glacier will be thrown open for tourism, along with opening up of some more border villages for tourists, construction of strategic roads, development of border villages, and movements of Nomads for grazing in the areas located close to the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh.
- Furthermore, a hill station, more mesmerising than the world-famous Davos in Switzerland, is being planned in the picturesque landscape between the 18-km stretch of Zojila tunnel in Ladakh and Z-Morh tunnel in Jammu & Kashmir.



which led to an increase in the number of household water connections and reduced people's reliance on groundwater and rainfall for meeting their drinking water needs. Drinking water and irrigation facilities for agriculture were fortified by other pivotal schemes like *Sardar Patel Sahbhagi Jal Sanchay Yojana*, *Khet Talavadi Scheme* and *Sujalam Sufalam Scheme*.

Further, modern roads were built under *Kisan Path Yojana* to facilitate connectivity for farmers thereby agricultural produce can access the market places. Moreover, under *Jyoti Gram Yojana*, Shri Modi provided round the clock electricity in villages. Shri Modi left no stone unturned and therefore, along with infrastructure and agriculture they took tourism of Kutch to the best level possible. From devastating earthquake in 2001 to record rise of 13.6 percent growth rate of tourism sector in 2012, the number of tourists visiting Gujarat that is estimated around 2.5 crores visitors, also, 'Rann of Kutch' have been transformed under the successful leadership of Chief Minister. Rann Utsav of Kutch, the festival-cum two-day tourism event was first started in 2005 has transformed itself into a full-fledged flagship event of the western state that spans across four months from October to February every year. The Rann Utsav has brought with it spurring economic and employment opportunities to the region. With the aim to reverse the image of Rann as insecure place, CM had formulated plans to host a festival in Rann of

Kutch to attract tourists from the other parts of the country and the world.

And therefore, one visited Rann of Kutch can happily tease the other saying – "*Kutch Nahi Dekha To Kuch Nahi Dekha*". The Bhuj earthquake stood as a lesson for the State for years to come. Keeping their foresight on the future apprehensions, Shri Modi laid down strong legislative framework to tackle abrupt calamities which State had gone through. State enacted 'Gujarat State Disaster Management Act 2003' to provide legal and regulatory framework for effective disaster management and risk mitigation through implementing, monitoring and coordinating reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. The Act clarifies the roles of principle stakeholders in disaster management. By this, Gujarat became the first change which paved the way for legislative framework for disaster management.

The all-round development was cemented with effective implementation of social welfare schemes. Chief Minister had laid major emphasis on health and hygiene of women, girls and children along with their economic and social development. These aspects were well accomplished under - *Sakhi Mandal Yojana*, *Kuvarbai Nu Mameru Yojana*, *Mission Balam Sukham*, *Nirmal Gujarat Sauchalay Yojana*, *Chiranjivi Yojana*, *Janani Shishu Suraksha Programme (Khilkhilat)* and by organizing *Garib Kalyan Melas*.

Thus, once the destroyed State with Bhuj earthquake,

A total of 3040 women have performed Haj after the Modi Government ensured Muslim women can perform Haj without "Mehram" (male companion)

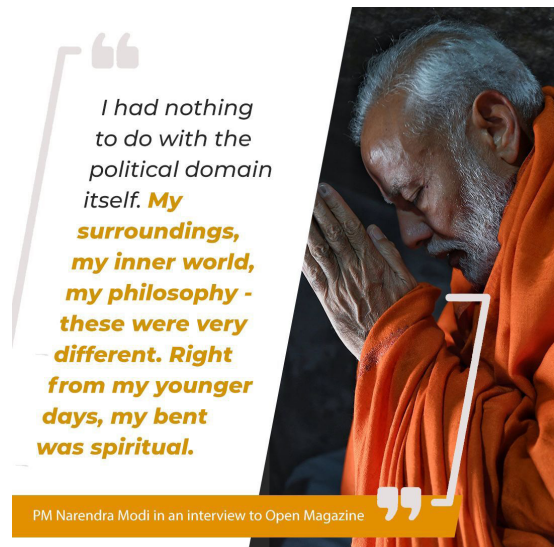


which were crippled to find its place in economic and social rankings, roared again with bagging the first place as leading developed State in India. Today, Gujarat accomplishing new heights leaving behind the trauma of 2001. This vision was made possible with the sole determination and passion to work tirelessly for the people by none other than Shri Narendra Modi - The Pradhan Sevak of India.

Abolishment of 'Triple Talaq'

'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas' has been the motto of the government led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi which reflects inclusive, welfare oriented and best form of governance for the society. Under the successful leadership of Prime Minister, government has endeavored to fulfill the aspirations of its citizens across the social strata. That includes women, children, scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, other backward classes and minority groups. One of the positive indicator of good governance can be seen when it comes to historic decision of government of India led by Shri Narendra Modi i.e. – abolition and criminalization of practice of 'triple talaq' by *The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriages) Act, 2019*.

On 22nd August 2017 Hon'ble Supreme Court came up with the historical judgement on age old 'Triple Talaq'. In a landmark verdict, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that the practice of instant Triple Talaq (*talaq-e-bidat*) is unconstitutional and violative of Articles 14 and 15. Backed by the verdict of Supreme court, union government led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi came up the with The Muslim



Women (Protection of rights on marriage) Act 2019 to end the unconstitutional and discriminatory practice of 'triple talaq' on practiced arbitrarily to end the marriages of Muslim women. The practice of triple talaq (Talaq-E-Biddat) were used to end the marriage was unjust and brutal on part of Muslim women. The government has its motto to work for those who are in need of justice and hence the visionary step has been taken to end this barbaric triple-talaq. 1st August 2019, was a day which made Muslim women free from social evil of Triple Talaq when legislation was brought by the government and passed by the parliament. Therefore, 1st August has been recorded in the country's history as "Muslim Women Rights Day". During the last about 6 years, 3 crore 87 lakh Minority students have been given various scholarships which include about 60 per cent girl students. A large number of Muslim women have been provided employment and employment opportunities through "*Hunar Haat*". More than 10 lakh Minority youths have been provided employment and employment opportunities through skill development schemes such as "*Seekho*



Development in J&K post abrogation of Article 370 and Article 35A

- There was a decline of terror incidents up to 60%, which reported 614 terror incidents in 2018, and 244 in 2020 reflecting a steep decline.
- The elections of DDC in December 2020 were conducted successfully, where 100 women were elected for the first time.
- For the first time, the reservation was implemented in the political field following which 6 women, two leaders belonging to SC and ST were elected as chairpersons.
- Community leaders like the Gujjar Bakerwals, who had previously been disregarded, were now included in the political process. Panchayats were allocated 21 topics, including Anganwadi, MNREGA monitoring, and mining rights, giving local bodies a meaningful share of authority.
- 168 MoUs worth Rs 13,600 crores for investments have been signed, and 6,000 acres of government land have been purchased for the establishment of enterprises in J&K. The J&K Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation was also established to finish a number of projects that had been on hold for more than a decade.
- The development phase is moving at a rapid speed, as seen by the construction of the Rambagh flyover in Srinagar, which had been delayed for more than five years.

aur Kamao”, “*Garib Nawaz Swarojgar Yojna*”, “*Ustad*”, “*Nai Manzil*”, “*Nai Roushni*” etc. and more than 50 per cent beneficiaries are women. Thus the government of India under the visionary leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ensured a social safeguard to women belonging to Muslim community and ensured the socially inclusive development for them.

Post Article 370 and Article 35A effects

- With projects like Jammu-Akhnoor Road and Chenani-Sudhmahadev Road rolling out at breakneck pace, the roadways infrastructure necessary to decrease distances is being built at an unprecedented rate. Over 30% of the Jammu Ring Road has also been constructed. There have been 2,273 projects sanctioned totaling Rs 5,979 crores, with 506 projects completed.
- Many hydro projects have been accelerated, including Ujh and Shahpur Kandi, which have been in the works for more than five decades. Tourism, hydropower, electricity, education, and health are among the 14 industries targeted for investment. To make conducting business easier, more than 130 administrative improvements have been implemented. 7 new medical colleges have been established in the education sector, with 4 of them currently operational. Medical seats at colleges have also been doubled from 500 to 955, with 25,000 seats added to ordinary degree institutions.

Abrogation of Article 370 And Article 35A

On 5th August, 2019, the Government of India has abolished the Article 370 which had empowered the States with special provisions which were even out of the ambit of the parliament of India and paralyzed socio-economic life. Nevertheless, the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi with optimistic foresight for India resolved the historic mistake and nullified both article 370 and article 35A with the formation of two union territories of “Ladakh” and “Jammu & Kashmir”. This decision was historic and turned the new page in independent India and resulted in developing tourism, infrastructure, agriculture, education and social sector of these states. On the other hand, Jammu and Kashmir has freed from





the outrageous discriminations, along with various schemes of central government are now applicable to people from all walks of society of the states as well. Today India has fulfilled million dreams making Kashmir the true paradise of peace and prosperity via Shri Atal Ji's – Insaniyat, Jamhuriyat and Kashmiriyat

Shree Ram Mandir Dispute Redressal

9th November, 2019 witnessed adjudication of 27-year long dispute which involved the fundamental question of ownership over a piece of land admeasuring 1500 square yards in the town of Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh). A five-judge constitution bench led by Chief Justice of India (CJI) delivered unanimous verdict and directed central government to undertake policy framework for setting up of a trust with a board of trustees or any other appropriate body for building Shree Ram temple in Ayodhya⁶⁶. Immediately after the said verdict, the government led by Prime Minister Shri Modi geared up to realize the long awaited aspiration of millions of Indians

owing to the historical and spiritual significance that is attached to Lord Ram and Ayodhya, in the Indian ethos, spirit, ideals and culture. 'Shree Ram Janma Bhoomi Tirtha Kshetra Trust' has been established to take all decisions for construction of a magnificent Ram Temple in Ayodhya⁶⁷. Moreover, in line with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government requested Government of Uttar Pradesh to allocate 5 Acres of Land to the Sunni Waqf board, and the State Government acceded to the request⁶⁸. Peaceful transfer of the land to the Sunni Waqf board is completed. Keeping in mind the construction of the magnificent Ram Temple and the spirit of the devotees who would come to pay obeisance to the temple in future, the Government had taken important decision to transfer approx. 67.703 acre acquired land to the trust⁶⁹.

Today, age old dispute have been resolved with the coordinated efforts of our judiciary and the government of India under the successful leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Every Indian rejoiced the manner, which central government resorted, to correct the historical mistake of the history which resonates - "*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas*", in true sense.

Citizenship Amendment Act introduced

In order to grant citizenship to people from the Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian communities who migrated to India after being persecuted on religious grounds in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh., the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, was passed by the Indian



government under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi.

As per the act, the members of the Hindu, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, and Zoroastrian groups who arrived in India from Pakistan, Afghanistan, or Bangladesh before December 31, 2014 and were subjected to religious persecution there will not be considered as illegal immigrants, but will be granted Indian citizenship. The act also softens the “Citizenship

by Naturalization” requirements. For persons who belong to the same six faiths and three counts, the rule decreases the length of residency from 11 years to just five years.

India, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has once again reiterated its commitment to the universal harmony and humanity by providing relief to all victims of religious prosecutions under the said act. ♦

- Under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, the Central government has solved the long-standing issue for Sikh Devotees by ensuring access to Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib.
- Through the Bru-Reang Refugee agreement, the Modi Government has found a permanent and peaceful solution to a complex problem which has existed in the NorthEast region for 23 years. The agreement has paved the way for the settlement of 34,000 people belonging to the Bru community in Tripura. The Modi Government also declared a package of Rs600 crore to meet basic development needs of the community.
- In sync with its dedication to peace and security in India, the Modi Government signed the Bodo agreement to permanently resolve the problem troubling Assam since long, laying the foundation for peace in the region.



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