

100 INTERESTING
FACTS ABOUT

NAMO

By Dr. R. G. Arand



100 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NAMO

**DISCOVERING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF
NARENDRA MODI**

By Dr. R. G. Anand

100 Interesting Facts About NAMO
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DEDICATION

To the spirit of leadership and perseverance that inspires millions.

EPIGRAPH

"The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."

— Lao Tzu

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PREFACE

In the vast tapestry of India's political history, the rise of Narendra Modi stands as a testament to resilience, vision, and unwavering dedication. His journey from humble beginnings in Vadnagar to becoming the Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy has inspired millions across the globe. This book, 100 Interesting Facts About NAMO, is an effort to provide readers with a deeper understanding of the man behind the public persona.

The 100 facts presented in this book cover his early life, personal traits, political career, governance initiatives, and global impact. Each fact has been carefully researched to provide a comprehensive view of his legacy, demonstrating how his leadership continues to shape modern India.

I am deeply inspired by Narendra Modi's commitment to nation-building, which resonates with my own work in public health and child welfare. This book is not merely a collection of facts but a tribute to the values of determination, service, and leadership that he embodies.

It is my sincere hope that this book will inspire readers to delve into the life of Narendra Modi and draw lessons that can be applied to their own journeys.

- Dr. R. G. Anand

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. R. G. Anand is a distinguished public health expert, child welfare advocate, and author with over two decades of dedicated service to society. Born on July 10, 1983, in a modest village in Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu, Dr. Anand grew up in a family of educators, instilling in him the values of knowledge and service from an early age.

Driven by a deep sense of purpose, Dr. Anand earned his MBBS and later pursued an MD in Preventive and Social Medicine (Community Medicine) in 2011. His work in public health took a significant turn after the Tsunami disaster of 2004, which motivated him to contribute actively to disaster relief and community welfare. He also earned a Fellowship in HIV Medicine from CMC Vellore in 2012, underlining his commitment to combating pressing public health challenges.

Throughout his career, Dr. Anand has made remarkable contributions to child rights, public health, and community development. His tenure as a member of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Government of India, saw him conducting over 250 health camps for orphaned and marginalized children, safeguarding their rights, and improving their access to health and education. His work has been instrumental in reducing mother-to-child transmission rates of HIV to near zero in specific regions of India.

In addition to his public health efforts, Dr. Anand is a passionate advocate for educational empowerment, disaster management, and legal advocacy for child welfare. His multifaceted expertise and relentless dedication to societal welfare have earned him national and international recognition.

100 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NAMO

100 Interesting Facts About NAMO is a reflection of Dr. Anand's admiration for exemplary leadership. Through this book, he seeks to provide readers with a deeper understanding of Narendra Modi's transformative journey and inspire others to pursue values of service, resilience, and nation-building.

INTRODUCTION

India has been shaped by visionary leaders who dared to dream big and worked relentlessly to turn those dreams into reality. Among them, Narendra Modi stands out as a dynamic and transformative figure. Rising from humble beginnings in Vadnagar, Gujarat, to the pinnacle of political leadership as the Prime Minister of India, Modi's life story is one of resilience, determination, and unwavering commitment to the nation.

This book, *100 Interesting Facts About NAMO*, is an endeavor to delve beyond the headlines and explore the facets that make Narendra Modi a phenomenon in contemporary Indian politics. Whether you admire his economic policies, are intrigued by his personal discipline, or are inspired by his global stature, this book aims to provide readers with a comprehensive view of the man behind the leader.

Narendra Modi's journey is as much about his individual achievements as it is about the collective aspirations of a nation. His leadership has been marked by bold decisions—be it the Swachh Bharat Mission, the abrogation of Article 370, or the Digital India campaign. These initiatives have left an indelible mark on India's socio-economic fabric and elevated its position on the global stage.

However, what truly sets Modi apart is his connection with the people. Whether addressing a gathering of villagers or world leaders, his ability to articulate a vision, inspire confidence, and evoke action is unparalleled. His disciplined lifestyle, love for yoga, and deep interest in India's cultural heritage have further endeared him to millions.

100 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NAMO

This book presents 100 curated facts that span his early life, personal habits, political milestones, and governance strategies. Each fact is not just a standalone piece of information but part of a larger narrative of ambition, hard work, and service.

As you journey through these pages, you will discover the various dimensions of Narendra Modi—the young boy helping his father sell tea, the RSS pracharak dedicated to service, the Chief Minister transforming Gujarat, and the Prime Minister shaping modern India.

It is my hope that this book will not only inform but also inspire. Narendra Modi's life teaches us that with determination and purpose, one can overcome the greatest of odds and achieve the extraordinary.

So, let's embark on this journey to uncover 100 Interesting Facts About NAMO and understand how one man's vision is reshaping a nation's destiny.

CHAPTER 1: EARLY LIFE AND BACKGROUND

1. Narendra Damodardas Modi was born on September 17, 1950, in Vadnagar, Gujarat.

Narendra Modi's journey began in the vibrant yet modest town of Vadnagar, located in Gujarat's Mehsana district. Born into a family of limited means, Modi's birthplace reflects the cultural richness of India's small towns. This environment profoundly influenced his worldview, grounding him in the realities of rural and semi-urban life. Vadnagar, known for its historical sites and temples, was an ideal setting for nurturing his early interest in Indian traditions and culture.

2. He comes from a humble family, and his parents ran a tea stall.

Growing up in a family that ran a small tea stall, Modi experienced the struggles of everyday life firsthand. His father, Damodardas Modi, worked hard to provide for the family, often with young Narendra helping serve tea to customers. This early exposure to hard work and financial constraints taught him humility, perseverance, and empathy for the struggles of ordinary people—traits that would later define his leadership.

3. Modi's early education was at a small local school in Vadnagar.

Modi's education began at a modest government school in Vadnagar. Despite limited resources, he excelled academically and was known for his enthusiasm and curiosity. His teachers remember him as a

disciplined and bright student who took an active interest in learning and was always eager to explore beyond the classroom.

4. A gifted speaker even as a child, he participated in debates and theater.

Narendra Modi's talent for public speaking was evident from an early age. He frequently participated in school debates and theatrical performances, honing his oratory and storytelling skills. One of his notable early roles in a play was portraying a monk, reflecting his deep interest in spirituality and Indian culture. These experiences laid the foundation for his powerful public speaking abilities.

5. Inspired by Swami Vivekananda, he dreamed of serving society from an early age.

Swami Vivekananda's teachings deeply influenced young Modi, instilling in him a sense of purpose and dedication to service. Vivekananda's emphasis on self-reliance, spirituality, and nation-building resonated with Modi's aspirations. This inspiration drove him to dream of serving society and contributing to India's progress.

6. As a teenager, he left home to explore India and learn about its diverse cultures.

In his teenage years, Modi embarked on a journey across India to explore its vast diversity. He visited places like the Himalayas and the Belur Math in West Bengal, seeking spiritual guidance and a deeper understanding of India's culture and challenges. This phase of self-

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discovery and introspection shaped his leadership philosophy and his vision for a united India.

7. Modi pursued a Master's degree in Political Science from Gujarat University.

Recognizing the importance of education in shaping a leader, Modi pursued higher studies in Political Science. His degree provided him with a structured understanding of governance, public administration, and political theories, all of which became instrumental in his political journey.

8. He joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) as a volunteer at a young age.

Modi's association with the RSS began in his adolescence, marking the start of his political involvement. As an RSS pracharak (campaigner), he developed organizational skills, discipline, and a commitment to serving the nation. These formative years played a critical role in shaping his leadership and ideological foundation.

9. His modest upbringing taught him resilience and hard work.

Living in a small house with a large family, Modi's childhood was marked by financial constraints. These challenges instilled in him a strong sense of resilience and hard work. He learned to face adversity with determination and to value even the smallest opportunities.

10. Modi's early mentors included Lakshmanrao Inamdar, a senior RSS leader.

Lakshmanrao Inamdar, also known as Vakil Saheb, was one of Modi's most influential mentors. Inamdar's guidance helped Modi develop his skills in leadership, strategy, and public engagement. Modi often credits his early mentors for shaping his vision and values, which have guided his political career.

CHAPTER 2: POLITICAL CAREER

11. Modi began his political career as an RSS pracharak (campaigner).

Narendra Modi's political journey began with his active involvement in the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). As a pracharak, or full-time campaigner, Modi immersed himself in grassroots activism, working closely with communities to address local issues. His role required immense discipline, and he developed skills in organizing people, resolving conflicts, and fostering unity. These experiences laid a strong foundation for his later leadership roles in the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

12. He played a key role in organizing BJP campaigns in Gujarat during the 1980s.

Modi transitioned into formal politics by joining the BJP, where he quickly gained recognition for his organizational acumen. During the 1980s, he was instrumental in organizing election campaigns in Gujarat, showcasing his ability to connect with the electorate. His innovative strategies and dedication helped strengthen the party's presence in the state.

13. Modi's leadership shone during the Ekta Yatra in 1991.

In 1991, Modi played a prominent role in organizing the Ekta Yatra, a national integration rally led by BJP leader Murli Manohar Joshi. The yatra symbolized unity and patriotism, and Modi's meticulous

planning ensured its success. His involvement in such high-profile initiatives highlighted his ability to manage large-scale events and reinforced his reputation as an emerging leader.

14. In 2001, he became the Chief Minister of Gujarat.

Modi's appointment as the Chief Minister of Gujarat in 2001 marked a turning point in his career. The state was facing significant challenges, including the aftermath of a devastating earthquake. Modi was tasked with revitalizing Gujarat's economy and governance, and his efforts to address these challenges earned him widespread attention.

15. He led Gujarat's recovery after the devastating 2001 earthquake.

One of Modi's earliest challenges as Chief Minister was managing the recovery efforts following the Bhuj earthquake, which caused immense destruction. He implemented rapid response measures, streamlined rehabilitation processes, and ensured that affected communities received necessary support. His leadership during this crisis demonstrated his ability to handle adversity effectively.

16. Modi's tenure as Gujarat CM is credited with economic transformation.

Modi's 13-year tenure as Chief Minister of Gujarat is often associated with the state's rapid economic growth. He introduced pro-business policies, encouraged investment, and prioritized infrastructure

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development. Gujarat became known as a model state for economic reforms, attracting both domestic and international attention.

17. The Vibrant Gujarat Summit was his initiative to attract global investors.

In 2003, Modi launched the Vibrant Gujarat Summit, an ambitious event aimed at showcasing Gujarat as a global investment destination. The summit became a platform for fostering partnerships between the government and private sector. Over the years, it evolved into one of India's premier business events, drawing investors from across the world.

18. He served as Gujarat's CM for 13 years, making him the longest-serving CM.

Modi's tenure as Chief Minister lasted from 2001 to 2014, making him Gujarat's longest-serving Chief Minister. His governance style, focused on efficiency and results, earned him significant popularity. Under his leadership, Gujarat experienced significant progress in sectors like agriculture, industry, and infrastructure.

19. Modi's development model became a topic of national debate.

The so-called "Gujarat Model" of development, characterized by industrial growth, infrastructural development, and streamlined governance, became a major talking point during Modi's tenure. While supporters praised its success, critics debated its inclusivity. Nevertheless,

it cemented Modi's reputation as a visionary leader capable of driving economic progress.

20. He became the Prime Minister of India in May 2014.

After leading the BJP to a historic victory in the 2014 general elections, Modi was sworn in as India's 14th Prime Minister. His campaign emphasized economic growth, governance reforms, and national pride, resonating with millions of voters. His ascension to the Prime Minister's office marked the beginning of a new chapter in Indian politics, characterized by bold policy initiatives and dynamic leadership.

CHAPTER 3: PERSONAL TRAITS

21. Modi is known for his disciplined lifestyle and wakes up at 4 AM daily.

Narendra Modi's disciplined lifestyle has been a cornerstone of his leadership. He begins his day as early as 4 AM, dedicating time to yoga, meditation, and planning his day. This routine not only enhances his mental clarity but also allows him to handle his demanding schedule efficiently. His discipline inspires millions, demonstrating how structure and self-discipline can contribute to personal and professional success.

22. He practices yoga and meditation to maintain mental clarity.

A staunch advocate of yoga, Modi incorporates it into his daily routine. For him, yoga is more than just physical exercise—it is a path to mental clarity and inner peace. His regular meditation practices reflect his commitment to personal well-being, enabling him to stay calm and focused amidst the pressures of political life.

23. Modi's speeches are famous for their emotional connect and clarity.

Narendra Modi's ability to connect with people through his speeches is unparalleled. Whether addressing a local gathering or an international forum, he communicates with clarity, passion, and empathy. His speeches often blend anecdotes, historical references, and future visions, captivating audiences and leaving a lasting impact.

24. He is fluent in multiple languages, including Hindi, Gujarati, and English.

Modi's fluency in multiple languages allows him to connect with diverse audiences across India and beyond. His command over Hindi and Gujarati reflects his cultural roots, while his English proficiency enables effective communication on the global stage. This linguistic versatility has been instrumental in his success as a leader.

25. Modi's simple vegetarian diet reflects his austere lifestyle.

Narendra Modi's diet is a reflection of his simple and disciplined life. A strict vegetarian, he prefers home-cooked meals comprising traditional Indian dishes. His dietary habits are rooted in his upbringing and reflect his emphasis on health and simplicity, resonating with his image as a leader of the people.

26. Despite being busy, he maintains a regular reading habit.

Modi is an avid reader, often immersing himself in books on history, politics, and philosophy. His love for reading not only broadens his knowledge but also provides him with new perspectives that influence his decision-making. His habit of learning through literature demonstrates his commitment to continuous personal growth.

27. His strong oratory skills have earned him admiration worldwide.

Modi's oratory skills are among his most notable traits. His ability to articulate complex ideas in a relatable manner has earned him global recognition. Whether addressing rural villagers or world leaders, his speeches are marked by passion, clarity, and a deep understanding of his audience.

28. Modi's love for photography once led him to hold an exhibition.

Few people know about Modi's creative side—his love for photography. During his early years, he actively pursued photography as a hobby, capturing moments that reflected the essence of life and nature. He even held a photography exhibition, showcasing his work and offering a glimpse into his artistic sensibilities.

29. He is a fashion icon, popularizing the “Modi Kurta” and “Modi Jacket.”

Modi's sense of style has become a defining part of his public persona. His preference for the “Modi Kurta,” a short-sleeved tunic, and the “Modi Jacket” has set fashion trends both in India and abroad. His attire, always crisp and elegant, reflects his attention to detail and has made him a global style icon.

30. Modi has never taken a day off during his tenure as PM.

Since assuming office as Prime Minister in 2014, Modi has maintained an unwavering commitment to his responsibilities. He is known for not taking a single day off, even during personal challenges. His work ethic and dedication to the nation have earned him admiration as a tireless leader devoted to India's progress.

CHAPTER 4: GOVERNANCE AND POLICIES

31. Modi launched the “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” to promote cleanliness.

In 2014, Narendra Modi launched the “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” (Clean India Mission) to address the pressing issue of sanitation and cleanliness in India. This campaign aimed to eliminate open defecation and improve waste management systems. Modi personally led by example, participating in cleanliness drives and inspiring millions to join the movement. By constructing over 100 million toilets in rural and urban areas, the mission significantly improved public health and hygiene across the country.

32. His “Digital India” initiative transformed India's technological landscape.

The Digital India initiative, launched by Modi in 2015, aimed to revolutionize India’s digital infrastructure. By focusing on digital literacy, internet accessibility, and e-governance, the program has empowered millions. The initiative introduced services like DigiLocker and BHIM UPI, making governance more transparent and technology-driven. Under Modi’s leadership, India has emerged as a global leader in digital payments and technology adoption.

33. “Make in India” encourages manufacturing within the country.

Modi’s “Make in India” initiative was introduced in 2014 to boost manufacturing and create job opportunities. By encouraging both domestic and foreign companies to produce goods in India, the program has attracted significant investments and enhanced the country’s industrial capabilities. Modi’s vision for self-reliance through manufacturing has strengthened India’s position in global trade and economic growth.

34. Modi implemented the GST, a historic tax reform in India.

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 was one of the most significant economic reforms under Modi’s government. GST streamlined India’s complex taxation system, replacing multiple state and central taxes with a unified structure. While it initially faced challenges, GST has simplified compliance for businesses and increased tax transparency, benefiting India’s economy in the long term.

35. The Jan Dhan Yojana brought millions of Indians into the banking system.

Modi’s Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, launched in 2014, aimed to promote financial inclusion by providing every household with access to banking services. By opening over 400 million bank accounts, the scheme empowered marginalized communities and reduced dependency on informal financial systems. This initiative laid the foundation for direct benefit transfers, ensuring subsidies reached the intended beneficiaries efficiently.

36. “Ujjwala Yojana” provided free LPG connections to millions of poor households.

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, launched in 2016, focused on providing free LPG connections to women from economically weaker sections. This program aimed to reduce dependence on traditional cooking methods like firewood, improving health and environmental conditions. By empowering rural women and promoting clean energy, Modi’s initiative has transformed lives in millions of households.

37. Modi’s leadership led to the repeal of Article 370 in Jammu & Kashmir.

In 2019, Modi’s government made the historic decision to abrogate Article 370, which granted special status to Jammu & Kashmir. This move integrated the region fully into India, aiming to bring development, investment, and equality to its citizens. While the decision sparked debate, Modi emphasized its necessity for fostering peace and progress in the region.

38. He oversaw India’s largest COVID-19 vaccination drive.

Under Modi’s leadership, India launched the world’s largest COVID-19 vaccination drive, administering over a billion doses in record time. The government collaborated with domestic manufacturers to produce vaccines like Covaxin and Covishield, ensuring accessibility for all citizens. Modi’s focus on self-reliance in vaccine production showcased India’s capacity to tackle global health challenges.

39. The “Ayushman Bharat” scheme provides free health care to millions.

The Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), launched in 2018, is one of the world’s largest health care programs. It provides free medical treatment to economically disadvantaged families, covering expenses up to ₹5 lakh annually. Modi’s initiative has improved access to quality health care, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

40. His “Atmanirbhar Bharat” campaign aims to make India self-reliant.

In 2020, Modi introduced the Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) campaign to reduce dependency on imports and strengthen domestic industries. The campaign focuses on boosting local manufacturing, technology, and agriculture while encouraging innovation. Modi’s vision of self-reliance aligns with his larger goal of positioning India as a global economic powerhouse.

CHAPTER 5: INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

41. Modi has visited over 60 countries during his tenure.

Narendra Modi has established himself as a globally active leader, having visited more than 60 countries to strengthen diplomatic ties and promote India's interests. His international engagements have ranged from participating in multilateral forums like the G20 to holding bilateral meetings with world leaders. These visits have boosted trade, cultural exchanges, and strategic alliances, enhancing India's global standing.

42. He addressed the UN General Assembly in Hindi in 2014.

In a historic moment, Modi addressed the United Nations General Assembly in Hindi during his 2014 visit. By using Hindi, Modi underscored the significance of India's linguistic and cultural heritage on the global stage. His speech focused on global challenges like climate change and terrorism, positioning India as a key player in addressing these issues.

43. The International Day of Yoga was his proposal to the UN.

In 2014, Modi proposed the idea of dedicating an International Day of Yoga to the United Nations. The proposal received overwhelming support, leading to the declaration of June 21 as International Yoga Day. This initiative showcased India's ancient tradition of yoga to the world, promoting health, well-being, and cultural diplomacy.

44. Modi strengthened ties with the USA, Japan, and Australia.

Modi has played a pivotal role in strengthening India's relationships with major powers like the United States, Japan, and Australia. Through initiatives like the Quad partnership, he has fostered cooperation in areas such as defense, trade, and technology. His rapport with leaders like Barack Obama, Donald Trump, Shinzo Abe, and Scott Morrison has been instrumental in deepening these ties.

45. He is the recipient of several international awards for leadership.

Modi's contributions to global diplomacy and leadership have earned him numerous international accolades. These include the prestigious Order of Zayed from the UAE, the Order of St. Andrew from Russia, and the Seoul Peace Prize. These honors recognize his efforts to foster peace, development, and cooperation across nations.

46. Modi's diplomacy is noted for its focus on cultural and economic ties.

A hallmark of Modi's diplomacy is his emphasis on blending cultural heritage with economic cooperation. He has hosted cultural events, such as showcasing Indian art and cuisine during his foreign visits, while simultaneously promoting trade and investment opportunities. This approach has strengthened India's global identity as a nation of rich traditions and economic potential.

47. He met with global leaders like Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Vladimir Putin.

Modi has developed strong working relationships with prominent world leaders, including former US Presidents Barack Obama and Donald Trump, and Russian President Vladimir Putin. These relationships have resulted in significant collaborations, such as defense agreements, trade partnerships, and joint efforts on global security challenges.

48. Under his leadership, India joined the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

In 2016, Modi's government formally joined the Paris Agreement, demonstrating India's commitment to combating climate change. Modi emphasized India's role in promoting renewable energy and sustainable development, with initiatives like the International Solar Alliance (ISA) further highlighting the country's dedication to environmental stewardship.

49. Modi has hosted grand cultural events abroad to showcase India's heritage.

Modi's foreign visits often include large-scale cultural events that celebrate India's heritage. For instance, his speeches at Madison Square Garden in New York and Wembley Stadium in London drew massive crowds, showcasing India's diversity and strengthening the diaspora's connection to their roots.

50. He received the “Order of Zayed,” UAE’s highest civilian honor.

In 2019, Modi was awarded the Order of Zayed, the highest civilian honor in the United Arab Emirates. This prestigious award recognized his contributions to strengthening India-UAE relations, particularly in areas like trade, energy, and cultural exchange. The honor symbolized the growing strategic partnership between the two nations.

CHAPTER 6: AWARDS AND HONORS

51. Modi received the Seoul Peace Prize in 2018.

Narendra Modi was awarded the Seoul Peace Prize in 2018 for his contributions to fostering international cooperation and promoting economic development. The award recognized his efforts in transforming India into a global economic power and his commitment to reducing poverty through innovative programs. Modi dedicated the prize to the people of India, emphasizing his belief in collective progress.

52. He was awarded the “Order of St. Andrew” by Russia in 2019.

In 2019, Modi was honored with Russia’s highest civilian award, the Order of St. Andrew. This accolade celebrated his efforts to strengthen India-Russia ties and his role in fostering bilateral cooperation across various sectors, including defense, energy, and trade. The award highlighted the strategic partnership between the two nations under his leadership.

53. Saudi Arabia honored him with the “Order of King Abdulaziz.”

During his visit to Saudi Arabia in 2016, Modi was conferred with the Order of King Abdulaziz, the kingdom’s highest civilian honor. This recognition underscored his contributions to enhancing India-Saudi relations, particularly in areas like energy security, trade, and cultural exchange.

54. He featured in TIME magazine's 100 Most Influential People multiple times.

Modi has been featured several times in TIME magazine's prestigious list of the 100 Most Influential People in the World. This acknowledgment highlights his impact on global politics, economic reforms, and international diplomacy. His leadership style and vision for India's growth have consistently garnered global attention.

55. Modi was named the "Global Goalkeeper" by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

In 2019, Modi received the Global Goalkeeper Award from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for his leadership in launching and implementing the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission). The foundation praised his efforts in improving sanitation and hygiene in India, which significantly contributed to public health and environmental sustainability.

56. He received the Champions of the Earth Award from the UN.

The United Nations awarded Modi the Champions of the Earth Award in 2018, recognizing his commitment to environmental sustainability. His initiatives, such as promoting renewable energy and launching the International Solar Alliance, showcased his dedication to combating climate change and fostering green development.

57. His government's initiatives won several global accolades.

Under Modi's leadership, several of India's initiatives, such as Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana, and Ayushman Bharat, received global recognition for their innovative approaches to governance and social welfare. These programs have been praised for their scalability and effectiveness in addressing challenges faced by developing nations.

58. Modi inaugurated the world's tallest statue, the Statue of Unity.

In 2018, Modi unveiled the Statue of Unity, a tribute to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's first Deputy Prime Minister. Standing at 182 meters, it is the tallest statue in the world. The project, located in Gujarat, symbolizes national unity and serves as a major tourist attraction, reflecting Modi's commitment to honoring India's historical figures.

59. His leadership was praised during India's G20 presidency.

India's presidency of the G20 under Modi's leadership was marked by its focus on inclusive growth, sustainable development, and global cooperation. His emphasis on giving a voice to developing nations in the global arena was widely appreciated, showcasing India's rising influence in international affairs.

60. Modi is one of the most-followed world leaders on social media.

Narendra Modi's effective use of social media has made him one of the most-followed leaders globally, with millions of followers on platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. His engaging posts, updates, and direct communication with citizens have transformed how leaders connect with the public, making him a pioneer in digital outreach.

CHAPTER 7: PERSONAL INTERESTS

61. Modi enjoys writing and has published several books, including poetry.

Narendra Modi has a creative side that is often overshadowed by his political achievements. He has authored several books, including collections of poetry and reflections on his life experiences. His writings, often in Gujarati, explore themes like spirituality, leadership, and nature. These works provide a glimpse into his introspective and artistic nature, highlighting his ability to balance creativity with leadership.

62. He is a fan of Indian classical music.

Modi's appreciation for Indian classical music reflects his deep connection with the country's cultural heritage. He often listens to devotional and classical compositions, which he credits for providing a sense of calm and inspiration. His love for music is an integral part of his personality, emphasizing his belief in the transformative power of art.

63. Modi's favorite pastime includes reading biographies of world leaders.

An avid reader, Modi has a particular interest in biographies of historical and contemporary world leaders. These accounts inspire him by offering insights into different styles of leadership, decision-making, and overcoming challenges. His reading habit demonstrates his commitment to continuous learning and self-improvement.

64. He has a deep interest in environmental conservation.

Environmental sustainability has been a recurring theme in Modi's policies and personal interests. He often speaks about the importance of living in harmony with nature and emphasizes the need for preserving natural resources. From advocating renewable energy to planting trees, his actions reflect his belief in the responsibility to protect the planet.

65. Modi enjoys traveling to natural and spiritual retreats.

Modi's love for travel is not limited to political engagements. He frequently visits natural and spiritual retreats, seeking solace and introspection. Destinations like the Himalayas hold a special place in his heart, offering him a chance to reconnect with nature and reflect on life's larger purpose.

66. His love for mangoes is well-known among his close circles.

Narendra Modi has a well-documented fondness for mangoes, a fruit that is a staple of Indian summers. Despite his disciplined lifestyle, he has occasionally shared anecdotes about enjoying this seasonal delight. This simple pleasure underscores his connection to India's rich agricultural produce and traditions.

67. Modi has a keen interest in technology and innovation.

Modi's fascination with technology is evident in his governance style, which prioritizes digital transformation. He frequently explores the latest advancements in technology and their potential applications in governance and daily life. This interest has made him a strong advocate for initiatives like Digital India and tech-driven policymaking.

68. He once worked as a volunteer during floods in Gujarat.

Modi's dedication to public service predates his political career. During devastating floods in Gujarat, he volunteered to assist with relief efforts, organizing aid and helping those affected. This experience strengthened his resolve to serve society and address crises effectively, shaping his approach to leadership in later years.

69. Modi's early writings include essays on social issues.

Long before he became a political figure, Modi wrote essays addressing various social issues, ranging from poverty to education. His writings reflected a deep understanding of India's challenges and his vision for addressing them. These essays showcased his analytical thinking and his commitment to finding solutions for the country's progress.

70. He curated a photo exhibition from his photography collection.

Modi's passion for photography led him to curate an exhibition showcasing his work. Capturing scenes from everyday life, nature, and people, his photography offered a unique perspective on the world. This artistic endeavor highlighted his ability to observe and appreciate beauty in the ordinary, further demonstrating his multifaceted personality.

CHAPTER 8: NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

71. Modi led India to become the 5th largest economy in the world.

Under Narendra Modi's leadership, India surpassed several major economies to become the 5th largest in the world by GDP. His policies, including tax reforms, infrastructure development, and initiatives to boost entrepreneurship, played a key role in this achievement. Modi's vision of a self-reliant and globally competitive India continues to drive economic growth and innovation.

72. He spearheaded India's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan).

India's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) was launched in 2013 and successfully entered Mars' orbit in 2014, during Modi's first year as Prime Minister. The mission, led by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), made India the first country to succeed in its maiden attempt to reach Mars. Modi celebrated this milestone as a testament to Indian ingenuity and the potential of homegrown science and technology.

73. India achieved 100% rural electrification under his tenure.

One of Modi's key achievements was the electrification of every village in India. The government's rural electrification initiative brought power to the remotest areas, transforming lives by enabling education,

healthcare, and economic opportunities. This monumental task was completed in 2018, marking a historic step toward inclusive development.

74. Modi's government built over 10 crore toilets under "Swachh Bharat."

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) is one of Modi's most impactful initiatives. By constructing over 10 crore toilets across India, the campaign addressed the issue of open defecation, improving sanitation and public health. This effort significantly enhanced the dignity and safety of millions, particularly women in rural areas.

75. He introduced the "Startup India" initiative to support entrepreneurs.

Launched in 2016, the Startup India initiative aims to nurture innovation and entrepreneurship by providing funding, mentorship, and streamlined regulations. Modi's vision for empowering startups has created a thriving ecosystem, making India one of the fastest-growing startup hubs in the world.

76. India's global ranking in Ease of Doing Business improved under his leadership.

Modi's focus on simplifying business regulations and reducing red tape led to a significant improvement in India's global Ease of Doing Business ranking. His government introduced measures like single-window clearances and digitized processes, attracting foreign investments and fostering a business-friendly environment.

77. Modi inaugurated Vande Bharat, India's semi-high-speed train.

The launch of the Vande Bharat Express in 2019 marked a new era in Indian railways. This semi-high-speed train, developed entirely in India, symbolizes Modi's emphasis on modernizing infrastructure and promoting "Make in India." It offers world-class amenities and has become a symbol of India's technological advancements.

78. He led the International Solar Alliance to combat climate change.

Modi co-founded the International Solar Alliance (ISA) with France in 2015, aiming to promote solar energy adoption worldwide. The ISA focuses on reducing dependence on fossil fuels and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Modi's leadership in this global initiative underscores his commitment to sustainable development and renewable energy.

79. Modi's leadership brought significant FDI into India.

India witnessed a surge in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during Modi's tenure. His pro-business policies, reforms, and ease of doing business initiatives attracted multinational corporations to invest in India. This influx of FDI has strengthened the country's economy, created jobs, and boosted innovation.

80. He introduced PM-Kisan for financial support to farmers.

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) scheme, launched in 2019, provides direct financial assistance to farmers across India. By transferring ₹6,000 annually to eligible farmers' bank accounts, Modi's government aimed to alleviate financial stress and support agricultural growth. This initiative reflects his commitment to improving the lives of India's rural population.

CHAPTER 9: VISION FOR INDIA

81. Modi envisions a \$5 trillion economy by 2025.

One of Narendra Modi's most ambitious goals is to transform India into a \$5 trillion economy. This vision is rooted in reforms across sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, and services. Modi's focus on innovation, investment, and infrastructure development aims to position India as a leading global economic powerhouse.

82. His "Skill India" program trains youth for global competitiveness.

Launched in 2015, the Skill India initiative seeks to provide skill development training to millions of Indian youth. By equipping them with market-relevant skills, the program enhances employability and promotes entrepreneurship. Modi's vision for a skilled workforce aligns with his goal of making India a hub for talent and innovation.

83. The "Smart Cities Mission" aims to modernize urban infrastructure.

The Smart Cities Mission, introduced in 2015, focuses on urban development by integrating technology and sustainability. Modi's vision for smart cities includes improved housing, efficient public transport, and green energy solutions. This initiative is transforming Indian cities into modern, livable spaces that attract global investment and talent.

84. Modi focuses on renewable energy with large-scale solar and wind projects.

Under Modi's leadership, India has become a global leader in renewable energy. The country's solar power capacity has grown significantly, with large-scale projects like the Bhadla Solar Park. His government has also promoted wind energy, setting ambitious targets to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and combat climate change.

85. He emphasizes women empowerment through schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) initiative, launched in 2015, aims to improve gender equality and promote the education of girls. Modi's government has implemented policies to curb female infanticide, enhance access to education, and empower women through financial independence.

86. Modi's government launched "Har Ghar Jal" for water access to all households.

The Jal Jeevan Mission, or "Har Ghar Jal," was launched in 2019 to ensure safe and adequate drinking water for every rural household. Modi's vision is to address water scarcity and improve sanitation, particularly in underserved regions. This initiative has transformed lives by reducing the burden of fetching water, especially for women.

87. His National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a landmark reform.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduced sweeping changes to India's education system. Modi's vision for the NEP includes fostering critical thinking, reducing rote learning, and integrating technology into classrooms. The policy also emphasizes vocational training and mother-tongue instruction in early education, aiming to create a more inclusive and innovative system.

88. Modi is committed to doubling farmers' incomes.

Enhancing agricultural productivity and profitability has been a priority for Modi. His government introduced measures like PM-Kisan, crop insurance schemes, and market reforms to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' incomes. By focusing on modern farming techniques and agri-tech, Modi envisions a prosperous and self-reliant farming community.

89. India's defense sector saw modernization and indigenous production under his leadership.

Modi has prioritized the modernization of India's defense forces through initiatives like "Make in India" in defense manufacturing. The government has encouraged indigenous production of weapons and equipment, reducing dependency on imports. Major projects like the development of Tejas fighter jets and the commissioning of INS Vikrant showcase India's growing self-reliance in defense.

90. His vision includes making India a global leader in space exploration.

Under Modi's leadership, India has achieved remarkable milestones in space exploration, such as the Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan missions. Modi envisions India becoming a global leader in space technology, with ISRO collaborating on international projects and launching affordable satellites for other countries. His focus on space exploration underscores India's commitment to scientific advancement.

CHAPTER 10: MISCELLANEOUS

91. Modi meditates in the Himalayas during breaks.

Despite his demanding schedule, Narendra Modi finds solace in the serene environment of the Himalayas. During rare breaks, he visits remote spiritual retreats in the mountains, where he meditates and reconnects with his inner self. These moments of solitude help him recharge and reflect on life's larger purpose, aligning with his deeply spiritual nature.

92. He once sold tea at a railway station to help his family.

Modi's early life was marked by struggles and hard work. As a young boy, he helped his father sell tea at the Vadnagar railway station. This humble beginning taught him the value of perseverance and instilled empathy for ordinary people's challenges. His journey from a tea vendor to the Prime Minister of India is often cited as a source of inspiration.

93. Modi writes personal letters to congratulate achievers.

Known for his personal touch, Modi often writes handwritten letters to individuals who achieve excellence in various fields. These letters reflect his encouragement and acknowledgment of hard work, serving as a source of motivation for the recipients. His personalized approach highlights his commitment to recognizing talent and fostering positivity.

94. His love for cleanliness is evident in his personal habits.

Modi's commitment to cleanliness goes beyond public campaigns like Swachh Bharat. He maintains meticulous personal hygiene and ensures his surroundings are clean and organized. His emphasis on cleanliness extends to his workspaces and public events, setting an example for others to follow.

95. Modi's favorite book is the "Bhagavad Gita."

The Bhagavad Gita holds a special place in Modi's life. He often refers to the teachings of this ancient Indian scripture for guidance and wisdom. Modi considers the Gita not just a religious text but a philosophical guide that offers insights into leadership, decision-making, and maintaining balance in life.

96. He celebrates Diwali with soldiers every year.

Since becoming Prime Minister, Modi has made it a tradition to celebrate Diwali with Indian soldiers stationed at various borders. This gesture underscores his respect for the armed forces and his efforts to boost their morale. It also symbolizes his gratitude for their sacrifices in safeguarding the nation.

97. Modi never misses exercising, even during international trips.

Fitness is a priority for Modi, and he ensures he maintains his exercise routine even during his international travels. His regime often includes yoga, meditation, and light workouts, which help him stay physically and mentally sharp. His dedication to fitness reflects his belief in leading by example.

98. He often shares inspirational stories on social media.

Modi is an active user of social media, leveraging platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook to share inspirational stories. From highlighting grassroots innovations to acknowledging unsung heroes, his posts aim to uplift and inspire. This digital engagement has made him a relatable leader to millions.

99. Modi's office is paperless, reflecting his push for digitization.

As part of his vision for a Digital India, Modi has ensured that his office operates in a paperless manner. Files and correspondence are handled digitally, promoting efficiency and reducing environmental impact. This initiative demonstrates his commitment to modernizing governance and setting an example for other institutions.

100. His mantra, “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas,” inspires inclusivity and development.

Modi’s leadership philosophy revolves around his mantra, “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas” (Together with all, Development for all). This slogan embodies his vision of inclusive development, aiming to uplift every section of society regardless of caste, creed, or religion. It has become a cornerstone of his governance and resonates deeply with his supporters.

I. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Timeline of Major Milestones in Modi's Life

1. **1950:** Born on September 17 in Vadnagar, Gujarat.
2. **1967:** Joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) as a pracharak.
3. **1975:** Played an active role during the Emergency in India, supporting underground movements.
4. **1985:** Joined the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
5. **2001:** Became the Chief Minister of Gujarat after the devastating Bhuj earthquake.
6. **2013:** Declared BJP's Prime Ministerial candidate for the 2014 elections.
7. **2014:** Sworn in as the 14th Prime Minister of India.
8. **2015:** Proposed the International Day of Yoga, adopted by the United Nations.
9. **2016:** Launched historic demonetization and implemented the Goods and Services Tax (GST).
10. **2019:** Re-elected as Prime Minister with a larger majority.
11. **2020:** Launched the Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) campaign.
12. **2022:** India becomes the 5th largest economy under his leadership.

Appendix 2: List of Key Policies Introduced During Modi's Tenure

1. **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission):** Focused on sanitation and eliminating open defecation.
2. **Jan Dhan Yojana:** Financial inclusion by opening millions of bank accounts.

3. **Make in India:** Promoted domestic manufacturing to boost the economy.
4. **Digital India:** Enhanced digital infrastructure and services across the nation.
5. **Ujjwala Yojana:** Provided free LPG connections to rural households.
6. **Ayushman Bharat:** Launched the world's largest healthcare program for underserved families.
7. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** Encouraged gender equality and education for girls.
8. **Startup India:** Fostered entrepreneurship and innovation.
9. **PM-Kisan Scheme:** Offered direct financial support to farmers.
10. **Ganga Rejuvenation Project (Namami Gange):** Focused on cleaning and conserving the Ganges River.

II. GLOSSARY

1. **RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh):** A Hindu nationalist organization focused on cultural and social development.
2. **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** A national cleanliness campaign aimed at eradicating open defecation and improving sanitation.
3. **Digital India:** A government initiative to improve online infrastructure and increase internet connectivity.
4. **Jan Dhan Yojana:** A financial inclusion program to provide banking services to unbanked individuals.
5. **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** A self-reliance campaign promoting domestic industries and reducing dependency on imports.
6. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** A campaign for saving and educating the girl child.
7. **International Solar Alliance (ISA):** A global initiative led by India to promote solar energy adoption.
8. **GST (Goods and Services Tax):** A tax reform that unified multiple indirect taxes into a single system.
9. **Vande Bharat Express:** A semi-high-speed train made in India to modernize the railway infrastructure.
10. **Make in India:** A flagship initiative to boost domestic manufacturing and job creation.

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This book offers an engaging glimpse into the life and leadership of Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India. From his humble beginnings to his transformative policies, this compilation of 100 fascinating facts unveils the inspiring story behind the man who reshaped modern India.

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