

Biography Paper on Narendra Modi

Jasmeen Samnani

LEAD 704: The Leader's Role in the 21st Century

August ^{1st}, 2020

Dr. Anyango Reggy Gregory

Narendra Modi, whose full name is Narendra Damodardas Modi was born on September 17th, 1950 in Vadnagar, Mehsana district which is in Gujarat, India. His father name was late Damodardas Mulchand Modi and Mother's name is Hiraben Modi. During his childhood, Modi helped his father by selling tea at the Vadnagar Railway Station and then started selling tea at the tea stall with his brother near a bus terminus. He is also very well known as “Modi”. Modi completed his degree in political science from Gujarat University in Ahmedabad. He is an Indian politician and government official and become a senior leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). In 2014 he won the elections of the Lok Sabha which is the lower chamber of the Indian parliament. Narendra Modi became the Indian prime minister on 26th May 2016. He had served as chief minister of Gujarat state in western India from 2001 to 2014. He got re- elected as India's Prime Minister on 30th May 2019. He proves to be a personality of motivation who worked hard from a tea-selling boy to a development-oriented leader. He has done a lot for the overall development of India.

“India's populist prime minister remains popular in India whose population is of 1.3 billion people. In November 2016 he unexpectedly announced plans to eliminate India's two largest banknotes in a bid to reduce money laundering and corruption. Modi has raised his profile as a global leader in recent years during official visits with Donald Trump and Xi Jinping. He has also emerged as a key figure in the international effort to tackle climate change, as warming affects millions of his country's rural citizens” (Forbes, 2018). India resembles as two countries where from one side it consist of urbanized zone cities and the financial centers, large corporations, and highly skilled workers helps towards financial benefit for the country, while on the other side is the rural areas which is very backward in terms of the living standards and development. Modi has to work with the good infrastructure for the development of the rural

areas and this will help to improve the developmental standards of the living, good growth in highly skilled workers and eventually helping India to grow globally economic wise.

(Mourdoukoutas, 2019). Mourdoukoutas further states that some of the leading problems that affect the rural areas extremely are the poor health and skill conditions, which makes it difficult for rural population to get job in urban areas. He emphasis that “To become globally competitive; there are four critical factors; state of the art infrastructure; robust global financial institutions, ease of doing business, standards of living across the country must be comparable. Certain focus areas of reform could be agriculture, state-federal coordination processes of doing business develop a single window system, become a global hub with less bureaucracy and more efficiency.

Modi is involved in the Indian politics since a very small age and he has great leadership strengths that are considered one of the most respected leaders in the world. He sets an example for others as a great leader. Though he was born in poor family and as it is mentioned previously that he used to sell tea, he was dedicated in his work and lastly he became one of the most respected leaders in India. Intense passion and enthusiasm for his work are the leading qualities of Modi. He loves serving his country so much that he spends 18 hours every day at work (Sophia in *Top 11 Leadership Qualities to Learn from Narendra Modi*). He always has a positive attitude towards his people who manage to win the trust of the people of India which was one of the reasons behind the winning in the election. While he was chief minister in Gujarat, the GDP growth rate of the state had risen to a value above that of the country if taken as a whole and Gujarat topped the World Bank’s “ease of doing business” rankings among all other Indian states. His confidence is very important to lead the entire country of India which has the second largest population in the world. His long-term thinking and visionary leadership style are the

most required leadership skills required for an efficient leader. India is growing at the fast economic growth and the Indian GDP grew tremendously with Modi's rule. Modi has a vision of making India a global manufacturing hub by introducing the "Make in India" initiative. This initiative is in the rule with all the products used in India will be made in India only so that the economy of India can grow higher. He had launched "Swachh Bharat" program meaning "Clean India" campaign that aims to eliminate open defecation within five years. There were people in rural areas where there were no toilets so millions of toilets had been constructed to encourage people to use them. This indirectly helped to improve the overall public cleanliness in India. Furthermore, he has additional qualities to his leadership skills of adaptability and staying updated. "He shows his ability to adapt to the current technology by using social media since years ago and is the second most-followed leader in the world, with over 34 million followers on Twitter. Modi has made his appearance not only on Twitter but also Google Hangouts. His appearance there made him the first Indian politician to interact with netizens on live chat" (Sophia in *Top 11 Leadership Qualities to Learn from Narendra Modi*). He is very good at public speaking. Modi is a very good orator who can address the huge crowd confidently and is good at delivering the right message to the public. He is very capable of decision making and always committed to his decision which is one of the very essential qualities of a leader to remain committed to their words and is good at becoming a powerful networker. "In his early years, Modi met Lakshmanrao Inamdar, popularly known as Vakil Saheb, who introduced him to join RSS and became his first political mentor. During his time there, Modi also gets to meet with other political members of the BJP. Modi may not be the best networker in the world, but he considered networking a vital part of his political success. When Modi left home and spent two years traveling across Northern and North-eastern India, he met many others who then shaped

his life, including the Swami Vivekananda who founded the Hindu ashrams. Modi says that Vivekananda plays a vital role in influencing his life” (Sophia in *Top 11 Leadership Qualities to Learn from Narendra Modi*). He is courageous and charismatic. “To prove his courage, In Modi’s early political career when India went through a state of emergency, he was forced to go underground in Gujarat and frequently traveled in disguise to avoid being caught. He also involved in distributing pamphlets opposing the government and organizing demonstrations. He was even forced to move in disguise, once dressing as a monk, and once as a Sikh. He had to even go through challenging and tough times during 2002 Gujarat riots. Modi projects himself as a confident, energetic leader and also able to handle tough decisions too” (Sophia in *Top 11 Leadership Qualities to Learn from Narendra Modi*).

When Narendra Modi became India’s prime minister in 2014 the economy of India was not good which involved high profile corruption of the central government bureaucracy and politicians. Modi promised his population that “acche din” (good days) will be coming and that was a sign that the India’s economy will be in good shape (Sen, 2019). Modi came up with five key policies to end the corruption. First and foremost was demonetization which aimed at black economy by reducing the use of illicit cash to fund terrorism and illegal activities. On November 8th 2016, the government cancelled all 500 and 1000 rupee notes usage and announced the issuance of new 500 and 2,000 rupee banknotes in exchange for the invalid old ones at all banks. The Modi government’s second policy step was to launch the goods and services tax (GST) in July 2017. The aim of this policy was to create a common market in India. Initially there were many different sales taxes in different Indian states. In terms of GST policy, the small business owners’ weren’t satisfied with this policy, but later it was helpful for all. The third policy is delivery of public goods. He helped a lot for the rural development. Modi delivered on a large

number of important public goods schemes like construction of toilet in rural India increased from 47% of all households in 2015 to 74% in 2017(Sen, 2019). Sen further states that “As part of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana initiative, the number of rural houses built increased threefold from 2014 to 2016. There was also a large push on rural electrification to ensure all villages had an electricity connection by 2018. The fourth policy for improvement was agriculture. Around 50-60% of India’s population has some form of economic reliance on agriculture. This sector has experienced a prolonged period of decline in rural incomes since 2011, leading to what may have been termed an agrarian crisis. While the roots of this crisis are deep seated, it could also be attributed to the Modi government’s reluctance to increase minimum support prices for staple crops such as rice, wheat and pulses – something he promised to do in his 2014 campaign. Lastly the country’s unemployment rate stood at a 45-year-high of 6.1 per cent in 2017-18, according to the National Sample Survey Office’s (NSSO’s) periodic labor force survey” (Jha , 2019). There were very little job opportunities due to low levels of skills among India’s workers and poor infrastructure before Modi’s administration. The Modi government helped little way in providing the jobs to the youth who needed the employment (Sen, 2019).

On July 9th 2020, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi addresses during India Global Week 2020 that “The Indian economy is already recovering from the coronavirus and that he expects it to play a leading role in the global post-pandemic recovery. Indians have the spirit to achieve what is believed to be impossible. No wonders that in India, we are already seeing green shoots when it comes to economic recovery, in these times; it is natural to talk about revival. It is equally natural to link global revival and India.” During Modi’s rule, India is open for business globally. This program for India’s recovery from the coronavirus might be named “Self-Reliant

India,” but it will be not totally lockdown. (Hayward, 2020) Modi mainly focuses on people’s health and the health of the economy during this hard time of crisis.

Modi brought many changes in the agricultural and pharmaceutical industries to raise the economy of India. He also advertised the changes for attracting foreign investors and trade partners which helped India to make business easier with different countries. Due to this action of Modi, India’s sales ground to foreign investors rose drastically and India is on the road to work with international companies opening up an opportunity for stable business environment and high-quality workforce. Modi believes in “Self-reliant” that means on relying on anyone specially China after this coronavirus pandemic. Previously China has long been a top trading partner and provider of investment capital for India. But after the current crisis the relation between India and China deteriorated. Modi asked his people to start boycotting China’s products. Tiktok which is a video-sharing social networking service is completely banned in India. “Many of the virtues of India touted by its prime minister at the global expo were conspicuously the opposite of conditions in China, especially Modi’s praise for how the Indian economy is, and how solid its supply chains are.” (Hayward, 2020). These qualities of Modi of being very confident, always preplanned, long term directive leader are very attractive for the future leaders. Narendra Modi knows the way to complete his goals, and dictate the ways to act effectively.

Modi has an appeal for Aatamnirbhar Bharat, which means self-reliant India, and its aim is to boycott Chinese goods. Globalization helps achieve greater productivity and lowers consumer costs, since nations produce only those items where they have a competitive advantage and import the rest. The Modi’s call for self-reliance is welcome but it has come too late, only as a reaction to Chinese aggression. Modi have started on an ambitious mission to make India an

ideal manufacturing core for the world by using India's natural resources, good industrial base, scientific talent and skilled English-speaking workforce. Continuous lockdowns of more than four months have worsened the decline in the Indian economy due to which there are shortages and increased prices of goods and services. Refusing the usage of Chinese goods will slow down the economic recovery (Sethi, 2020).

Modi has freely reached out to the United States along with Japan, Israel, Germany and France for building a strong and planned partnership for India's economic growth. "In many ways, this represents a continuation of India's traditional grand strategy—but with one important difference. Given this refreshing change in Indian attitude, it is not surprising those leaders as different as Barack Obama and Donald Trump have been united in their pursuit of a new relationship with India" (Ashley, 2012). With accepting India's global responsibilities in justifying climate change has led to success for Paris: which acted as a business which was unimaginable according to India's tradition of Third World posturing. If this did not happen it would have prevented from accepting the obligations. (Alyssa, 2017).

After twenty years of administrations of the political parties of India and United States, President Trump's made the first visit to India to strengthen the partnership between the world's largest and oldest democracies. The visit had shared sense of values, a shared economic stake in India's modernization, a shared concern about China's rise, and a shared realization that Americans and Indians need to work together to tackle big, overarching challenges like climate change and transnational terrorism (Burns, 2020). This reflects on Modi's leadership trait of friendship towards others, sharing a helping hand with others and working in team. Modi is very concerned for his public health. He is very conscious in today's time of pandemic. He has kept the whole country in total lockdown since March 18th, 2020. According to a statement issued by

the Prime minister's Office (2020), "Modi directed that real-time national level monitoring and guidance should be provided to all affected states and places with high test positivity rates. He restated the need to observe personal hygiene and social distancing in public places. He emphasized on awareness about the pandemic should be spread widely and a continuous guidance on preventing the spread of the infection should be given to the population. His main concern is on close monitoring and guiding the containment works in regions where the infection rate is high." The Union home minister along with Modi's administrative bodies are working as a team to tackle the coronavirus situation with dealing with complaints of non-availability of beds in hospitals for patients and difficulty in getting the tests done in laboratories. Though it is very tough time for India during this crisis, Modi always provides hope to his people that everything will be fine and the pandemic will pass by.

Billionaire philanthropist Bill Gates has written to Prime Minister Narendra Modi praising his leadership in dealing with the coronavirus pandemic. The letter mentions, "We commend your leadership and the proactive measures you and your government have taken to flatten the curve of the COVID-19 infection rate in India, such as adopting a national lockdown, expanding focused testing to identify hot spots for isolation, quarantining, and care, and significantly increasing health expenditures to strengthen the health system response and digital innovation. The Indian government is fully utilizing its digital capabilities for its COVID-19 response and has launched the Aarogya Setu digital application which helps with coronavirus tracking, contact tracing, and in connecting people to health services. He was grateful to see Modi's involvement for public health measures to ensure adequate social protection for all Indians," (Sharma, 2020). Leadership makes a difference in times like the one today during the time of pandemic. Indians undid what Modi asked them to do Sunday and the Congress is still a

grand old no-show (Sikander, 2020). Prime Minister Modi gave a salute to the frontline workers who are working during the dark phase of Covid-19 in the world history. Modi delivered the national telecast speech for making people aware of this crisis. He puts more importance on self-isolation to limit the spread of the coronavirus. He had announced Janata Curfew on 22nd of March and announced public to clap or bang plates to cheer blue collar workers and medical staff at 5 pm of that day. But the problem here was that he was not able to properly communicate that at 5pm, people should be in their respective home, but due to miscommunication, the people came out in the crowd in the building and starting banging off the plates. This imposed a greater risk of spreading the virus in opposition to decrease the spread.

India celebrated this year the 71st Republic Day on 26th January, 2020. A parade was done by the huge crowd and the military at New Delhi by reflecting the exhibition of history, cultural diversity and strategic weaponry at the Rajpath. Jair Messias Bolsonaro who is the Brazilian President was the chief guest for that ceremony. The event began with Prime Minister Narendra Modi paying his heartfelt respect and pride to victims at the newly-built National War Memorial at India Gate. President Ram Nath Kovind unfurled the Indian flag, followed by the national anthem and 21-gun salute by the soldiers (Bhandari, 2020).

Narendra Modi plays an important role in the cultural diversity by accepting people from different cultures. There are various occasion that highlights Narendra Modi's contribution in participating in cultural diversity programs. Shri Narendra Modi's nationwide campaign is one of the celebrations of the India's Regional Diversity. He participated in rallies to reflect the rich regional diversity of India. Gujarat puts it virtues on the poetic side of Shri Narendra Modi where he gives a title to his song "Main Desh Nahi Mitne Dunga", meaning he would care for India and he would never ever let India fail or lag behind than other countries. The crowd of Patna

responded loudly and enthusiastically to each and every point spoken by Narendra Modi in the occasion of the Hunkar Rally. The development focused speech made in Goa proved to be a winner in the state. Shri Narendra Modi honoured the local culture of the various regions he campaigned during his Bharat Vijay Rallies with special attention to the Cultural Diversity of the North Eastern Region. On 31st March, 2014 Narendra Modi addressed an enthusiastic crowd at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh with the Nishi that is the traditional hat of Arunachal Pradesh during the Bharat Vijay Rally. He talked to the enthusiastic crowd on April 19th, 2014 with the traditional Japi of Assam, Japi is the large conical hat that is a specialty of Assam (Anonymous, 2014). The above works of Modi reflects his eager of embracing cultural diversity is the unique skill of the transformational leader, who accepts all culture and gets along with all culture groups. He also mingles with everyone and follows their cultural reflecting the quality of oneness. Some of the famous quotes by Narendra Modi on diversity (<https://www.azquotes.com/>) are as follows;

“Our diversity is not something that is on paper. It is the manifestation of our strength. It is not only our identity but also our tradition.” This means India is the symbol of diversity; there are different people from different religions, caste but the greatest of all this is the unity among the people.

“Unity in diversity is India's strength. There is simplicity in every Indian. There is unity in every corner of India. This is our strength.” This is self-explanatory. In true sense, India is the country with diversity and the unity residing among the diversified population.

The quotes are definitely true. India is a land of unity in diversity where people of different sects, caste and religion are living together. Motherland India stands for unity in

diversity as different groups of people from different languages, caste and religion co-operate with each other to live in a single society. Unity in diversity is the biggest strength of India.

SWOT Analysis of Narendra Modi

The greatest strengths of Modi are that he is hard working person. He had a lot of struggles in his life from a tea person to becoming a well-known person as India's Prime Minister, that too for two consecutive elective terms. His other great strength is his popularity. He is the most popular leader in India. He has a clear vision about his goals and works with his team by guiding his team on the motives of the vision and working towards it. He is honest and has made serious personal sacrifices by wearing his pride for his donation and heritage. Modi is a disciplined candidate who pays attention to minute details, very impatient for results of his work, empowers his staff and always a means of inspiration and trust winner by his energetic talk. He has his own personal style to dress up. He always dresses up in the dhoti kurta with the shawl around his neck like a simple village man. He is a very conscious and thoughtful speaker. In general his greatest strengths are knowledge determination, capable to handle any situation and working without any greed. (Rajguru, 2014).

His weaknesses are he gets overconfident sometimes and sometimes not clear in delivering the messages. For example, the plates banging event where he didn't properly specify that nobody has to come outside, the people did come out and it was the risky situation that was concerned with coronavirus spread among the people. "Godhra will also remain a question mark on his career and some people will always ask whether he had a hand in the riots or not. While India strongly believes in consensus, Modi totally brushes this aside and has crushed all opposition in the State" (Rajguru, 2014).

He accepted the opportunity of becoming the Prime Minister and makes the most of his opportunities via social media and election speeches. He would definitely have opportunities if he continues with his Prime Minister post. He has worked a long way to the Chief Minister's chair before coming to the formal post. As it is often said that hardworking pays off, same is reflected from Modi's work. (Rajguru, 2014).

His biggest threat will come from the BJP leadership if the party falls short on the tally. The party will try their best to finish him off at the national level if that happens. Initially before becoming the prime minister, the threat was that if he becomes Prime Minister the huge amount of expectations was there from the Indian population as they expect from the Prime Minister. India is facing huge problems economically, external security, defense preparedness and Modi is in danger of being filled by all of these was one of the threat while he got the opportunity of becoming a Prime Minister. (Rajguru, 2014). Modi has a duty to ensure his personal security. The other threat to any development agenda in India is due to absence of law and order, but this is always protected by enforcement laws and security protection (Chaturvedi, 2014).

Narendra Modi is a born leader with an ambitious attitude, a firm decision-maker, commanding, strong, courageous, a future thinker, and oratorical speaker. There is coordination between his thinking and feelings to work with the real time situation like in the present crisis situation. He is very practical, able to understand himself and he listens to his mind first in making any decision. The leadership qualities of self-discipline, self-confidence, and intellectual abilities have a great impact on his mental ability and quickness of thought to make any decision. Modi's independent, self-reliant, and down to earth personality makes him a unique human being who accepts cultural diversity. He is energetic and always have intentions to make his dreams come true (Dr. Tiwari, 2019). I do agree with Dr. Tiwari's points on briefing about Mr. Narendra

Modi's leadership characteristics and his abilities and his dedication towards his work to move India towards the developed country.

Narendra Modi Leadership Style

According to Priyanko Sarkar (2014), there are six components of Modi's leadership. The first and the foremost are his leadership skills of identifying opportunities and taking risks. Mr. Modi first came to know when he got involved in Tata Nano Project that was one of the project offered by Ratan Tata. Ratan Tata is an Indian industrialist, philanthropist, and a former chairman of Tata Sons Company. He learnt more about investments from this personality and started investing in business. As a leader, he knew that he had to accept the opportunities that come to him and also be ready to bear the risks, but definitely at the end the long term that benefits is really overweighed in comparison to the risks. This characteristic is the most essential in today's generation leader. The second one is the usage of social media. Mr. Modi was energetic to learn about social media platforms like Twitter and Google Hangouts and wants to keep himself up to date with the modern. He makes his people follow him on social media and keeps connection with them. The third component is that he believes to do it himself if you know best. Modi is a firm believer of himself and his work. A leaders can give work to others but Modi believes that if can do work by himself he will do it alone without seeking help. This is especially important if one has a unique vision that one knows only one can implement. The fourth component is to manage the crisis as they occur. When he was on the post of Chief minister, and when the riots occurred in his elective period, many people believed that Modi was also involved in riots but Modi fought against his false image and he managed his crisis on own. The fifth component is to become a hit with masses and classes. A leader's primary function is to inspire people. Modi's speeches are a great means to attract people towards him. If he wants to

do business with the other country, he would sit with them, arrange meeting and discuss the proposal. The last component is that he believes in his ambitious and works towards it. Mr. Modi is very ambitious. “He tweeted ‘No need of looking behind ...FORWARD! We want infinite energy, infinite courage, infinite patience...’ as a sign that he was ready for the country's top job. Modi has never hidden his ambitions” Priyanko Sarkar (2014).

Mr. Narendra Modi builds partnership with US President Donald Trump which definitely impacts the global economy. Both these leaders are committed to building an "ambitious" partnership that will benefit globally for peace and stability. (Tillerson, 2017). Tillerson further states that they have built a sturdy foundation of economic cooperation. The announcement of the first Global Entrepreneurship Summit hosted in South Asia, took place in Hyderabad is a clear example of promoting innovation, expanding job opportunities, and finding new ways to strengthen both economies” (Tillerson, 2017).

In addition, Modi have good bonds with Singapore too. Modi expresses his relation with Singapore as "our heritage". As India is known for its cultural diversity, Singapore's success is also due to the harmony of its multi-cultural society. These both countries have strong bonds of partnership and defense relationship. Their true political relation has strengthened their shared values and helped India with the new opportunities. Singapore has supported India's development areas like cities, urban solutions, financial sector, skills development, ports, logistics, aviation and industrial parks (IANS, Singapore, 2018).

Challenges for Narendra Modi

When Mr. Modi was selected for second time for Prime Minister Post, he had six challenges which he had to face. The first challenge was Agrarian Crisis. Agrarian sector

comprised of agriculture, forestry and fishing covered 21 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2004-05 and it dropped to around 13 per cent in the past 15 years. The number of farmers dropped due to fallen prices and low produce and due to this there was a work shift from agriculture to other sectors. Due to agrarian crisis, the second challenge for PM Modi's was unemployment. There were reports moving around seven per cent for several months. The Modi administration gave a motivation to employment. The third challenge was gaps in economy. There was a slowdown in automobile sales, rail consumption and usage of petroleum products. Low inflation occurred due to slowing down of private consumption and investment. Minority is the fourth challenge. Muslim religion is minority in India. The minority class of people was at unease when Modi was elected as a Prime Minister. Some tragic incidents did occurred following the elections like shooting at a Muslim man in Bihar and hiding of a couple in Madhya Pradesh on beef rumor. Reining in motor-mouths of BJP is the fifth challenge. PM Modi warned his team to not use bad language as that might ruin their reputation. He states that one bad word will spoil their good name and their good work as a government will not be considered. The final challenge is Pakistan and terrorism. When Modi was taking oath as a Prime Minister, the leaders from nearby country were invited except Imran Khan, who is the Prime Minister of Pakistan, because Modi thinks and mentions that terrorism and Pakistan can't go along with India because of previous attacks on India like Pulwama terror attack and Kashmir land (Dutta, 2019)

To conclude, Narendra Modi is a dynamic, hardworking and motivational innovator. With his work and dedication for the improvement of India, he emphasizes that success has nothing to do with caste, creed or where a person belongs to or which family you are born either rich or poor. He is a ray of hope for the Indian population and one of the most popular leaders who mostly focuses on development of India which will indirectly help in economic growth. He has been the most communicative politician in India. The slogan of Narendra Modi "Main Bhi Chowkidar" focuses on the respect towards labor and the support of working class. Chowkidar means security guard and he gives this title to himself because he mentions that he is taking care and safeguarding India. He also states that every Indian who fights for corruption is also a Chowkidar. This slogan 'Main bhi chowkidar' had gone viral. The contemporary leaders need to set clear objectives, set their targets, art of communication, never expose your weakness and leading by example are good lessons learned from Modi.

References

- Alyssa. A., (July 1st, 2017), *“Turnabout on Climate Change: India and the United States”*, Council on Foreign Relations, Asia.
- Anonymous (May 16, 2014), *“Celebrating India’s Regional Diversity through the Campaign.”*
- Anonymous., (July 11, 2020), *“Priority is close monitoring, guiding containment work in areas with high infection rate: PM Modi”*, The Economic Times.
- Ashley. T., (2012), *“Nonalignment Redux: The Perils of Old Wine in New Skins”*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington.
- Bhandari. A., (January 26, 2020), *“India displays military prowess, cultural diversity on 71st Republic Day celebrations”*, Zee Media Bureau.
- Burns. W., (February 22, 2020), *“The U.S.-India Relationship Is Bigger Than Trump and Modi”*, The Atlantic Journal.
- Chaturvedi. P., (June 12, 2014), *“Narendra Modi: A SWOT Analysis”*, Current Affairs, Issues that make news, Politics.
- Dr. Tiwari. A., (August 12, 2019), *“Horoscope Analysis of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.”*
- Dutta. P., (May 28, 2019), *“Narendra Modi's 6 biggest challenges”*, India Today Magazine.
- Hayward. J., (July 9th, 2020), *“Narendra Modi: India Will Play ‘Leading Role’ in Global Economic Recovery”*, Breitbart.com.
- IANS, (June 1, 2018), *“PM Narendra Modi Says India, Singapore Building Partnership Of Our Age”*, Singapore.
- Jha. S., (February 6, 2019), *“Unemployment rate at four-decade high of 6.1% in 2017-18: NSSO survey.”*

Mourdoukoutas. P., (October 19, 2019), “*Modi Should Look Beyond New Delhi, Mumbai, And Kolkata—To The ‘Other India’*”, Forbes.

Sarkar. P., (April 8, 2014), “*Narendra Modi Leadership Style.*”

Sen. K., (May 8, 2019), “*Narendra Modi’s performance on the Indian economy – five key policies assessed*”, The Conversation Journal.

Sethi. D., (July 3rd, 2020), “*Is a total boycott of Chinese goods by India feasible?*”, South Asia Monitor Journal.

Sharma. A., (April 22, 2020), “*Commend Your Leadership”: Bill Gates Writes To PM Modi On Coronavirus Fight*”, All India Times.

Sikander. Z., (March 23, 2020), “*India’s leadership during COVID-19: Modi’s thali plan and Rahul Gandhi’s no plan*”, The Print.

Sophia, “*Top 11 Leadership Qualities to Learn from Narendra Modi.*”

Tellis. A., (November 1, 2018), “*Narendra Modi and U.S.–India Relations*”, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Tillerson., (October 18, 2017), “*PM Modi, Donald Trump Committed To Build ‘Ambitious’ Partnership: Rex Tillerson*”, Press Trust of India.