

NARENDRA MODI

An Ideology



Foreword

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Prof. (Dr) Jasim Mohammad is the Founder and Chairman of the Centre for Narendra Modi Studies (CNMS), a think tank. He is a noted writer, thinker, journalist, educationist, linguist, and former Professor of Comparative Literature at Arunachal University of Studies. Born on 15 August 1981 in Ghazipur (UP), he studied at Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), where he also completed his Ph.D. in Comparative Literature.

He has authored, translated, compiled, and edited several books in English, Hindi, and Urdu, including RSS ke Nazariyat, Narendra Bhai Modi: Farsh Se Arsh Tak, Mann Ki Baat (many volumes), Narendra Modi Calling, and Statesman Narendra Modi. He has also worked on translations and editions of celebrated Urdu writers such as Abul Kalam Azad, Saadat Hasan Manto, and Prem Chand.

Prof. Jasim Mohammad has rich media experience. He has served as the Head of Sahara Urdu Media, Group Editor of Roznama Rashtriya Sahara and Aalami Sahara TV, and Media Advisor at AMU. He has also worked as the Bureau Chief of The Daily Pioneer.

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Centre for Narendra Modi Studies (CNMS)
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Foreword by Dr. Kiran Bedi IPS (Retd.)

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Dedicated
to



Prime Minister of India
SHRI NARENDRA MODI JI
On his 75th Birthday

CONTENTS

*	Foreword by Dr Kiran Bedi IPS (Retd.)	xi
*	Preface by Prof. Jasim Mohammad	xv
1.	PMGKAY: A Giant Hug from PM Narendra Modi	1
2.	Modi's Decade: Economic Milestones; reforms that changed Bharat's future	6
3.	Success, Recognition and Strategic Outreach: PM Narendra Modi's Vision for the Islamic World	13
4.	Youth, Critics, and Stones: PM Narendra Modi's Ideology Breaks Barriers	19
5.	PM Narendra Modi's Military Commitment	26
6.	Supreme Court Validates PM Narendra Modi's Historic Decision on Article 370	31
7.	PM Narendra Modi's Approach to United and Flourishing Kashmir	38
8.	Building Bridges: PM Narendra Modi's Holistic Approach to Muslims Welfare	49
9.	PM Narendra Modi's Impact: From Bold Policies to Bright Future	57
10.	BAPS Temple Narendra Modi's Peace Bridge	64
11.	Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 73rd birthday: A Celebration of Leadership	70
12.	The Dynamic Rise of Saudi-India Relations	75

13.	The Statesman: PM Narendra Modi	82
14.	Mobilizing India: Mahatma Gandhi and PM Narendra Modi's Legacy	89
15.	How PM Narendra Modi stayed statesmanlike despite attacks on Hindus in Bangla	94
16.	PM's Inclusive Governance: Advancing Muslim Prosperity at Home and Abroad	99
17.	The Power of Narendra Modi's Religious Harmony	107
18.	Reformer Narendra Modi Reminds One of Raja Ram Mohan Roy	113
19.	India-Bangladesh strengthens bilateral relations through collaborative projects	118
20.	After 20 years in public life, PM Narendra Modi is indomitable and indispensable	123
21.	Narendra Modi ki Guarantee 2024- New era in Bharat	128
22.	PM Modi's outreach to the wider Muslim Society	136
23.	Developments in Legislation During Narendra Modi's Decade	145
24.	The Statesman: Rashtrarishi Narendra Modi	155
25.	Constitutional Journey: An Overview from 2014-2024	158
26.	Is India Set for Another Modi-led Era?	163
27.	Narendra Modi's vision of "Wed in India"	170

28.	Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra: A Promise of Viksit, Vishwash, and Viksit Bharat	175
29.	PM's UAE Visit: A Milestone in India Gulf Relations	181
30.	Ahlan Modi – A message of Friendship and mutual respect	187
31.	Know When Bharat was Silenced	194
32.	The Forced Imposition of Emergency	200
33.	Constitutional Journey: An Overview from 2014-2024	208
34.	PM Modi's Track Record Speaks for Itself	212
35.	23 Years of Narendra Modi: From Gujarat CM to Global Leader	218
36.	Narendra Modi Leads India's Research Growth	226
37.	BJP's 11 Crore Membership Milestone: A Political and Social Movement in the Making	234
38.	How is PM Narendra Modi changing School	240
39.	India and US Relations under Modi and Trump	247
40.	RSS at 100: PM Modi's Historic Homage and the Road Ahead for India	254
41.	Waqf Act: Reform for Justice and New Hope for Waqf Lands	259
42.	How Will PM Narendra Modi's Visit to Saudi Arabia Strengthen India's Ties?	266

43.	Women's Empowerment in Waqf Governance	274
44.	From Crisis to Consensus: India's Global Mission after Pahalgam	283
45.	New Momentum for Nari Shakti: 11 Years of Women Empowerment under Modi Government	294
46.	PM Narendra Modi's International Recognition: What It Means for India's Future	303
47.	From Red Fort to Real Change under PM Modi's Leadership	310

FOREWORD



It gives me great pleasure to write the Foreword for this important book authored by Prof. Jasim Mohammad. This collection brings together a wide range of articles that reflect scholarly insight and also deep commitment to the journey of India under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Professor Jasim Mohammad has carefully selected nearly fifty of his published articles that deal with some key facets of the particularities of Prime Minister Modi's governance, vision, and approach towards building a new India. These articles span a wide range of subjects including economic reforms, foreign policy, national security, constitutional values, and social harmony.

The author has consistently tried to place events and developments in the larger context of national transformation. This book gives readers a chance to walk through some of the major milestones of India's recent journey. The author brings forward how challenges have been converted into opportunities by Modi from an economic perspective, international relations, and leading the country through momentary crises. One of the strengths of this book is its temperate tone. It never seeks to glorify blindly but to understand deeply. Through facts, figures, and context, Prof. Jasim Mohammad illustrates how disciplined and visionary leadership can contribute to the making of the future of a nation. The articles also bring attention to areas often less discussed—such as Modi's attention to the rights and dignity of the poor, the empowerment of women, and the effort to bring transparency into governance. From the "Digital India" movement to "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan," from India's rise as a global voice to internal reforms in law and administration, the book covers a wide horizon.

The book also throws light on how constitutional values and traditions have been preserved and adapted in a modern context. A professional touch is given in his articles by the importance of democratic stability, federal cooperation, and public participation in the nation's progress. It is also important to note how the book addresses the theme of unity in diversity.

As one reads through the articles, a certain clarity and continuity emerges. It is obvious that with the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Modi, the country is on its way to becoming a self-reliant India for the coming generations. This book will be of great value to students, researchers, political thinkers, and all citizens who wish to understand the deeper meaning behind India's recent path of development.

The language of the book is easy to understand, yet rich in ideas. Prof. Jasim Mohammad's writing style ensures that readers from all backgrounds—academic or general—can connect with the thoughts being expressed. The timing of this book is also special. As it is being released and published by the Centre for

Narendra Modi Studies on the 75th birthday of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. I am confident that this book will find its place in the minds of readers who care about India's journey. It invites us to pause, reflect, and appreciate the process of nation-building.

My sincere compliments to Prof. Jasim Mohammad for this well-researched, thoughtful, and timely contribution. May this work inspire more such reflections on leadership, service, and the spirit of a new India.



Dr Kiran Bedi

IPS (Retd.) Former Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry

PREFACE

I had the honor of first meeting Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji on 5th March 2016 at Prime Minister's Residence New Delhi. This meeting was a turning point in my understanding of him, not just as a leader, but as an Ideology. Since that day, I have devoted myself to explore and articulate the facets of what I believe to be the "Modi Ideology." This ideology encompasses his Viksit Bharat vision for India, his approach to governance, and his relentless pursuit of national development.

This book "The Message NARENDRA MODI" is a collection of my articles on Prime Minister Narendra Modi, compiled over the years and published in various newspapers such as Organizer Weekly, Daily Rising Kashmir, Brighter Kashmir and Daily Good Morning Kashmir. The

articles in this book cover a broad spectrum of topics, all tied together by the common thread of Narendra Modi's impact and influence. The articles aim to provide a deeper understanding of how Modi has transformed India in various aspects such as economic reforms, foreign policy, and social initiatives.

This book is meant for everyone who wants to know more about Narendra Modi and his work. The articles inside tell the story of his journey and how he has changed India and how his ideas have brought about economic growth, improved foreign relations, and started many social programs. Each article is a snapshot of a different part of Modi's leadership. They highlight his hard work and dedication to make India a better place for all its people. Whether it's about improving the economy, building stronger ties with other countries, or helping those in need, these articles cover it all.

By reading this book, you will see the many ways in which Modi has made a difference. You will learn about his vision for a developed India and how he has worked tirelessly to turn this vision

into reality. This collection is also about his philosophy and the principles that guide him.

One of the core themes of this compilation is Narendra Modi's vision for Viksit Bharat. His policies have always been aimed at creating a self-reliant and strong nation which is capable of standing tall on the global stage. Whether it is the Make in India initiative or Digital India, Viksit Bharat, Modi's vision is clear – to propel India into a future where it is a leader in innovation and development. Another aspect explored in these articles is Modi's approach to governance. His ability to connect with the masses, his decisive leadership, and his commitment to his goals are characteristics that set him apart.

This book, consisting of 350 pages, is a compilation of already published articles, reflecting on different dimensions of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership and vision. Now brought together in one volume, this collection has been thoughtfully published by the Centre for Narendra Modi Studies with the aim of offering readers a comprehensive insight into the transformative journey and ideological framework of Shri Narendra Modi.

I hope this book will inspire you to look at Modi as a leader with a clear and strong vision for the future of India. It is my sincere wish that this book will provide valuable insights and a better understanding of the man and the ideology that is Aadaraniya Shri Narendra Modiji.

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PMGKAY: A Giant Hug from PM Modi



When the world was battling a big, scary monster COVID-19, Prime Minister Narendra Modi stepped forward with a vision to protect his people, decided to do something special for its people. Just as a gardener tends to every plant, making sure they all flourish, PM Modi showed the world how leadership can be both strong and kind. With a heart as big as the ocean, he decided to weave a net of safety and care around every single person in need. Imagine him standing at the helm, guiding India with a steady hand and a compassionate heart, determined to ensure that not a single soul would be left to battle the storm of hunger alone.

Imagine a giant umbrella, strong enough to shelter over 80 crore people from a rain of hunger. This umbrella is called the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), a magical initiative by the Indian government that was like a warm hug to those who needed it the most. This scheme was initially meant to be a temporary relief measure during the Covid-19 pandemic, but it has been extended several times and is now expected to continue till 2028. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 2 lakh crore annually in subsidies, making it the largest food security programme in the world.

Every month, the scheme gives out 5 kg of free food grains to those who find it hard to afford enough food in addition to the subsidized ration provided under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) to families covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS). It's like a friend who brings extra snacks to share, making sure no one goes hungry during a picnic. This isn't just any food; it's extra help on top of what some people already get at lower prices. The government picks out families who really need this help, kind of like choosing teammates in a game, making sure the ones who need a boost get it first.

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, kind of like the captain of a big ship,

praised this big umbrella as a gift of kindness. It's like the ship is sailing through stormy seas, and this umbrella is making sure everyone stays dry and safe. But, just like in any story, there are folks who worry. They think this big umbrella might be too expensive, or that people might get too used to staying under it, even when the sun comes back out. Some even worry that making such a big umbrella could be really hard or might not be the best for our planet.

But if we zoom out and look at the bigger picture, what we see is pretty amazing. This umbrella isn't just about the food or the money; it's about making sure everyone feels safe and cared for. It's about not letting anyone feel left out because they don't have enough to eat. Sure, there are challenges, but at the heart of it all is a simple, beautiful idea: everyone deserves to have enough food to eat.

The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is like a fairy tale come to life. Imagine a vast garden where every flower, regardless of its colour or size, gets an equal share of sunlight and water. This initiative is the gardener, making sure that no flower wilts under the harsh sun of hardship.

Let's imagine for a moment a kingdom where every festival, every celebration, isn't shadowed by the specter of hunger. Where the poorest villager has the same sparkle in their eye as the wealthiest, because in the realm of basic needs, they are equals. This is the kingdom the PMGKAY envisions, a place where the warmth of generosity melts away the cold fear of scarcity.

And in this narrative of care and community, it's important to remember the power of simple acts. Just as a single lamp can light up a dark room, the act of ensuring no one goes to bed hungry illuminates the collective soul of the nation. So, the magic doesn't come from mythical creatures or enchanted objects, but from the power of empathy, from the belief that in a world of plenty, no one should have to know the pain of hunger. Helping each other, especially those who need it most, is what makes us strong. It's about coming together, like a big family, making sure everyone has a place at the table. And while we work out the best way to hold up this big umbrella, let's not forget the smiles it brings to faces, the hope it lights up in hearts, and the strength it builds in our community. After all, the true measure of how great we are is how we take care of each other,

and with efforts like the PMGKAY, India is showing the world just how big its heart is.

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Modi's Decade: Economic Milestones; reforms that changed Bharat's future



From the successful implementation of the GST to the digital revolution ushered in by UPI and India Stack, these measures have not only transformed India's economic landscape but also positioned it as a global leader in digital governance

As India reflects on nearly a decade under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, it becomes apparent that his tenure has left an indelible mark on the nation's economy. With opinions sharply divided between staunch supporters and ardent critics of "Modinomics," there is no denying that Modi's tenure has been marked by a relentless pursuit of economic

reforms and a commitment to ushering in change.

One of the hallmark achievements of Modi's economic agenda was the successful implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). This monumental reform aimed to simplify India's complex tax structure by unifying various state and central taxes into a single, comprehensive tax. While the GST faced initial challenges and resistance, it has proven to be a significant success. Since its inception, the taxpayer base has nearly doubled, and tax collections have shown consistent growth.

In April, GST collections soared to an all-time monthly high of ₹1.87 lakh crore, marking a 12% increase from the previous year. Furthermore, a majority of large states reported impressive GST growth rates exceeding 20%. This data suggests a broad-based economic growth across sectors and regions. Additionally, the generation of 90 million e-way bills in March 2023, an 11% increase from the preceding month, underscores the growing economic activity facilitated by the GST.

Narendra Modi's tenure witnessed an unparalleled integration of technology into governance and financial systems. The Unified Payment Interface (UPI), introduced by his government, revolutionized India's economy by

enabling digital payments even in remote villages. Behind this digital payments infrastructure lies India Stack, a set of open APIs and digital public goods that harness the economic potential of identity, data, and payments on a massive scale. Key components of India Stack include Aadhaar, UPI, Digilocker, and the CoWin Vaccination Platform.

The core principle of India Stack is to reduce transaction costs, ensuring that India's vast population gains access to crucial services, both public and private. UPI, in particular, has empowered private sector innovation based on digital payments. India's tech-enabled governance is now a global exemplar, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) acknowledging its role in supporting the formalization of the Indian economy and reducing leakages through digital platforms like Aadhaar.

Another game-changing initiative under Modi's leadership has been the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme. This program leveraged the "JAM" trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhar, Mobile) to transfer subsidies directly to beneficiaries' bank accounts. This approach tackled the age-old problem of leakage and delay in subsidy disbursement.

Before DBT, it was estimated that only 15 paise of every rupee allocated by the central government reached the intended beneficiaries. DBT's efficient and transparent process has not only saved the 85 paise that used to go missing but also increased financial inclusion in India. The government reported saving \$27 billion through DBT across key central government schemes, highlighting its impact in reducing corruption and enhancing efficiency.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) introduced in 2016 brought about a paradigm shift in resolving bankruptcy cases in India. Previously, companies in bankruptcy proceedings could languish for years without resolution. The IBC provided a market-linked, time-bound mechanism for addressing stressed assets, enabling efficient loan recovery for banks.

While the IBC has improved overall institutional capacity, some challenges persist. Delays in the resolution process have increased due to legal disputes and a shortage of tribunal benches. According to data from the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), cases resolved under the IBC until December 2022 took, on average, 482 days, exceeding the stipulated maximum of 270 days for corporate bankruptcy resolution. Despite these challenges, the IBC has

significantly enhanced the efficiency of debt recovery mechanisms.

The Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, initiated during Modi's tenure, aims to boost domestic production in sectors where India has a comparative advantage. This strategic move seeks to strengthen domestic manufacturing, create resilient supply chains, enhance competitiveness, and increase export potential. The PLI Scheme is expected to drive production and employment growth, benefitting not only large industries but also the micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) ecosystem.

When Modi launched the "Make in India" program in 2014, skeptics doubted India's ability to become a manufacturing powerhouse. However, the PLI Scheme, coupled with India's growing manufacturing capabilities and evolving geopolitical dynamics, is now attracting global companies like Apple to set up manufacturing units in India. This underscores the country's potential as a manufacturing hub.

India's logistics costs have traditionally been high, constituting 13% of GDP compared to 8% in developed economies. To enhance India's global competitiveness, Modi's government has initiated a comprehensive logistics policy aimed at

reducing these costs. The National Logistics Policy seeks to improve logistics efficiency, align with global benchmarks by 2030, and create a data-driven decision support mechanism.

Investments in infrastructure, technology, and soft and hard infrastructure have already begun to yield results. India climbed six places in the World Bank's Logistic Performance Index 2023, ranking 38 out of 139 countries, up from 44 in 2018. This indicates that India's logistics sector is becoming more efficient, enhancing its global trade prospects.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's economic initiatives and reforms have undeniably left a profound impact on India's economy. From the successful implementation of the GST to the digital revolution ushered in by UPI and India Stack, these measures have not only transformed India's economic landscape but also positioned it as a global leader in digital governance. Also, initiatives like DBT, the IBC, PLI, and logistics transformation have contributed to increased efficiency, transparency, and competitiveness in the Indian economy.

While these initiatives have garnered both praise and criticism, there is no denying that Modi's commitment to economic reforms has

been unwavering. As India looks ahead, these reforms will continue to shape the country's economic trajectory, offering promise and potential for a brighter future.

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Success, Recognition and Strategic Outreach: PM Modi's Vision for the Islamic World



Prim Minister of Bharat, Narendra Modi's engagement with the Islamic world has undeniably strengthened India's international relations while his diplomatic efforts have yielded significant benefits for India in terms of economic partnerships and increased cooperation with Muslim-majority countries.

His approach to foreign policy in South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East has focused on enhancing India's security and economic interests. The engagement with Iran through projects like the Chabahar Port and the International North-South Transport Corridor has

improved connectivity between India and the Middle East, securing continued access to Afghanistan. These initiatives are crucial for India's geopolitical positioning.

In recent years, he has actively worked to enhance India's relationship with Muslim-majority countries across South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. His approach has been driven by the goal of bolstering India's security and economic interests on the global stage. However, it is important to acknowledge a certain contradiction in Modi's foreign and domestic policies regarding Muslims, stemming from the complex interplay of realpolitik and ideology.

One of the key reasons his engagement with the Muslim world is crucial for India's foreign policy interests is the nation's geographic location. During his second term in office, Modi intensified diplomatic interactions with countries in South Asia, the Middle East, and Central Asia, with a particular emphasis on security and economic cooperation.

For instance, he has made significant strides in building relations with Iran through initiatives such as the Chabahar Port and the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC). These projects have increased connectivity between India and the Middle East while ensuring continued access to Afghanistan. This highlights

his proactive approach to securing India's strategic interests.

In the broader Middle East, Modi has engaged in one-on-one interactions with Muslim-majority countries, strengthening diplomatic ties. Forums like I2U2 (India, Israel, UAE, and the United States) have become platforms for building relationships and expanding India's influence.

India's growing engagement with the Middle East is partially driven by its dependence on oil imports, with 40 to 45 percent of crude oil coming from Gulf States. Modi's initiatives have contributed to securing India's energy needs and diversifying its sources.

One noteworthy example of his successful diplomacy is the strengthened relationship between India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In 2022, a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed, facilitating bilateral trade, which now stands at a substantial USD \$77.6 billion. The partnership extends to non-traditional sectors such as artificial intelligence and space, showcasing India's eagerness to collaborate and expand its horizons.

In 2019, the visit of Saudi Crown Prince Mohammad Bin Salman to India marked an important development. This visit aimed to de-

hyphenate Saudi Arabia's ties with India and Pakistan, highlighting India's growing significance in the region. Also, both countries have strengthened people-to-people ties, exemplified by Saudi Arabia's assistance in rescuing Indian nationals in Sudan, a testament to the positive outcomes of Modi's foreign policy efforts.

His diplomatic outreach in the Muslim world has not gone unnoticed. One of the most significant recognitions of his efforts came from the Muslim World League Secretary-General, Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulkarim Al-Issa. He praised Modi's "passionate perspective" towards inclusive growth and emphasized the importance of working together to combat extremism and hatred, regardless of their source. The discussions between the two leaders highlighted the shared commitment to human-centric development and promoting understanding and harmony among diverse faiths and cultures.

Notably, Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulkarim Al-Issa's appreciation for Modi's "passionate perspective towards inclusive growth" reinforces the positive impact of India's engagement with the Muslim world.

His diplomacy has not only strengthened India's foreign relations but has also earned him recognition and accolades from various Muslim-majority countries. He was honored with the

'Order of Zayed,' the UAE's highest civilian award, as a mark of appreciation for his efforts to enhance bilateral ties between India and the UAE. This award exemplifies the positive impact of Modi's leadership on India's relationships with Muslim-majority nations.

In addition to the UAE's award, several other Islamic nations have honored PM Modi with their highest civilian awards, including the King Hamad Order of the Renaissance from Bahrain, the Grand Collar of the State of Palestine, the Amir Amanullah Khan Award from Afghanistan, the King Abdulaziz Sash Award from Saudi Arabia, and the Order of Nishan-e-Zulfikar from the Maldives. These honors reflect the recognition of Modi's remarkable efforts in strengthening India's ties with Muslim-majority countries. His diplomatic engagement with the Muslim world has significantly enhanced India's global position. His efforts to strengthen economic partnerships, bolster security, and build diplomatic relationships have yielded remarkable results.

While there may be domestic challenges and contradictions, Modi's foreign policy achievements are undeniable. His recognition by Muslim-majority countries through high civilian awards underscores the success of his diplomatic efforts. Narendra Modi has not only emerged as

a leader for India but also as a diplomat for the world, building bridges with nations across the globe and contributing to peace, prosperity, and understanding in our diverse world.

In a post on X, Prime Minister Narendra Modi expressed deep shock at the tragic loss of lives at the Al Ahli Hospital in Gaza. He extended heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims and offered prayers for the swift recovery of those injured. The Prime Minister also conveyed that civilian casualties in the ongoing conflict remain a matter of grave and ongoing concern, emphasizing the need for accountability among those responsible.

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Youth, Critics, and Stones: Narendra Modi's Ideology Breaks Barriers



The Narendra Modi-led BJP government in India has crafted a positive narrative, particularly resonating with the country's youth, ushering in a wave of optimism and transformative change. I'll explore the evolving narrative and its impact on the nation's future, drawing insights from unexpected endorsements and significant shifts in political perspectives.

The story takes an unexpected turn with Shehla Rashid, once a vocal critic of the BJP-led central government. Rashid, a former student leader at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), has lauded Prime Minister Narendra Modi as a "selfless man" committed to the national interest.

Her acknowledgment of Modi's resilience against criticism and his willingness to make bold decisions, even at the expense of popularity, adds credibility to the government's narrative.

Her change of heart, especially considering her opposition to the revocation of Jammu and Kashmir's autonomous status, highlights a shift in perception. She attributes positive changes in the region to the policies of Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah, emphasizing a political solution to protests and insurgency.

The narrative extends to Shah Faesal, a 2010 batch IAS officer who topped the Civil Service Exam and later ventured into politics. Faesal's political journey included the formation of the Jammu Kashmir People's Movement in collaboration with Shehla Rashid. However, an unexpected turn came when he resigned from his own political outfit and eventually returned to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

His return to the IAS fold, after an initial stint in politics, underlines a broader trend of officials aligning with the Modi-led government's narrative. His shift is particularly noteworthy, given his earlier vocal criticism and advocacy for change through political means.

The political earthquake in August 2019, marked by the abrogation of Jammu and

Kashmir's special status under Article 370, reshaped the dynamics in the region. Faesal, initially critical of the move, faced challenges and legal actions for his stance. The subsequent disintegration of the J&K People's Movement and Faesal's return to the IAS fold signify a recalibration in the political landscape.

The influence of the Modi-led government's narrative extends to bureaucratic circles, as seen in his shift towards endorsing Prime Minister Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah through retweets and supportive statements. The deletion of critical tweets and the alignment of top officers with the government's messaging underline a growing resonance of the government's narrative within administrative corridors.

Central to Modi's narrative is the emphasis on India's youth as the nation's growth engine. The Prime Minister's words resonate with hope, highlighting the enormous responsibility and honor placed on the younger generation.

His vision for a developed India places the youth at the forefront, representing the country's aspirations and dreams.

The government's focus on creating opportunities, providing training, and boosting development in border areas underscores a commitment to empowering the youth.

Specialized training for youth to serve as “first responders” in border and coastal areas reflects a comprehensive approach to harnessing their potential.

The evolving narrative under the leadership of Narendra Modi has not only transformed political perspectives but has also influenced key figures and bureaucratic circles. The unexpected endorsements from former critics, such as Shehla Rashid, and the return of Shah Faesal to the IAS fold, signify a broader shift in perceptions.

PM's emphasis on empowering India's youth aligns with a vision for a developed and dynamic nation. As the positive narrative takes root, the government's commitment to creating better avenues for education and employment, especially in border areas, positions the youth as the driving force behind India's future growth and success.

The Modi-led government has consistently demonstrated a commitment to shaping a promising future for the young minds of India. Shehla Rashid and Shah Faesal serve as prominent examples among hundreds of young individuals who have recognized and embraced the government's ideology and positive narrative.

The appeal lies in the administration's proactive approach, evident in radical decisions and policy measures that address the evolving needs and aspirations of the youth.

This recognition indicates a prevailing sentiment among young minds that the government's vision aligns with their aspirations, making it a compelling force for positive change.

In recent years, there has been a significant shift towards positivity. Even in remote Indian villages, there is a growing faith in the Narendra Modi and his enduring influence on the youth. The younger generation is embracing his narrative and strategies, recognizing the global significance of the Prime Minister at international events.

The transformation became particularly evident after the abrogation of Article 370 in 2019, leading to the division of J&K into two Union territories, including Ladakh. Prior to this, there was considerable opposition to the Modi-led government, especially concerning the ground sentiments regarding Article 370. However, post-2019, a notable change occurred as people began to trust the Prime Minister's decisions. Observing a decline in corruption and witnessing

widespread development in J&K, the public started to believe that a new era was dawning.

Presently, the youth, not only in India but also in Kashmir, express faith and trust in the government. Some in Kashmir even assert that the BJP has brought justice to the region, addressing the longstanding issue of corruption that had plagued Kashmir under previous administrations.

In the realm of politics, grand promises are often made, yet the actions to fulfill them are frequently confined to speeches. However, the government led by PM Modi stands apart, showcasing a commitment to turning rhetoric into reality.

Their ability to deliver on promises, even in challenging circumstances, serves as a compelling example for the public and young people. This demonstration of effective governance not only promotes widespread confidence but also encourages the populace, particularly the youth, to embrace Modi's ideology, narrative, and strategies.

Remarkably, even critics have discovered inspiration in Narendra Modi's ideology, underscoring the profound impact it has had. Winning over critics is a significant achievement,

and Modi's ability to achieve this is noteworthy. We anticipate that his legacy will endure indefinitely, reflecting the enduring influence of his ideas.

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PM Narendra Modi's Military Commitment



During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's tenure, India has experienced a transformative shift in its recognition and care for the Armed Forces and their families. The government's profound sensitivity and proactive measures for the welfare of martyrs stand as a testament to this commitment. In stark contrast to previous administrations, the current regime has spearheaded a series of initiatives and benefits designed to support the families of the nation's heroes.

A prominent testament to this commitment is the provision of ex-gratia payments ranging from Rs. 25 to 45 lakhs to the next of kin of martyred soldiers. The Army Central Welfare Fund further extends an amount of Rs. 8,00,000 complemented by ex-gratia amounts from

various state governments. This financial support, coupled with Liberalised Family Pension and regular service benefits, ensures a substantial safety net for the families of the martyrs.

Moreover, the government has taken significant steps towards educational support, providing financial aid and scholarships for dependent children of martyrs. The reservation of seats in Medical and Dental Colleges for the wards of defense personnel, particularly those whose family members were killed in action, is a noteworthy opportunity extended by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. With a total allocation of 42 MBBS seats and 3 BDS seats, this initiative aims to secure educational opportunities for the families of martyrs.

In addition to educational support, the government has extended employment reservations in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and public sector banks. SAFAL outlets have been established for widows and dependents of service personnel in the Delhi-NCR region, providing opportunities for their livelihood. The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has allocated an 8% quota for the allotment of LPG distributorships and petrol/diesel retail outlets for defense personnel, including widows and

dependents of Armed Forces members who lost their lives in service.

Recognition and support for the sacrifices of Armed Forces personnel extend further, encompassing rail travel concessions and identity cards for war widows, demonstrating a holistic approach to addressing the needs of these families.

The initiatives undertaken by the government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi not only reflect a deep sense of gratitude towards the Armed Forces but also serve as a shining example of a proactive, comprehensive approach to martyr welfare.

In a world where the sacrifices of our Armed Forces can sometimes fade into the background, these initiatives illuminate a path of hope and solidarity for the families of the nation's heroes. They distinctly affirm that India doesn't just vocalize support for its defenders but actively demonstrates it through tangible, significant actions.

In the governance under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, every soldier's life is regarded as precious and invaluable. The government has been unwavering in its commitment to implementing measures aimed at safeguarding

and preserving the lives of our brave soldiers. Through strategic decisions and investments in modernizing defense mechanisms, advanced training, and ensuring state-of-the-art equipment, the administration has strived to fortify the safety and well-being of our armed forces.

This dedicated approach underlines the acknowledgment that the safety and security of our soldiers remain at the core of the government's priorities, ensuring that their invaluable lives are protected and revered at every step.

The Narendra Modi's government has unequivocally stated its policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Taking a resolute stance against any form of terrorism, the administration has reiterated its commitment to safeguarding the nation's security, both within its borders and beyond. India's stand has been crystal clear—terrorism in any manifestation will be met with a firm response, even if it necessitates actions across borders.

This unwavering commitment signals a proactive and assertive approach in countering and neutralizing threats to national security, underscoring the government's readiness to take decisive steps, irrespective of geographical

boundaries, to protect its citizens and defend the nation's integrity.

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Supreme Court Validates PM Modi's Historic Decision on Article 370



Prime Minister Modi hailed the Supreme Court's unanimous verdict on the abrogation of Article 370 as "historic" and constitutionally aligned with Parliament's 2019 decision. The ruling, viewed as a significant endorsement for Modi and the BJP, reinforces the government's commitment to Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh's progress.

The judgment, emphasizing Article 370's temporary nature, validates the formation of Ladakh as a Union Territory. Modi, assuring commitment to the region's development, sees the verdict as a beacon of hope and a promise for a united and stronger India.

The post-abrogation scenario reflects restored rights, the decline of separatism, and amplified cultural vibrancy. The government, led by PM Modi, aims for lasting peace and comprehensive development in J&K and Ladakh, fostering unity and reinforcing the integral ties with Bharat. #NayaJammuKashmir symbolizes the region's renewed connection with the nation, echoing the commitment to holistic growth, economic incentives, educational infrastructure, and welfare benefits.

Jammu and Kashmir lost its special status in August 2019 under Article 370, a move initiated after the BJP's electoral success. The court's decision not only validated the abrogation but also supported the creation of the Union Territory of Ladakh. Chief Justice of India DY Chandrachud emphasized that Article 370 was a temporary provision, and the president had the authority to revoke it.

PM Modi, in a social media post, assured the people of Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh of the government's unwavering commitment to fulfilling their dreams. He stated that the verdict symbolized not just a legal judgment but a beacon of hope and a promise for a brighter future, reinforcing the collective resolve to build a stronger, more united India.

The post-abrogation scenario has witnessed the restoration of rights for the poor and deprived, marking the end of separatism and stone-pelting. The region now resonates with melodious music and cultural tourism, reflecting strengthened bonds of unity and reinforced integrity with Bharat. PM Modi's leadership aims to establish lasting peace and drive all-around development in J&K and Ladakh.

The government's efforts post-abrogation include boosting the local economy with incentives, developing state-of-the-art educational infrastructure, and empowering the poor with welfare benefits. The hashtag NayaJammuKashmir symbolizes the renewed connection of the region with the nation, signifying a commitment to holistic growth and prosperity.

All eyes were fixed on the apex court, awaiting its verdict on the constitutionality of the government's decision to abrogate Article 370 on 5th August 2019. The ruling marked a critical test for the Supreme Court, scrutinizing the legality of a decision that altered the status quo of Jammu and Kashmir. The unanimous validation of the abrogation by the Chief Justice of India DY Chandrachud and the bench, with a clear assertion on the temporary nature of Article 370, put to rest any lingering constitutional

uncertainties. This landmark decision not only affirmed the government's constitutional authority but also set the stage for a new era in the region's governance and integration.

The Supreme Court verdict on Article 370 holds particular significance for the BJP, coinciding with the anticipation of the inauguration of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya just a month away. This ruling is viewed as a profound ideological triumph and a moment of relief for the party. The historical context traces back to 1953, when Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, a key figure in the Jan Sangh, led an agitation against Article 370, denouncing it as a living symbol of separatism. Mukherjee's enduring legacy includes the slogan "ekvidhan, eknishan, ekpradhan" (one Constitution, one flag, and one Prime Minister).

Even after his death in detention in Jammu, the issues of Article 370, the construction of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya, and the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code remain integral to the BJP's core agenda.

Commending the government led by Prime Minister Modi, BJP President Jagat Prakash Nadda expressed the party's approval of the Honorable Supreme Court's decision on Article 370. Nadda highlighted the affirmation by the Constitutional Bench, stating that it upheld the

removal of Section 370 and 35A, acknowledging both the procedure and the intended purpose behind this significant constitutional change.

The Supreme Court's recent decision affirming the abolition of Article 370 marks a significant milestone in the transformation of Jammu and Kashmir. Emphasizing the positive outcomes post-abrogation, the judgment highlights the restoration of rights for the marginalized, the cessation of separatist tendencies, and a decline in incidents of stone-pelting. The region now resonates with the vibrancy of music and cultural tourism, fostering a renewed sense of unity. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visionary leadership has been instrumental in steering the region towards lasting peace and comprehensive development. The commitment to bolster the local economy, enhance educational infrastructure, and uplift the disadvantaged underscores the government's dedication to holistic progress.

The unanimous welcome of the Supreme Court's verdict echoes the broad approval of the decision to abolish Article 370. PM Modi's foresighted move on August 5, 2019, paved the way for a return to peace and normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir. The subsequent focus on growth and development has brought about a transformative shift in the lives of the residents,

particularly evident in the flourishing tourism and agriculture sectors, contributing to elevated income levels.

Today's Supreme Court ruling further cements the constitutionality of the decision to abrogate Article 370. The post-abrogation era has witnessed the restoration of rights for the underprivileged, marking the end of separatist challenges and violent confrontations. The region now thrives with musical melodies and cultural tourism, symbolizing a strengthened sense of unity and reaffirming Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh as integral parts of the nation.

The resonance of belief in the historic and constitutional correctness of Prime Minister Modi's decision on August 5 extends far beyond national borders, capturing the attention and approval of people both within the country and abroad. Today's Supreme Court verdict solidifies the perception that the actions taken on that momentous day were not only transformative but also aligned with constitutional principles. The widespread acknowledgment and support from individuals across diverse regions underscore the global recognition of the significance and legitimacy of the decisions made by the Modi government concerning Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh.

Narendra Modi's leadership stands as a paradigm for addressing longstanding issues deemed insurmountable by others. With a visionary approach, he tackled a pending matter persisting for 75 years, demonstrating a distinctive ability to navigate challenges. The resolution of this issue, previously considered elusive, attests to Modi's adeptness in adopting effective strategies. His methodical and determined approach has proven instrumental in achieving what seemed unattainable, reinforcing the perception that Modi is not merely a leader but an embodiment of innovative solutions to seemingly intractable problems.

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PM Modi's Approach to United and Flourishing Kashmir



The historic decision to abrogate Article 370 marked a defining moment in the history of Jammu and Kashmir under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This article aims to delve into the roots of this significant move, shedding light on Modi's profound understanding of the Kashmir issue and the intricate layers involved in its resolution.

Narendra Modi's approach to the Kashmir issue was grounded in both theoretical knowledge and firsthand experiences. In the mid-1980s, as an RSS worker, Modi brought attention to the discriminatory nature of land laws in the region, specifically addressing Articles 370 and 35A. This early recognition of the systemic issues laid the foundation for his future endeavors.

Transitioning to a BJP worker, Modi engaged directly with the challenges faced by the people during the turbulent late 1980s and early 1990s, gaining invaluable insights into the ground realities of the region. These formative years shaped Modi's perspective, leading him to realize that achieving true integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of the nation necessitated addressing and eliminating the discrimination perpetuated by Article 370.

The year 1992 proved to be a critical juncture in Modi's engagement with the Kashmir issue. Entrusted with organizing the Ekta Yatra, a 45-day-long journey that commenced from Kanyakumari and culminated in Srinagar, Modi faced open opposition from terrorists who resisted the hoisting of the tricolour on Kashmiri soil.

Despite a tragic terrorist attack near Phagwara that resulted in six deaths and 50 injuries, Modi's resolute determination to reach Srinagar and unfurl the national flag showcased his unwavering commitment to national unity. He declared unequivocally, "The tricolour flag will be proudly hoisted in Kashmir, an integral part of India." This defiance against terrorist threats during the Ekta Yatra demonstrated Modi's steadfast resolve and laid the groundwork for future decisions on the Kashmir issue.

In the same year, a pivotal decision was made during the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the BJP in Bhopal to send a 'study team' to the Kashmir Valley for an on-the-spot assessment of the prevailing situation. From September 19th to 22nd, 1992, Modi, then the BJP Gujarat General Secretary, accompanied Madan Lal Khurana and Chaman Lal Gupta on a 4-day intensive tour of the Kashmir Valley.

This comprehensive visit allowed Modi to meet with various officials, engage with the local populace, visit strongholds of extremists, and tour migrant camps to understand their concerns. The team also assessed the flood situation at that time. The visit served as a bedrock for understanding administrative issues in Kashmir, providing Modi with insights into the deep-seated problems of extremism and corruption intertwined with the government.

The report produced by the 'Kashmir Study Team' covered all aspects plaguing Kashmir at that time, including policy paralysis, lack of political will, extremists taking over civil administration appointments, unprecedented levels of corruption, lack of tax collection, and instances of extremism. This multifaceted understanding became crucial for Modi's future policymaking, setting the stage for the

comprehensive integration of Kashmir with the Union of India during his tenure as Prime Minister.

Throughout the 1990s, Modi continued to immerse himself in the local culture, spending a significant amount of time living among the people. His extensive travels across various districts in Kashmir, including Kupwara, Bandipora, Ganderbal, Baramulla, Budgam, Srinagar, and Shopian, allowed him to witness firsthand how prevailing militancy was affecting the youth.

In his words, Modi was “worried about heaven turning into hell for Kashmiris.” He recognized that militancy and terrorism in the region were fueled by Pakistan, engaging in an undeclared war against India through terrorist activities. Modi’s empathetic engagement with the local populace, especially the youth, laid the groundwork for his understanding of the complex dynamics at play in the region.

As the Kargil war erupted between India and Pakistan in 1999, Modi demonstrated swift action by landing in the Tiger Hills to meet the soldiers. He organized on-ground mobilization of BJP workers to support the soldiers during this critical time. Personally meeting brave soldiers at 18,000 feet and visiting the injured soldiers, Modi gained insights into the challenges faced during war. The interactions emphasized the importance of

political will and leadership in motivating soldiers to achieve victory despite daily battles and sacrifices.

This firsth and experience during the Kargil war solidified Modi's understanding of the psyche of soldiers, who were willing to go to great lengths to protect the nation, especially when political will was on their side. This understanding became instrumental in shaping Modi's approach toward national security and defense.

In 2000, during an event at Srinagar, Modi emphasized that Kashmiris needed work and jobs for the state to progress. Modi realized that Article 370 was not just a territorial problem; it was also impacting the lives of people living there, hindering promising careers and holding the region back. However, the state government at that time attributed the lack of development to a lack of autonomy.

In November 1996, the Farooq Abdullah-led state government established a State Autonomy Committee, chaired by Dr. Karan Singh and later by PWD Minister Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Shah, to recommend measures for restoring autonomy to J&K. The committee's report, adopted in 2000, proposed changes that could reverse J&K's integration with India.

Key recommendations included altering “temporary” in Article 370 to “special,” limiting the union government’s legislative powers to defense, external affairs, and communication, changing titles to “Sadar-i-Riyasat” and “Prime Minister,” removing the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Election Commission, and Comptroller and Auditor General, making Fundamental Rights and Articles 356 and 357 (President’s Rule) inapplicable to J&K, and withdrawing central services such as IAS & IPS.

As the General Secretary of BJP and party in charge for J&K, Modi led the party’s criticism of the report. He even organized protests in Srinagar against the orders, apart from vociferously protesting against it himself. This resolution was studied by the BJP and Modi in-depth, and its flaws were highlighted to the nation through media and interviews.

This early understanding of the legislative complexities of Article 370 showcased Modi’s foresight and comprehension of the potential implications of proposals aimed at restoring autonomy to J&K. Even before assuming any governmental position, Modi actively opposed measures that could jeopardize the region’s integration with India.

Even after Narendra Modi assumed the role as the head of state in Gujarat, he continued to visit the region and maintain direct relations with the people of J&K. On one occasion during an Inter-State Council meeting in Srinagar under the Vajpayee government, CM Narendra Modi attended as the CM of Gujarat.

In Srinagar, terrorists threw grenades, triggering an exchange of fire. Negative media coverage portrayed these events as undermining PM Vajpayee's peace efforts in J&K. CM Narendra Modi recognized the need to send a clear signal to militants that they wouldn't stall government efforts in J&K through fear.

In response, CM Modi's decision to walk to Shankaracharya Hill sent a powerful message, once again demonstrating his refusal to bow down to the intimidation of terror – a hallmark that would define his prime ministerial tenure. This act emphasized Modi's commitment to maintaining peace in the region and his resolve to not let the actions of terrorists dictate the course of governance.

On numerous occasions, Modi also engaged with the youth of J&K, hosting student delegations from the region. His interactions were characterized by a sensitive approach, earning

positive reactions from the local population. It was during these interactions that Modi understood the importance of addressing the problems in Kashmir with love and sensitivity. He recognized that the youth held the key to the region's progress and that empowering them could lead to sustainable development.

During his first-ever election rally in J&K for the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, Narendra Modi chose to highlight the discrimination faced by SC, ST, OBC, and women due to Article 370 and Article 35A. Specifically pointing out how Article 35A restricted women in the state from owning or inheriting property, Modi signaled his intent to address these issues if elected to power. This speech reflected not only his commitment to equality and justice but also his keen understanding of the specific challenges posed by the existing legal framework in J&K.

The removal of Article 370 had long been part of the BJP's manifesto, and Modi fulfilled this promise at the beginning of his second Prime Ministerial term, after laying the groundwork for it in his first term. The comprehensive integration of Jammu and Kashmir into the Union of India was not just a political decision; it was the culmination of years of understanding, experiences, and a

commitment to address the multifaceted challenges faced by the region.

Narendra Modi's journey in unraveling the complexities of the Kashmir issue reflects a nuanced and multifaceted approach. From his early years as an RSS worker highlighting discriminatory land laws to organizing the Ekta Yatra in the face of terrorism, and from leading a 'Kashmir Study Team' to actively opposing measures threatening autonomy, Modi's understanding of the Kashmir issue evolved over the years.

His empathetic engagement with the people, especially during challenging times like the Kargil war, showcased a leader who understood the psyche of the region. Modi's direct interactions, protests against proposed changes, and efforts to address discrimination demonstrated a commitment to the well-being of J&K's residents.

Modi's decisive action in removing Article 370 marked a historic step toward the comprehensive integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India. This move was not only rooted in political will but also in a deep understanding of the region's complexities gained through decades of experience,

interactions, and a commitment to national unity and development.

The abrogation of Article 370 marked a significant turning point, unleashing a series of transformative initiatives aimed at fostering development, inclusivity, and prosperity in the Kashmir Valley.

Since August 5, 2019, the government has embarked on an ambitious journey to enhance infrastructure in the Kashmir Valley. Projects related to road construction, connectivity, and the development of educational and healthcare facilities have gained momentum. These initiatives aim to improve the overall quality of life for residents and foster economic growth.

The government has taken measures to boost economic activities in the region. Schemes promoting entrepreneurship, investment, and industrial development have been introduced to create employment opportunities. These initiatives seek to empower the local population economically and contribute to the region's overall prosperity.

The government's commitment to development, security, and inclusive governance has instilled a sense of hope and optimism among the residents. The journey towards

comprehensive progress is ongoing, with a collective aspiration for a brighter and more prosperous future for the people of Kashmir.

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Building Bridges: PM Narendra Modi's Holistic Approach to Muslims Welfare



Narendra Modi's tenure as Prime Minister of Bharat has witnessed a robust engagement with the Islamic world, resulting in strengthened international relations and significant diplomatic achievements. This analysis focuses on Modi's efforts, both at home and abroad, with a particular emphasis on his dedication to advancing the interests of the Muslim community.

Narendra Modi's foreign policy approach has been instrumental in enhancing India's geopolitical standing, particularly through diplomatic initiatives in South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Notably, his engagements with Iran, exemplified by the Chabahar Port and the International North-South Transport Corridor,

have bolstered connectivity and secured strategic access to Afghanistan.

In the Middle East, Modi has actively pursued economic partnerships with Muslim-majority nations, acknowledging the importance of the region in India's oil imports. His efforts have resulted in landmark agreements, such as the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the United Arab Emirates, fostering bilateral trade and collaboration in non-traditional sectors.

The success of Modi's diplomatic outreach is underscored by the recognition he has received from various Muslim-majority countries. Awards such as the 'Order of Zayed' from the UAE, the King Hamad Order of the Renaissance from Bahrain, and the Order of Nishan-e-Zulfikar from the Maldives highlight the positive impact of Modi's leadership on India's relations with the Muslim world.

Leaders from the Muslim World League, including Secretary-General Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulkarim Al-Issa, have commended Modi's inclusive perspective towards growth. These acknowledgments underscore the shared commitment to combating extremism and fostering understanding among diverse faiths and cultures.

While Modi's foreign policy successes are evident, there exists a complex interplay of real politics and ideology domestically, leading to perceived contradictions. However, this analysis emphasizes the undeniable positive impact of Modi's diplomatic achievements on India's global standing.

Narendra Modi's diplomatic triumphs have not only strengthened India's foreign relations but have also earned him accolades from Muslim-majority nations. His commitment to economic partnerships, security cooperation, and diplomatic relationship-building has yielded remarkable results. Modi's recognition through prestigious awards underscores his success as a global diplomat, contributing to peace, prosperity, and understanding in our diverse world.

In addition to his successful foreign policy engagements, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has undertaken various initiatives to benefit the Muslim community within India, highlighting the country's commitment to secularism and inclusive development. As the leader of a diverse and pluralistic nation, Modi's government has implemented policies aimed at uplifting all sections of society, irrespective of religious affiliations. Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Jan

VikasKaryakram (PMJVK) reflect the government's dedication to addressing the socio-economic needs of minority communities, ensuring their holistic development.

The push for skill development and education through programs like Skill India and the emphasis on inclusive growth underscore Modi's vision for a united and harmonious India, where every citizen, regardless of their background, can thrive and contribute to the nation's progress. This commitment to internal inclusivity complements his successful diplomacy on the global stage, presenting a comprehensive approach to fostering unity and development at home and abroad.

The party consistently acknowledges the need to build trust and confidence among the Muslim community, recognizing the impact of historical narratives on perceptions over the past seven decades. Despite the challenges, there is optimism within the party, particularly with the evolving mindset of the new generation and the increasing influence of women in shaping their own opinions. This positive development indicates a shift towards a more nuanced and merit-based evaluation of the BJP, allowing individuals to assess the party on its policies, actions, and performance.

The party's commitment to reaching out to every section of society, including Muslims, and fostering a climate of openness and dialogue demonstrates a proactive approach to bridge gaps and dispel misconceptions. As the younger generation and women engage in a more informed evaluation, it opens avenues for constructive conversations and a shared vision of inclusive development for all citizens.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, emphasizing the enhanced security for Muslim women following the government's ban on instant triple talaq, has urged BJP leaders to connect with them during the upcoming Raksha Bandhan festival. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, passed in 2019, criminalized the practice of instant triple talaq, underlining Modi's commitment to empowering Muslim women. In one of the 'Mann ki Baat' address, he celebrated the significant shift wherein over 4,000 Muslim women would undertake Haj without a 'mehram' this year, citing it as a substantial transformation facilitated by his government's progressive changes in the Haj policy over the years.

In addition to his endeavors in Gujarat, PM Modi has forged a meaningful connection with the Dargah Ajmer Sharif. The construction of 188 toilets has notably benefited devotees,

particularly women, while extensive beautification efforts, including the creation of the "Silver Katahra" at Astana Sharif, a new fountain, and the renovation of the Nizam Gate and Akbari Masjid, have enhanced the spiritual site. Cleaning machines now dot the "jhalra" at the iconic palace, and a substantial water tank with a capacity of three lakh litres has been erected.

Furthermore, for the past six years, PM Modi has consistently offered a "chadar" at the dargah of the Sufi saint Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer Sharif, underscoring his deep respect and reverence for all deities and Sufi saints.

In examining Modi's foreign policy, a noteworthy aspect is the commendable relations established with the Muslim world. Countries such as Bahrain, the UAE, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan have bestowed their highest honors upon him. The personal friendships forged with the crown princes of the UAE and Saudi Arabia underscore the strength of diplomatic ties. Memorable moments include PM Modi's special visit to the grand mosque in the UAE and his respectful homage paid at Bahadur Shah Zafar's mazar. Present-day Muslims, particularly the younger generation, express discontent with

traditional vote-bank politics that often failed to deliver tangible benefits.

The community seeks prosperity and opportunities, signaling a shift away from outdated political practices. In this evolving India, driven by aspirations and inclusivity, Modi has initiated positive changes. The collective responsibility lies in supporting and nurturing the progress of this great nation that has bestowed us with abundant opportunities.

PM Modi, during a meeting with a delegation of prominent Muslims, expressed optimism that the Indian Muslim community would benefit from the government's welfare schemes. The delegation, including notable figures like Shia cleric Maulana Kalbe Jawwad, international Islamic affairs expert Kamar Agha, and Shahid Siddiqui, conveyed congratulations on the Prime Minister's successful visit to Saudi Arabia. The delegation highlighted the positive reception of Modi's development agenda in West Asia, Central Asia, and North Africa, particularly among the youth who seek strong relations with India.

Commending Modi's commitment to development and his successful implementation record, the members of the delegation praised his focus on education, with a special emphasis

on girl child education. In response, PM Modi expressed gratitude for the delegation's support and reiterated his dedication to fostering development, particularly in the realm of education.

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PM Modi's Impact: From Bold Policies to Bright Future



Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership over the past nine years has been marked by transformative policies, bold decisions, and commendable achievements that have significantly shaped India's progress on both the domestic and international fronts. From economic reforms to diplomatic initiatives, his tenure has been characterized by a positive impact on the nation's development.

One of the defining moments of his leadership was the demonetization drive in 2016. The decision to scrap high-value currency notes was a bold move aimed at bringing unaccounted wealth into the formal economy. Despite facing some challenges, he emphasized

that this was part of a long-term structural transformation to boost the economy. The move had a profound impact, broadening the formal economy and encouraging digital transactions.

In the realm of taxation, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) introduced during his tenure stands as India's most significant tax reform in 70 years. This unified tax system replaced numerous federal and state levies, simplifying the tax structure and bringing millions of businesses into the tax net. While implementation faced challenges, the GST aimed to streamline taxation, enhance compliance, and bolster government revenues, fostering a more transparent and efficient tax system.

A historic and noteworthy decision during his tenure was the revocation of Article 370 in 2019, stripping Jammu and Kashmir of its special status and bifurcating it into two union territories. This move aimed to integrate the region more closely with the rest of India, lifting restrictions on property purchases and challenging the reserved status of government jobs and college places for state residents. It was a significant step toward fostering development and inclusivity in the region.

The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), another policy initiative, grants Indian citizenship to persecuted non-Muslim minorities from neighboring countries. While it triggered

discussions, supporters argue it provides refuge to those facing persecution. The passage of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act criminalized instant triple talaq, empowering Muslim women and curbing the practice of divorcing wives abruptly. The Prime Minister's emphasis on social reforms aligns with his vision for an inclusive and progressive society.

Economically, his focus on self-reliance and the 'Vocal for Local' initiative is evident. The attempt to reach a \$5 trillion economy by 2025 faced challenges, but the emphasis on domestic production and innovation reflects a commitment to economic growth. The 'PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan' showcases efforts to enhance logistical performance and boost exports, contributing to job creation and infrastructure enhancement.

The construction of the Ram temple in Ayodhya, following a Supreme Court ruling, symbolizes the fulfillment of a longstanding promise by the BJP. This move is deeply intertwined with the party's ideological roots and has garnered both support and positive discussions.

In the realm of sustainable development, programs like 'Satat Bharat – Sanatan Bharat' demonstrate a commitment to clean energy, disaster-resilient infrastructure, and eco-restoration. Similarly, the 'Garib Kalyan Rojgar

Abhiyaan' aims to boost rural employment and infrastructure, contributing to the well-being of communities.

Prime Minister Modi's initiatives extend to global recognition, with awards such as the 'Order of the Nile' from Egypt being a testament to India's diplomatic achievements during his tenure. Modi's 13 international awards highlight his standing on the global stage, showcasing India's increasing influence and positive contributions to international affairs.

In the United States, he was honored with the Legion of Merit, a testament to his outstanding services. Other honors from countries like Bhutan, Bahrain, Russia, the UAE, and Palestine highlight Modi's diplomatic achievements. Additionally, prestigious awards from organizations such as CERA, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the UN for environmental leadership and contributions to world peace showcase the diverse dimensions of Modi's global recognition. These accolades collectively underscore the Prime Minister's impactful leadership and India's prominent role in international affairs.

In the realm of political empowerment, the recent passage of the Women's Reservation Bill 2023 is a landmark achievement. Officially known as the 128th Constitutional Amendment Bill or Nari Shakti VandanAdhiniyam, this legislation reserves one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha, State

legislative assemblies, and the Delhi assembly for women. Notably, the reservation also extends to seats earmarked for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures. The Modi government's commitment to gender equality and empowerment has garnered praise globally, with many acknowledging this move as a significant step toward fostering greater political representation for women across India.

The passage of this bill reflects the government's dedication to fostering inclusivity and ensuring that women have a more prominent role in shaping the legislative landscape of the country.

His adept diplomacy has marked a notable positive shift in India's relations with the Islamic world. For the first time, India has successfully cultivated positive diplomatic relations with Islamic nations, transcending historical and geopolitical complexities. His emphasis on economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, and diplomatic engagements has contributed to a more harmonious and collaborative relationship with several Islamic countries. The establishment of mutually beneficial partnerships in trade, technology, and counter-terrorism initiatives has played a crucial role in strengthening these newfound connections. Modi's diplomatic overtures underscore a commitment to

promoting global harmony and cooperation, reflecting a pragmatic approach in building bridges with the Islamic world during his government.

In Prime Minister Narendra Modi's nine-year tenure, India has undergone a transformative journey marked by bold policies and remarkable achievements. The demonetization move in 2016 aimed at long-term structural transformation, broadening the formal economy. The introduction of GST in 2017 streamlined taxation, fostering transparency. Revoking Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir emphasized development and inclusivity.

Economically, India's rise to the fifth-largest global economy in FY22 showcases sustained growth. Globally, his adept diplomacy has garnered prestigious awards, and India's active participation in the G20 summit reflects its increasing influence on the world stage. Domestically, initiatives like 'Satat Bharat – Sanatan Bharat,' the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, and the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan underscore a commitment to holistic development, job creation, and infrastructure enhancement. In healthcare, the focus on Ayush traditional medicines and the establishment of the Global Centre for Traditional Medicine position India as a key player in this sector.

His leadership has been widely acknowledged on the global stage, with numerous awards and honors conferred upon him. These recognitions highlight his diplomatic achievements and India's growing influence in international affairs.

His leadership has been marked by a mix of bold policy decisions, economic reforms, and a vision for a self-reliant, inclusive, and globally recognized India. The achievements of his tenure are diverse, encompassing economic growth, diplomatic recognition, social reforms, and initiatives for sustainable development. While India continues on its trajectory of progress, the impact of his leadership will undoubtedly be a crucial chapter in the nation's history.

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BAPS Temple Narendra Modi's Peace Bridge



The pursuit of peace remains an elusive dream in the entire world as the nations are fraught with religious intolerance and sectarian violence. A glimmer of hope shines forth from the sands of the United Arab Emirates as Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi prepares to inaugurate the BAPS Hindu Mandir at Abu Dhabi. The establishment of the BAPS Hindu Mandir in a predominantly Muslim country like the United Arab Emirates represents a bold step towards promoting religious harmony. It is a remarkable achievement that demonstrates the success of the peace process and religious harmony between India and the UAE. It is also a significant achievement for global peace, as it shows that

different faiths can live in harmony and respect with each other, and that they can collaborate for the benefit of humankind and nature.

This development sends a strong message to entire world that global harmony can be achieved through interfaith dialogue and cooperation and the true peace can only flourish when we embrace diversity of religions and respect the beliefs of others.

By providing a sacred space for Hindus to practice their faith in a Muslim-majority nation, the temple not only promotes religious freedom but also paves the way for interfaith dialogue and cooperation.

At a time when divisions based on faith threaten to tear societies apart, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's emerges as a hope who promotes peace through the pursuit of religious harmony abroad and in a country like India, which is a country of diverse religions that span across Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and more. It is a land where mosques, temples, churches, gurdwaras, and synagogues stand side by side. In this diversity of faiths, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, Christians, and Hindus coexist peacefully, their beliefs and practices interwoven into the fabric of daily life. The Prime Minister of this country has been a champion of religious harmony and

tolerance, and has taken several initiatives to promote interfaith dialogue and cooperation, both within India and abroad. He has also hosted and attended several interfaith events, such as the Global Conference on Human Fraternity in Abu Dhabi, where he met Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar, and the World Sufi Forum in New Delhi, where he praised the message of love and tolerance of Sufism. He has said that “peace, unity and harmony are at the core of various philosophies in the country” and that “equal respect for all religions must be in the DNA of every Indian”. Modi has also been praised by many religious leaders, such as the Dalai Lama, who called his nation India as a model for religious harmony, and the Chief Imam of All India Imam Organization, who said that “we support the governance of our Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and that together we strive to take our country to the goal of ‘Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat’”. His efforts to promote peace and harmony among religions have been recognized and appreciated by the international community, and have contributed to the image of India as a diverse and tolerant nations.

So, it is imperative for nations to recognize and respect the diversity of religious beliefs within their borders and across the globe. Tolerance

towards other religions is not only a fundamental human right but also a cornerstone of peaceful coexistence and societal harmony. Embracing religious diversity fosters an environment where individuals are free to practice their faith without fear of discrimination or persecution. Moreover, promoting tolerance towards other religions strengthens social cohesion, fosters interfaith dialogue, and contributes to the overall well-being of societies. By upholding the principles of tolerance and respect for religious diversity, nations can cultivate a culture of inclusivity and understanding, paving the way for a more peaceful and prosperous future for all.

The inauguration of the BAPS Hindu temple is a historic and landmark event which showcases the strong and growing ties between India and the UAE, two countries that share a long-standing friendship and a strategic partnership. The UAE is home to over 3.5 million Indians, who form the largest expatriate community in the country and contribute to its development and prosperity. The UAE has also been a key partner for India in various fields, such as trade, investment, energy, security, and counter-terrorism. The bilateral trade between the two countries was about US\$ 85 billion in 2022-23, which makes the UAE India's third-largest trading partner. The UAE is also among the top four investors in India, with a

cumulative FDI of US\$ 16.8 billion from April 2000 to September 2023.

The BAPS temple project is a shining example of the mutual respect and appreciation that the two countries have for each other's culture and values. The temple, which is inspired by Pramukh Swami Maharaj and blessed by Mahant Swami Maharaj, the spiritual leaders of BAPS, will be hand-carved by artisans in India and assembled in the UAE.

Prime Minister Modi's support for the Indian diaspora abroad has paved the way for projects like the BAPS Hindu Temple. With over 3.5 million Indians residing in the UAE, their contributions to the country's development and prosperity have earned them respect and recognition. Modi's advocacy for the rights and welfare of the Indian community abroad has bolstered their standing and facilitated partnerships with local authorities for projects of cultural significance.

However, the world seeks to bring an end to conflicts and foster lasting peace, it must look to India's example of religious harmony and the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. His commitment to promoting religious tolerance and understanding has been evident throughout his tenure, as he has consistently emphasized the importance of unity in diversity and respect for all religions. By championing interfaith dialogue and

cooperation, Narendra Modi has sought to bridge divides and build a society where individuals can live and worship freely, regardless of their religious beliefs. As the world grapples with religious conflicts and sectarian violence, India's model of religious harmony offers a roadmap towards building a more peaceful and inclusive global community.

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Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 73rd birthday: A Celebration of Leadership



As world celebrates Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 73rd birthday, it's not just a moment to honor another year in the life of an extraordinary leader but also an opportunity to recognize his significant contributions to international diplomacy and his numerous civilian awards, which underscore his global impact.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has once again reaffirmed his global popularity, surpassing both US President Joe Biden and UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak in the rankings. These rankings were unveiled by Morning Consult, a renowned global decision intelligence firm known for tracking major decisions made by leaders worldwide.

According to Morning Consult's data, Prime Minister Modi claimed the top spot with an impressive approval rating of 76 percent, firmly securing his place as a globally admired leader. Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador secured the second position in this esteemed ranking.

Prime Minister Modi has established himself as a global diplomat par excellence. His adept handling of international relations and unwavering commitment to strengthening India's position in global affairs have garnered international recognition.

Prime Minister Modi has established himself as a global diplomat par excellence, garnering international recognition through notable awards and honors. Papua New Guinea awarded him the Companion of the Order of Logohu for championing unity among Pacific Island countries. Fiji honored him with the Companion of the Order of Fiji for outstanding global leadership. The Republic of Palau conferred the Ebakl Award, symbolizing his influence in the Pacific region.

Bhutan bestowed the Order of the DrukGyalpo, reflecting strong bilateral ties. The US Government recognized him with the Legion of

Merit. Bahrain awarded the King Hamad Order of the Renaissance, strengthening Gulf ties. The Maldives honored him with the Order of the Distinguished Rule of Nishanlzzuddin. Russia granted the Order of St. Andrew, and the UAE awarded the Order of Zayed. Palestine recognized him with the Grand Collar of the State of Palestine Award, and Afghanistan honored him with the State Order of Ghazi Amir Amanullah Khan. Saudi Arabia conferred the Order of Abdulaziz Al Saud.

Also, organizations recognized his leadership, including the Global Energy and Environment Leadership Award, Global Goalkeeper' Award, Champions of The Earth Award, and the Seoul Peace Prize, highlighting his global impact.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's global stature and leadership have earned him widespread praise from influential figures across the world. From tech magnate Elon Musk to renowned investor Ray Dalio and notable US senators, accolades for PM Modi have poured in. Musk commended his social media influence and expressed Tesla's interest in investing in India, highlighting India's promise.

Ray Dalio praised his efforts to improve India's business environment and confidently stated that his time aligns with India's ascent on the global stage. US senators like Mark Warner and Vice-

President Kamala Harris have also lauded his leadership. President Joe Biden emphasized India's importance in the Indo-Pacific region during the Quad meeting and playfully suggested taking Modi's autograph. Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese faced overwhelming demand for an event featuring Modi, reflecting the PM's popularity.

These praises underscore the impact of Modi's radio show, "Mann Ki Baat," in connecting with the nation. His empathetic approach and understanding of grassroots realities have solidified his position as a leader who drives change both domestically and internationally, leveraging digital platforms to effectively communicate government initiatives.

His global leadership was exceptionally evident during the COVID-19 pandemic. India, under his guidance, played a vital role in aiding other nations during these challenging times. The "Vaccine Maitri" initiative, launched in January 2021, aimed to provide COVID-19 vaccines to neighboring and partner countries.

Through Vaccine Maitri, India supplied millions of vaccine doses to countries in South Asia, Africa, Latin America, and beyond, extending a helping hand to those in need. This initiative exemplified India's commitment to global health and solidarity during a time of crisis.

The first G20 Summit hosted by India was a watershed moment for the Indian government and Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It marked a significant milestone, projecting both as world leaders capable of shaping the global discourse. Notably, the summit achieved consensus resolutions, even amidst differences over the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Also, the inclusion of the African Union in the grouping expanded its scope and influence.

Today, Prime Minister Modi celebrates his 73rd birthday, his leadership and contributions on the international stage serve as a testament to India's growing prominence and its role as a global leader. His dynamic diplomacy and numerous international awards reflect not only his personal achievements but also India's journey toward a brighter future on the global stage.

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The Dynamic Rise of Saudi-India Relations



The recent state visit of Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman to India holds profound implications for the strategic dynamics of the region and the economies of both nations. This visit, occurring shortly after the G20 leaders' summit in New Delhi, signifies a turning point in their relationship, sparking discussions among analysts about the trajectory of their collaboration.

Crown Prince, heading the Saudi delegation to the G20 summit, embarked on a state visit at the invitation of India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This move is seen as a significant boost to trade and diplomatic ties between the two countries. During a ceremonial reception in New

Delhi, the Saudi Crown Prince expressed the deep-rooted nature of their relationship, stating, "The relationship between us is in our DNA in Saudi Arabia. India is our friend. They helped us build Saudi Arabia over the past 70 years."

This sentiment emphasizes the historical ties between the two nations, acknowledging India's role in the development of Saudi Arabia. The Crown Prince underlined the importance of maintaining and improving this relationship, highlighting the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in this endeavor.

The visit witnessed the signing of several joint agreements covering various sectors such as energy, petrochemicals, renewable energy, agriculture, and industry, along with social and cultural collaborations. Analysts view this extensive engagement as indicative of the direction of strategic thinking between the governments of Saudi Arabia and India. Mohammed Soliman, Director of the Strategic Technologies and Cyber Security Program at the Middle East Institute, noted, "Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's visit to India following New Delhi's successful hosting of the G20 holds significant implications."

The visit was strategically timed and symbolized a desire to strengthen bilateral

relations, possibly through trade agreements, investments, and diplomatic cooperation. Discussions were expected to encompass economic ties, energy security, regional diplomacy, and multilateral engagement. The leaders' meeting of the Strategic Partnership Council of India and Saudi Arabia added further significance to the visit, with Prime Minister Modi describing Saudi Arabia as India's most important strategic partner.

The development of a strategic partnership between Saudi Arabia and India holds far-reaching ramifications for the wider West Asian region, potentially expanding common interests beyond trade into areas like defense cooperation. Prime Minister Modi's statement regarding the importance of the India-Saudi relationship for regional stability alludes to the ongoing geopolitical and economic convergence between the Middle East and South Asia, forming what is often referred to as West Asia.

In a complex geopolitical landscape, India and Saudi Arabia, both influential economies in the region with global and regional impacts, hold considerable sway over the trajectory of regional stability. Their cooperation becomes increasingly important, encompassing areas such as

intelligence-sharing, diplomatic mediation in regional conflicts, economic growth, and the assurance of a secure and reliable energy supply within West Asia.

One major strategic development to come out of the G20 leaders' summit was the unveiling of ambitious plans to create a modern-day "spice road," with potentially wide-ranging geopolitical implications. India and Saudi Arabia, along with the US, the EU, the UAE, and others, launched the initiative to link railways, ports, electricity, data networks, and hydrogen pipelines. This corridor aims not only to connect the two countries but to promote economic cooperation and digital connectivity between Asia, West Asia, and Europe.

Prime Minister Modi emphasized the significance of this corridor, stating that it would play a pivotal role in advancing economic integration and promoting infrastructure development. The initiative aligns with the broader vision of strengthening the relationship and strategic resilience among Mediterranean states, the Gulf region, and India, forming a crucial geopolitical bridge between Europe and the Indo-Pacific.

Analysts also point to the immense opportunities for Indian businesses created by Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 economic diversification and social reform agenda, particularly in the tech sector. As Saudi Arabia aims to transition its economy away from oil, India's expertise in the services and IT sector can contribute significantly to developing a localized Saudi economy. The potential for mutual collaboration in infrastructure development, with Saudi Arabia having the capital to invest, aligns with India's current focus on funding for infrastructure as a key driver of economic growth.

Muddassir Quamar, Associate Professor at the Centre for West Asia Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, sees the strengthening of trade ties as part of a shared acknowledgment of common strategic aims in the region. Both India and Saudi Arabia, as leading global economies experiencing rapid growth, recognize the importance of economic reforms and prosperity for their people. Saudi Arabia's initiatives in fighting climate change, reforestation, green energy, and water conservation are viewed as significant for regional stability.

Furthermore, the growing ties between Saudi Arabia and India reflect a broader shift toward a multipolar world, where emerging economies

play a greater role in determining their relationships and the power dynamics within their respective neighborhoods. As India becomes the world's most populous country and potentially the fourth-largest economy, Saudi Arabia and the wider Gulf region adjust their policy focus accordingly.

Prime Minister Modi's description of Saudi Arabia as India's most important strategic partner highlights the depth of their relationship. The collaborative initiatives and agreements signed during the state visit underscore a commitment to building a comprehensive and mutually beneficial partnership. This collaboration not only addresses economic aspects but also has broader implications for regional stability, diplomatic cooperation, and the development of critical infrastructure.

The state visit of Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman to India represents a milestone in the ongoing relationship between the two nations. The depth of historical ties, coupled with strategic economic collaborations and initiatives like the "spice road," positions India and Saudi Arabia as key players in shaping the geopolitical landscape of the region. As they navigate the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century, the strengthening partnership

between these influential economies holds the promise of fostering stability, prosperity, and mutual growth.

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The Statesman: PM Narendra Modi



Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership over the past nine years has been marked by transformative policies, bold decisions, and commendable achievements that have significantly shaped India's progress on both the domestic and international fronts. From economic reforms to diplomatic initiatives, his tenure has been characterized by a positive impact on the nation's development.

One of the defining moments of his leadership was the demonetization drive in 2016. The decision to scrap high-value currency notes was a bold move aimed at bringing unaccounted wealth into the formal economy. Despite facing some challenges, he emphasized

that this was part of a long-term structural transformation to boost the economy. The move had a profound impact, broadening the formal economy and encouraging digital transactions.

In the realm of taxation, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) introduced during his tenure stands as India's most significant tax reform in 70 years. This unified tax system replaced numerous federal and state levies, simplifying the tax structure and bringing millions of businesses into the tax net. While implementation faced challenges, the GST aimed to streamline taxation, enhance compliance, and bolster government revenues, fostering a more transparent and efficient tax system.

A historic and noteworthy decision during his tenure was the revocation of Article 370 in 2019, stripping Jammu and Kashmir of its special status and bifurcating it into two union territories. This move aimed to integrate the region more closely with the rest of India, lifting restrictions on property purchases and challenging the reserved status of government jobs and college places for state residents. It was a significant step toward fostering development and inclusivity in the region.

The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), another policy initiative, grants Indian citizenship

to persecuted non-Muslim minorities from neighboring countries. While it triggered discussions, supporters argue it provides refuge to those facing persecution. The passage of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act criminalized instant triple talaq, empowering Muslim women and curbing the practice of divorcing wives abruptly. The Prime Minister's emphasis on social reforms aligns with his vision for an inclusive and progressive society.

Economically, his focus on self-reliance and the 'Vocal for Local' initiative is evident. The attempt to reach a \$5 trillion economy by 2025 faced challenges, but the emphasis on domestic production and innovation reflects a commitment to economic growth. The 'PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan' showcases efforts to enhance logistical performance and boost exports, contributing to job creation and infrastructure enhancement.

The construction of the Ram temple in Ayodhya, following a Supreme Court ruling, symbolizes the fulfillment of a longstanding promise by the BJP. This move is deeply intertwined with the party's ideological roots and has garnered both support and positive discussions.

In the realm of sustainable development, programs like 'Satat Bharat – Sanatan Bharat'

demonstrate a commitment to clean energy, disaster-resilient infrastructure, and eco-restoration. Similarly, the 'Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan' aims to boost rural employment and infrastructure, contributing to the well-being of communities.

Prime Minister Modi's initiatives extend to global recognition, with awards such as the 'Order of the Nile' from Egypt being a testament to India's diplomatic achievements during his tenure. Modi's 13 international awards highlight his standing on the global stage, showcasing India's increasing influence and positive contributions to international affairs.

In the United States, he was honored with the Legion of Merit, a testament to his outstanding services. Other honors from countries like Bhutan, Bahrain, Russia, the UAE, and Palestine highlight Modi's diplomatic achievements. Additionally, prestigious awards from organizations such as CERA, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the UN for environmental leadership and contributions to world peace showcase the diverse dimensions of Modi's global recognition. These accolades collectively underscore the Prime Minister's impactful leadership and India's prominent role in international affairs.

In the realm of political empowerment, the recent passage of the Women's Reservation Bill

2023 is a landmark achievement. Officially known as the 128th Constitutional Amendment Bill or Nari Shakti VandanAdhiniyam, this legislation reserves one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha, State legislative assemblies, and the Delhi assembly for women. Notably, the reservation also extends to seats earmarked for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures. The Modi government's commitment to gender equality and empowerment has garnered praise globally, with many acknowledging this move as a significant step toward fostering greater political representation for women across India.

The passage of this bill reflects the government's dedication to fostering inclusivity and ensuring that women have a more prominent role in shaping the legislative landscape of the country.

His adept diplomacy has marked a notable positive shift in India's relations with the Islamic world. For the first time, India has successfully cultivated positive diplomatic relations with Islamic nations, transcending historical and geopolitical complexities. His emphasis on economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, and diplomatic engagements has contributed to a more harmonious and collaborative relationship with several Islamic countries. The establishment of mutually beneficial partnerships in trade,

technology, and counter-terrorism initiatives has played a crucial role in strengthening these newfound connections. Modi's diplomatic overtures underscore a commitment to promoting global harmony and cooperation, reflecting a pragmatic approach in building bridges with the Islamic world during his government.

In Prime Minister Narendra Modi's nine-year tenure, India has undergone a transformative journey marked by bold policies and remarkable achievements. The demonetization move in 2016 aimed at long-term structural transformation, broadening the formal economy. The introduction of GST in 2017 streamlined taxation, fostering transparency. Revoking Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir emphasized development and inclusivity.

Economically, India's rise to the fifth-largest global economy in FY22 showcases sustained growth. Globally, his adept diplomacy has garnered prestigious awards, and India's active participation in the G20 summit reflects its increasing influence on the world stage. Domestically, initiatives like 'Satat Bharat – Sanatan Bharat,' the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, and the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan underscore a commitment to holistic development, job creation, and infrastructure enhancement. In healthcare, the focus on Ayush

traditional medicines and the establishment of the Global Centre for Traditional Medicine position India as a key player in this sector.

His leadership has been widely acknowledged on the global stage, with numerous awards and honors conferred upon him. These recognitions highlight his diplomatic achievements and India's growing influence in international affairs.

His leadership has been marked by a mix of bold policy decisions, economic reforms, and a vision for a self-reliant, inclusive, and globally recognized India. The achievements of his tenure are diverse, encompassing economic growth, diplomatic recognition, social reforms, and initiatives for sustainable development. While India continues on its trajectory of progress, the impact of his leadership will undoubtedly be a crucial chapter in the nation's history.

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Mobilizing India: Mahatma Gandhi and PM Narendra Modi's Legacy



Gandhi Jayanti, a day that reverberates throughout India and resonates around the world, marks the birth anniversary of the iconic activist-lawyer, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Commonly known as 'Father of the Nation' and 'Mahatma Gandhi' or 'Bapu Ji,' he was born on October 2, 1869. His birthday is annually being celebrated in India, dedicated to commemorating his indomitable spirit and profound ideologies. It's not just a national observance; it has also received global recognition. In 2007, the United Nations declared October 2 as the 'International Day of Non-

Violence' during a General Assembly session on June 15.

Mahatma Gandhi's legacy looms large in India's history, leaving an enduring impact on the nation's path to freedom. His unwavering commitment to nonviolent resistance galvanized a diverse population, leading to the successful struggle against British colonial rule. The Salt March, a symbol of civil disobedience, exemplified his ability to mobilize ordinary citizens against unjust laws, igniting a nationwide movement for independence.

In a different era and with distinct approaches, PM Narendra Modi, another towering figure in Indian politics, also stirred the masses. His magnetic charisma and adept use of technology brought millions together under the banner of a modern India. Grand rallies, characterized by his persuasive eloquence and unwavering conviction, awakened patriotic fervor. Initiatives like Swachh Bharat not only demonstrated his dedication to national progress but also encouraged public participation, motivating citizens to actively shape the country's destiny.

Despite differences in ideology and time periods, both Mahatma Gandhi and PM Modi

are instrumental in uniting and mobilizing the Indian populace for noble causes.

Today, as India navigates complex global economic and geopolitical challenges, there is a strategic effort to develop a self-reliant domestic market infrastructure. This is seen as crucial for India's international positioning. The Swadeshi movement, which advocates for indigenous "Made In India" products and cultural practices like yoga, can be traced back to the ideological foundation laid by Mahatma Gandhi. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's policies have echoes of this movement.

Gandhi's Swadeshi movement was rooted in the promotion of self-sufficiency and the rejection of foreign goods, as outlined in his seminal work "Hind Swaraj." This movement reached its zenith with the iconic Dandi March in 1930 and was marked by actions such as boycotting British textiles and salt.

Eminent economic historian Tirthankar Roy's research highlights the profound impact of the Swadeshi movement on indigenous Indian industries. It catalyzed the growth of sectors like textiles, paper, and chemicals, reinforcing Gandhi's vision of self-reliance.

In the contemporary context, Prime Minister Modi's 'Make In India' campaign seeks to rejuvenate domestic manufacturing and attract foreign investments. Research from the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) supports this effort, illustrating its transformative effects on various manufacturing sectors and the subsequent increase in job opportunities.

Modi's global promotion of yoga draws from its ancient, holistic, and health-benefitting principles. Numerous studies, including a comprehensive review by The Lancet, attest to yoga's effectiveness in promoting mental well-being, reducing stress, and enhancing physical harmony. This recognition underscores yoga's role as a potent "Soft Power" tool, elevating India's ability to build cross-cultural connections beyond economic transactions.

Gandhi Jayanti not only commemorates the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi but also serves as a reminder of India's rich history of nonviolent resistance and self-reliance. As the nation faces contemporary challenges, these enduring principles continue to guide its path toward progress and prosperity. The legacies of Mahatma Gandhi and PM Modi, each distinctive in their own right, intertwine to shape India's journey into the future.

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How Modi stayed statesmanlike despite attacks on Hindus in Bangla



Fifty years ago when India was gearing up to wage the Liberation War that would deliver linguistic freedom to hundreds of thousands of Bengalis living in the then East Pakistan, no one would have imagined that the land of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman would one day be polarised by communal flames, that too within decades, to witness one of the most heinous attacks on the religious freedom of Bengali Hindus during the peak of their main festival, the Durga Puja.

The violent attacks on the Durga Puja celebrations as well as on Iskcon temples across Bangladesh recently bear the ominous warning that the country has undergone a obscurantist change as much water has flown in the river

Padma. (The Ganga, after flowing into Bangladesh, is known as the Padma.) That the minority population such as Hindus would not be safe under the rule of the Awami League, led by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, cannot be a concern only for India, which is the biggest home for the Hindus in the world.

It also throws light on how the rapid radicalisation of Muslims, as had been advocated by a section of the political class, including the ruling dispensation, has turned Bangladesh into a major contributor to the quiet rise of Islamic fundamentalism in the Indian subcontinent, which has borne the brunt of terrorism time and again in the past. Extremist outfits like the JamaatulMujahideen Bangladesh and its dark shadow have made deep inroads into the rural areas of the country to make it a hard-line Islamic state.

This unprecedented development triggered repercussions in India like a wildfire for obvious reasons. The ruling BJP, which brags about championing the cause of Hindutva, lost no opportunity in portraying how vulnerable Hindus have become outside the country, while making the loudest possible outcry globally. It also pointed fingers at the silence of several other Opposition political leaders, including Mamata Banerjee, chief minister of West Bengal, who is

known to politically champion the cause of Muslims and is also known as a good friend of Sheikh Hasina.

However, the top leaders of the BJP, including the members of the Union Cabinet, have not been at all vocal on the issue. This is reflected in the muteness of its main faces in the government. Starting from Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Union home minister Amit Shah to external affairs minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, all have stayed away from lending their voice to their party's clamour for justice to the Hindus of Bangladesh. The external affairs ministry, in fact, responded to the situation by just sending out a stern message of concern to Bangladesh at the diplomatic level. This is perhaps a rare occasion in the past seven years of BJP rule when the party and its government did not appear to be on the same page, at least in public. While many in the party and beyond keep on guessing the reasons for this, bilateral relations, others feel, have emerged as the main obligation for the sake of the country's long-term interests. To the BJP and the RSS, the nation has always come first and on top above all in the agenda. There is no doubt that Prime Minister Modi and Mr Shah are the products of the same ideology. What they choose to do is, therefore, bound by the government they run. The pivot of

their stand lies in “Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav”, a year-long celebration that has been underway across the country to mark its military victory over Pakistan fifty years ago that led to the birth of Bangladesh on December 16, 1971. It may be noted that Mr Modi himself launched the celebrations in 2020 to uphold and consolidate India's deep bonds with Bangladesh which, apart from being hit by radicalism, is also being avidly wooed by China for its expansionist dreams. This year-long event is due to conclude on December 16 this year, when the top political representatives from Bangladesh are also expected to participate. Any critical reaction by the Prime Minister on a specific and untoward issue across the border would have certainly worsened the mood in the run-up to the grand culmination of the celebration in the national capital. Had he broken his silence, it might also have become a point of discord in the long run diplomatically between the two nations, especially after Sheikh Hasina has harshly condemned the communal violence herself, and launched stringent action against the offenders. For Prime Minister Modi and for India, Bangladesh is not merely just another neighbouring country. It is a land which he has visited himself and which has an old connection politically, economically and culturally with India, above anything. That is

why when Hindus came under attack there, the Prime Minister also averted a diplomatic crisis like a statesman by dealing with the situation at the governmental instead of at the party level.

**(Source : Deccan Chronicle.) About the Author
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PM's Inclusive Governance: Advancing Muslim Prosperity at Home and Abroad



Narendra Modi's tenure as Prime Minister of Bharat has witnessed a robust engagement with the Islamic world, resulting in strengthened international relations and significant diplomatic achievements. This analysis focuses on PM Modi's efforts, both at home and abroad, with a particular emphasis on his dedication to advancing the interests of the Muslim community.

PM Modi's foreign policy approach has been instrumental in enhancing India's geopolitical standing, particularly through diplomatic initiatives in South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Notably, his engagements with Iran,

exemplified by the Chabahar Port and the International North-South Transport Corridor, have bolstered connectivity and secured strategic access to Afghanistan.

In the Middle East, PM Modi has actively pursued economic partnerships with Muslim-majority nations, acknowledging the importance of the region in India's oil imports. His efforts have resulted in landmark agreements, such as the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the United Arab Emirates, fostering bilateral trade and collaboration in non-traditional sectors.

The success of PM Modi's diplomatic outreach is underscored by the recognition he has received from various Muslim-majority countries. Awards such as the 'Order of Zayed' from the UAE, the King Hamad Order of the Renaissance from Bahrain, and the Order of Nishan-e-Zulfikar from the Maldives highlight the positive impact of Modi's leadership on India's relations with the Muslim world.

Leaders from the Muslim World League, including Secretary-General Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulkarim Al-Issa, have commended PM Modi's inclusive perspective towards growth. These acknowledgments underscore the shared commitment to combating extremism and

fostering understanding among diverse faiths and cultures.

While PM Modi's foreign policy successes are evident, there exists a complex interplay of real politics and ideology domestically, leading to perceived contradictions. However, this analysis emphasizes the undeniable positive impact of PM Modi's diplomatic achievements on India's global standing.

PM Narendra Modi's diplomatic triumphs have not only strengthened India's foreign relations but have also earned him accolades from Muslim-majority nations. His commitment to economic partnerships, security cooperation, and diplomatic relationship-building has yielded remarkable results. PM Modi's recognition through prestigious awards underscores his success as a global diplomat, contributing to peace, prosperity, and understanding in our diverse world.

In addition to his successful foreign policy engagements, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has undertaken various initiatives to benefit the Muslim community within India, highlighting the country's commitment to secularism and inclusive development. As the leader of a diverse and pluralistic nation, Modi's government has implemented policies aimed at uplifting all

sections of society, irrespective of religious affiliations. Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Jan VikasKaryakram (PMJVK) reflect the government's dedication to addressing the socio-economic needs of minority communities, ensuring their holistic development.

The push for skill development and education through programs like Skill India and the emphasis on inclusive growth underscore PM Modi's vision for a united and harmonious India, where every citizen, regardless of their background, can thrive and contribute to the nation's progress. This commitment to internal inclusivity complements his successful diplomacy on the global stage, presenting a comprehensive approach to fostering unity and development at home and abroad.

The party consistently acknowledges the need to build trust and confidence among the Muslim community, recognizing the impact of historical narratives on perceptions over the past seven decades. Despite the challenges, there is optimism within the party, particularly with the evolving mindset of the new generation and the increasing influence of women in shaping their own opinions. This positive development indicates a shift towards a more nuanced and merit-based evaluation of the BJP, allowing individuals to

assess the party on its policies, actions, and performance.

The party's commitment to reaching out to every section of society, including Muslims, and fostering a climate of openness and dialogue demonstrates a proactive approach to bridge gaps and dispel misconceptions. As the younger generation and women engage in a more informed evaluation, it opens avenues for constructive conversations and a shared vision of inclusive development for all citizens.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, emphasizing the enhanced security for Muslim women following the government's ban on instant triple talaq, has urged BJP leaders to connect with them during the upcoming Raksha Bandhan festival. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, passed in 2019, criminalized the practice of instant triple talaq, underlining PM Modi's commitment to empowering Muslim women. In one of the 'Mann ki Baat' address, he celebrated the significant shift wherein over 4,000 Muslim women would undertake Haj without a 'mehram' this year, citing it as a substantial transformation facilitated by his government's progressive changes in the Haj policy over the years.

In addition to his endeavors in Gujarat, PM Modi has forged a meaningful connection with the Dargah Ajmer Sharif. The construction of 188 toilets has notably benefited devotees, particularly women, while extensive beautification efforts, including the creation of the "Silver Katahra" at Astana Sharif, a new fountain, and the renovation of the Nizam Gate and Akbari Masjid, have enhanced the spiritual site. Cleaning machines now dot the "jhalra" at the iconic palace, and a substantial water tank with a capacity of three lakh litres has been erected.

Furthermore, for the past six years, PM Modi has consistently offered a "chadar" at the dargah of the Sufi saint Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer Sharif, underscoring his deep respect and reverence for all deities and Sufi saints.

In examining PM Modi's foreign policy, a noteworthy aspect is the commendable relations established with the Muslim world. Countries such as Bahrain, the UAE, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan have bestowed their highest honors upon him. The personal friendships forged with the crown princes of the UAE and Saudi Arabia underscore the strength of diplomatic ties. Memorable moments include PM Modi's special visit to the grand mosque in the UAE and his

respectful homage paid at Bahadur Shah Zafar's mazar. Present-day Muslims, particularly the younger generation, express discontent with traditional vote-bank politics that often failed to deliver tangible benefits.

The community seeks prosperity and opportunities, signaling a shift away from outdated political practices. In this evolving India, driven by aspirations and inclusivity, PM Modi has initiated positive changes. The collective responsibility lies in supporting and nurturing the progress of this great nation that has bestowed us with abundant opportunities.

PM Modi, during a meeting with a delegation of prominent Muslims, expressed optimism that the Indian Muslim community would benefit from the government's welfare schemes. The delegation, including notable figures like Shia cleric Maulana Kalbe Jawwad, international Islamic affairs expert Kamar Agha, and Shahid Siddiqui, conveyed congratulations on the Prime Minister's successful visit to Saudi Arabia. The delegation highlighted the positive reception of PM Modi's development agenda in West Asia, Central Asia, and North Africa, particularly among the youth who seek strong relations with India.

Commending PM Modi's commitment to development and his successful implementation record, the members of the delegation praised his focus on education, with a special emphasis on girl child education. In response, PM Modi expressed gratitude for the delegation's support and reiterated his dedication to fostering development, particularly in the realm of education.

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The Power of Narendra Modi's Religious Harmony



The pursuit of peace remains an elusive dream in the entire world as the nations are fraught with religious intolerance and sectarian violence. A glimmer of hope shines forth from the sands of the United Arab Emirates as Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi prepares to inaugurate the BAPS Hindu Mandir at Abu Dhabi. The establishment of the BAPS Hindu Mandir in a predominantly Muslim country like the United Arab Emirates represents a bold step towards promoting religious harmony. It is a remarkable achievement that demonstrates the success of

the peace process and religious harmony between India and the UAE. It is also a significant achievement for global peace, as it shows that different faiths can live in harmony and respect with each other, and that they can collaborate for the benefit of humankind and nature.

This development sends a strong message to entire world that global harmony can be achieved through interfaith dialogue and cooperation and the true peace can only flourish when we embrace diversity of religions and respect the beliefs of others.

By providing a sacred space for Hindus to practice their faith in a Muslim-majority nation, the temple not only promotes religious freedom but also paves the way for interfaith dialogue and cooperation.

At a time when divisions based on faith threaten to tear societies apart, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's emerges as a hope who promotes peace through the pursuit of religious harmony abroad and in a country like India, which is a country of diverse religions that span across Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and more. It is a land where mosques, temples, churches, gurdwaras, and synagogues stand side by side. In this diversity of faiths, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, Christians, and Hindus coexist peacefully, their

beliefs and practices interwoven into the fabric of daily life. The Prime Minister of this country has been a champion of religious harmony and tolerance, and has taken several initiatives to promote interfaith dialogue and cooperation, both within India and abroad.

He has also hosted and attended several interfaith events, such as the Global Conference on Human Fraternity in Abu Dhabi, where he met Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar, and the World Sufi Forum in New Delhi, where he praised the message of love and tolerance of Sufism. He has said that “peace, unity and harmony are at the core of various philosophies in the country” and that “equal respect for all religions must be in the DNA of every Indian”. Modi has also been praised by many religious leaders, such as the Dalai Lama, who called his nation India as a model for religious harmony, and the Chief Imam of All India Imam Organization, who said that “we support the governance of our Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and that together we strive to take our country to the goal of ‘Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat’”. His efforts to promote peace and harmony among religions have been recognized and appreciated by the international community, and have contributed to the image of India as a diverse and tolerant nations.

So, It is imperative for nations to recognize and respect the diversity of religious beliefs within their borders and across the globe. Tolerance towards other religions is not only a fundamental human right but also a cornerstone of peaceful coexistence and societal harmony. Embracing religious diversity fosters an environment where individuals are free to practice their faith without fear of discrimination or persecution. Moreover, promoting tolerance towards other religions strengthens social cohesion, fosters interfaith dialogue, and contributes to the overall well-being of societies. By upholding the principles of tolerance and respect for religious diversity, nations can cultivate a culture of inclusivity and understanding, paving the way for a more peaceful and prosperous future for all. The inauguration of the BAPS Hindu temple is a historic and landmark event which showcases the strong and growing ties between India and the UAE, two countries that share a long-standing friendship and a strategic partnership. The UAE is home to over 3.5 million Indians, who form the largest expatriate community in the country and contribute to its development and prosperity. The UAE has also been a key partner for India in various fields, such as trade, investment, energy, security, and counter-terrorism. The bilateral trade between the two countries was about US\$ 85

billion in 2022-23, which makes the UAE India's third-largest trading partner. The UAE is also among the top four investors in India, with a cumulative FDI of US\$ 16.8 billion from April 2000 to September 2023.

The BAPS temple project is a shining example of the mutual respect and appreciation that the two countries have for each other's culture and values. The temple, which is inspired by Pramukh Swami Maharaj and blessed by Mahant Swami Maharaj, the spiritual leaders of BAPS, will be hand-carved by artisans in India and assembled in the UAE.

Prime Minister Modi's support for the Indian diaspora abroad has paved the way for projects like the BAPS Hindu Temple. With over 3.5 million Indians residing in the UAE, their contributions to the country's development and prosperity have earned them respect and recognition. Modi's advocacy for the rights and welfare of the Indian community abroad has bolstered their standing and facilitated partnerships with local authorities for projects of cultural significance. However, the world seeks to bring an end to conflicts and foster lasting peace, it must look to India's example of religious harmony and the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. His commitment to promoting religious tolerance and understanding has been evident throughout

his tenure, as he has consistently emphasized the importance of unity in diversity and respect for all religions. By championing interfaith dialogue and cooperation, Narendra Modi has sought to bridge divides and build a society where individuals can live and worship freely, regardless of their religious beliefs. As the world grapples with religious conflicts and sectarian violence, India's model of religious harmony offers a roadmap towards building a more peaceful and inclusive global community.

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Reformer Narendra Modi Reminds One of Raja Ram Mohan Roy



Considered to be the Father of the Indian Renaissance, multifaceted social, religious and educational reformer Raja Rammohan Roy, whose mission was admired and adopted by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, is renowned for his pioneering role in opposing practices like Sati, child marriage and social divisions and for advocating education.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi epitomises the fulfillment of promises. If he makes one, he has mastered the art to fulfill that during his tenure. The recent change made by the Centre in the minimum age for marriage of women from 18

years to 21 years is one such example where the PM has fulfilled one of his promises.

He has kept his word again just like he did earlier where he ensured the abolition of Triple Talaq by law, to empower Muslim women and to let them live with their heads high.

On 15 August 2020, Modi, in his Independence Day address from the Red Fort, announced that the marriage of women at the right time had become the need of the hour to save them from malnutrition at a young age. Till now the marriageable age for men is 21 years, while for women it is 18 years in our country. But there was hardly anyone who had any inkling that the PM had plans to remove the disparity in the marriageable age between the two genders at the earliest even as the coronavirus pandemic was at its peak in the country at that time.

Several old-school believers had also assumed there would be no effect of change because what was in existence was perfect. They were, however, in for a surprise when the Union cabinet last month approved equality in the legal age for marriage between men and women. They are so aghast that they are refusing to accept it.

One of them was All India Muslim Personal Law Board general secretary Maulana Khalid

Saifullah Rahmani. Within days of PM Modi's historic step, he stated, "Marriage is an important need of human life. But no particular age can be considered as a criterion for the age of the marriage, while it has to do with health and well-being, it also has to do with the protection of moral values in the society and the protection of the society from moral depravity. That is why not only in Islam but also in other religions, no age of marriage has been fixed. It has been kept at the discretion of both the contracting parties and their guardians."

He added, "If a boy or a girl feels the need for marriage before the age of 21 and can pay the obligations imposed after the marriage, then forbidding him from marriage is cruelty and interference in the personal freedom of an adult. This can lead to an increase in crime in society. Setting a minimum age of 18 years or 21 years for marriage and declaring marriage illegal before that is neither in the interest of girls nor is it good for society. On the contrary, it can severely damage moral values. Anyway, the trend of getting married at a young age is slowly disappearing. But sometimes situations arise in which it is in the interest of the girl to get married before the prescribed age. Therefore, All India Muslim Personal Law Board demands the

government to refrain from making such useless and harmful laws."

But, what a person like Rahmani did not know was that the PM had already started working on his path-breaking step much before he gave a prelude to the nation. A task force was constituted by the Centre in June 2020. It was headed by Jaya Jaitley in the Niti Aayog. Eminent pediatrician V K Paul was also its member. Apart from them, the secretaries of the Union ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Higher Education, School Education and Literacy Mission and the Justice and Law were also made members of the panel.

In December 2020, the task force submitted a report to the Centre. It advocated that the minimum age of women at the time of giving birth to their first child should be 21 years while underlining that delay in marriage has a positive impact on the economic, social and health of families, women, children and society. Thus a proposal resulted in the decision which Modi envisioned once.

This has also validated a quiet social revolution which was long due in the country's family welfare scenario. For women's empowerment, it is a welcome step. A check of Modi's plan shows that the change came in less

than a year-and-a-half. It has also outwitted the opposition.

The task ahead before the central government now is to fructify the action plan while attempting to take those who oppose it, in the interest of brighter prospects of the ambitious scheme. The proposed stand requires amendments to the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act and Hindu Marriage Act in the Parliament. Meanwhile, the government has referred the matter to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on education, women, children, youth and sports to examine all relevant issues concerning raise of legal age of marriage of a girl.

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India-Bangladesh strengthens bilateral relations through collaborative projects



The connection between India and Bangladesh has blossomed, witnessing substantial progress and enhanced cooperation across multiple sectors, signifying strengthened bilateral ties.

In a fresh joint effort, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Bangladeshi counterpart Sheikh Hasina inaugurated three significant development projects through a virtual ceremony. The projects, which include the Akhaura-Agartala Cross-Border Rail Link, Khulna-Mongla Port Rail Line, and Unit-II of the Maitree Super Thermal Power Plant in Rampal,

Bangladesh, highlight the deepening partnership between the two nations.

"Through these significant projects, we solidify the strong friendship and collaboration between our two countries. I express my gratitude to PM Modi for his warm hospitality during my visit in September 2023 to attend the G20 Summit," mentioned the Bangladesh Prime Minister.

The projects, executed under various assistance programs, including grants and concessional financing schemes, serve to bolster connectivity and energy security in the region. Notably, the rail links and power projects signify a milestone in regional infrastructure development.

Also, discussions between the two nations at various forums, such as the Bangladesh-India Friendship Dialogue and the Joint Group of Customs meeting, highlighted the importance of fostering comprehensive and mutually beneficial partnerships. These talks emphasized the significance of connectivity, culture, and trade facilitation.

With Bangladesh being a significant trading partner for India in the subcontinent, recent efforts aimed at streamlining trade transactions and cargo movements reflect the robust economic relationship between the two

countries. This includes exploring avenues to strengthen economic ties through trade transactions in local currencies.

The historical and cultural connections between the two nations form the bedrock of their strong social, economic, and political ties. This has led to the signing of various Memorandums of Understanding and the inauguration of multiple projects, signifying a heightened phase of cooperation.

Both countries are now exploring new horizons in defense cooperation, marking a significant step in their security collaboration. This indicates the shared vision and commitment to mutual growth and progress.

At the commemoration of Bangladesh's 50th Independence anniversary, both nations celebrated their shared values and mutual aspirations. Prime Minister Modi acknowledged the symbiotic role of the Indian Army in Bangladesh's freedom war, highlighting the unbreakable bond created through shared sacrifices.

The event also marked the posthumous award of the Gandhi Peace Prize 2020 to Bangabandhu, reinforcing the historical and enduring ties between the two nations.

The enduring relationship between India and Bangladesh stands as a testament to the commitment of both nations towards mutual prosperity and shared progress. With a rich history, cultural affinity, and a growing array of collaborative ventures, this partnership is poised to endure, creating an environment that fosters economic growth, cultural exchange, and regional stability.

While both countries continue to navigate a dynamic global landscape, the lasting friendship between India and Bangladesh remains a vital force for the collective advancement and well-being of both nations.

PM Modi's pivotal role in steering the relations between India and Bangladesh cannot be understated. His proactive engagement and visionary leadership have set the stage for deeper cooperation and strengthened ties between the two nations. His commitment to bolstering trade, enhancing infrastructure, and fostering cultural connections lays a strong foundation for a comprehensive partnership.

As a leader known for his strategic acumen and forward-thinking initiatives, PM's continued involvement is instrumental in furthering the shared objectives of prosperity, stability, and

sustained growth for both India and Bangladesh. His leadership remains an essential factor in charting the path toward a more interconnected and prosperous future for both countries.

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After 20 years in public life, PM Narendra Modi is indomitable and indispensable



Twenty years ago, when Narendra Modi became the chief minister of Gujarat, there was hardly anyone who thought then that his leadership would make him not only one of the most successful Prime Ministers of India but also a global icon. Yet he is Modi who made all the difference, courtesy to his charisma and political will with a noble vision.

As he completes two decades of a non-stop stint as an able and longest-serving administrator at the age of 71 today, his public life has already made a history which none of his predecessors

could match as PM in their lifetime and which only resembles that of former US President Bill Clinton.

The last time Modi celebrated his birthday without heading a government was in September of 2001. Since October of that year when he was administered the oath of the office of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he has been chairing an elected government for 7285 days without any break which beats the record of the first PM Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi who served as the head of a government for 6,130 days and 5829 days respectively.

In comparison, Dr Manmohan Singh who was the immediate predecessor of PM Modi on two consecutive terms during the UPA rule worked for 3656 days. Within the BJP, Modi has also been the most successful figure as a CM or PM. This has made him dependable, with huge mass acceptability, to his party in any election anywhere as he has the experience of leading a state government and is blessed with the art of campaigning.

Riding on the crest of the Modi wave the BJP came to power at the Centre with a majority in 2014. It also ousted the Left from power in Tripura

which was once considered a Red Bastion over three decades and grew significantly in other North-Eastern states during the last seven years.

Further, PM Modi has scored many firsts as the PM. At the Republic Day parade of 2015, he invited Barack Obama, the then US President as the chief guest before becoming the first Indian PM to visit Israel in July of 2017. He is the first PM who met three consecutive US Presidents including Donald Trump whom he hosted in India and met Joe Biden at the White House recently.

Modi is also the first PM to have invited SAARC heads of government to his swearing-in ceremony after his maiden rise as the head of the state in 2014. In August this year, he again became the first Indian PM to chair a UN Security Council meeting. From getting featured in the latest edition of Time's Magazine among the 100 most influential people in 2021 to topping popularity charts regularly, Modi has been a star attraction that seems unbreakable.

In a recent survey by the Morning Consult agency, he received the highest approval rating among the 13 top global leaders which no other Indian PM has ever achieved. On social media platforms, the Indian PM remains the most followed active politician in the world with over

177 million followers on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram combined.

The height of popularity however could not sweep him away from his governance. With iron hands, PM Modi dealt with the pandemic which is yet to be over and has been able to contain its spread both in the country and beyond successfully by implementing a global vaccination programme.

He also ensured one of the biggest repatriations of the Indians from abroad after they got stuck overseas due to a worldwide shutdown in the wake of the pandemic. This is a rare and unparalleled feat that has put him above in comparison to the past PMs.

Only last month PM Modi again displayed his visionary leadership in foreign affairs when the matter was concerned with China and Afghanistan, which have become a dangerous combination at the mediation of Pakistan in the Indian subcontinent. He sent out strong messages to each of the three neighbouring countries urging them for regional peace and stability.

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Narendra Modi ki Guarantee 2024- New era in Bharat



In the hustle and bustle of everyday life, it's easy to lose sight of where our country is headed and what our leaders have planned. Bhartiya Janta Party's Sankalp Patr for 2024 Lok Sabha Elections, titled "Modi Ki Guarantee 2024," provides a clear roadmap for India's future. It is also evident that Over the past ten years, Bharat has seen some major developments. We've gone from being one of the "Fragile Five" economies to one of the top five in the world. That's no small feat! Millions of families now have access to things like bank accounts, healthcare, and clean water that they didn't have before. That's what we call progress. Amidst their plans for the future, it's pivotal to

acknowledge the significant achievements of the BJP government over the past decade. The achievements of the BJP government over the past decade paint a picture of progress and transformation across various aspects of Indian society. From empowering citizens through schemes like PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana in providing financial inclusion through PM Jan Dhan Account, the government has strived to uplift the lives of millions of Indians. With over 80 crore citizens benefiting from free rations and 50 crores joining the banking system, the government has laid the foundation for a more inclusive and empowered Bharat. Moreover, the BJP's commitment to social justice is evident in initiatives like PM Ujjwala Yojana, which has transformed the lives of over 10 crore women by providing free gas connections. The government's efforts have been commendable, with over 34 crore citizens receiving free health insurance under Ayushman Bharat. Similarly, the focus on maternal and child health, as evidenced by schemes like PM Matru Vandana Yojana and Mission Indradhanush, has led to significant improvements in healthcare outcomes for women and children.

The government's focus on economic development and job creation is evident in initiatives like PM Mudra Yojana, which has

provided loans worth over ₹27 lakh crore to entrepreneurs and small businesses. The expansion of educational institutions and skill development programs has empowered millions of youths with the tools they need to succeed in a competitive global economy. Furthermore, the government's focus on infrastructure development, including the construction of national highways, railways, and airports, has enhanced connectivity and facilitated economic growth across the country. The successful hosting of events like the G20 Summit and the promotion of initiatives like International Day of Yoga have elevated India's stature on the global stage. So, the achievements of the BJP government over the past decade have laid the groundwork for a stronger, more inclusive, and prosperous Bharat. Through a combination of welfare schemes, social justice initiatives, and economic reforms, the government has made significant progress towards realizing its vision of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

Despite such notable achievements PM Modi isn't resting on his laurels. In the "Modi Ki Guarantee 2024", he lays out his plans for the next five years. He envisions elevating India to one of the top three global economies, eradicating poverty entirely, and ensuring every individual in the country has the opportunity to

thrive. The Modi Ki Guarantee 2024 prioritizes assisting the impoverished and marginalized, whether through providing free food, housing, or healthcare. In his letter to nation Prime Minister Narendra Modi mentioned, "In 2014, we received your support to bring in a monumental transformation. In 2019, we received an even bigger mandate and ensured continued development and took big decisions. In the next five years, with your blessings, it is Modi's Guarantee that we will work 24 by 7 for 2047,".

However, the BJP's manifesto for the 2024 general elections is full of good ideas and shows how this government want to make India a better place for everyone. While it will take a lot hard work to make all these plans a reality, it's nice to see a party thinking about how to improve things for everyone in the country. The manifesto talks about a lot of things, the party wants to do to improve the country. One thing that stands out is how the BJP wants to keep doing good things that have already started. A major part of their plan is to help people feel stronger and more able to do things by giving opportunities to everyone, no matter who they are. BJP has a good track record in past decade to help women, people from poorer backgrounds, and those who might need extra support. This is

important because when everyone has a fair chance, the whole country can grow together.

The BJP's vision for 2024 revolves around creating an inclusive and prosperous Bharat where every individual has equal opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background or circumstances. Central to this vision is the idea of ensuring that no one is left behind, with a commitment to assisting those who may lack financial resources or opportunities. The BJP also seeks to instil a sense of strength and confidence among the populace. They plan to facilitate skill development and entrepreneurship initiatives to enable people to realize their aspirations. Environmental sustainability is another key pillar of their vision. They advocate for the adoption of renewable energy sources like solar power to ensure energy accessibility for all while preserving the environment for future generations. The BJP envisions a Bharat where everyone feels proud and has the chance to thrive, with a focus on inclusivity, gender equality, empowerment, and environmental stewardship.

The "Modi Ki Guarantee 2024" outlines a series of assurances by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) aimed at addressing the diverse needs of Indian society. From the impoverished to the middle class, women, youth, senior citizens, farmers, fishermen, workers, and small traders, the

BJP pledges comprehensive support. The manifesto also commits to provide quality education, healthcare, and job opportunities for young citizens, as well as ensuring a dignified life for senior citizens. Additionally, the BJP promises to honor and support farmers, fishermen families, labourers, MSMEs, small traders, and artisans, while prioritizing inclusive development and welfare for all sections of society. Their vision encompasses fostering stronger international relations, ensuring national security, driving economic growth, developing world-class infrastructure, improving urban living conditions, preserving heritage alongside development, upholding principles of good governance, promoting health and sports, facilitating balanced regional development, embracing technology and innovation, and emphasizing sustainability for future generations.

This vision of Bharat isn't just about what happens within India's borders. They also want to show the world how great India is. That's why they want to share Indian culture and values with other countries. They believe this will help India become a respected leader on the global stage. In their vision, Bharat is a place where everyone feels like they belong. It doesn't matter where you come from or what your background is – everyone is welcome and valued. This sense of

unity and togetherness is what makes their vision of Bharat so special. Their vision of Bharat is all about making India a strong, proud, and inclusive nation. They believe that by working together and supporting each other, they can create a brighter future for everyone. Another cool thing is how they want to use technology to make life easier for everyone. They talk about using things like solar power and satellite images to help farmers and fishermen. In his letter to nation Modi said, "Farmers have been a backbone of our nation's progress. Whether it is historic MSP hikes, massive rise in procurement or making fertilisers available to them inexpensively despite globally high prices, direct income support through PM-KISAN, safety net of Fasal Bima, renewed focus on millets, expanded access to local and global markets, a number of steps have been taken to empower them. Our Annadatas are also becoming Urjادات due to the PM KUSUM scheme. Empowered by our Beej Se Bazar Tak approach, our farmers have done wonders for the country,". Bjp want to help small businesses stay safe online and are looking to the future and want to use technology to make life better for everyone. The manifesto also talks about making sure everyone gets the healthcare and education they need. This means helping older people with their health and making sure kids

have good schools to go to. It's great to see they care about everyone's well-being and want to make sure everyone has a chance to learn and grow.

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PM Modi's outreach to the wider Muslim Society



The Congress party has leveled the accusation of being a “liar” against Prime Minister Modi, citing unfulfilled promises as evidence. Such allegations warrant careful consideration and robust evidence to maintain the integrity of political discourse.

The Congress party's official ‘X’ has been critical of PM Narendra Modi, suggesting that his promises remain unfulfilled and labeling him as ‘liar’. Labeling someone and especially the Prime Minister as a liar is a serious accusation that requires substantial evidence to substantiate. Simply disagreeing with PM Modi's policies or

rhetoric does not automatically make him a liar. It's important for political discourse to maintain a level of civility and refrain from personal attacks. It is also important to acknowledge that PM Modi's administration has implemented several initiatives and policies that have had a tangible positive impact on the lives of millions of Indians, including those from marginalized communities. Dismissing these achievements as lies undermines the hard work and dedication of countless individuals involved in their implementation. Accusing someone of being a liar without substantial evidence is a childish behavior.

While criticism is an essential component of a healthy democracy, it must be grounded in facts and constructive dialogue rather than baseless accusations. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration has indeed made significant developments in engaging with and supporting various communities across India, including the Muslim community. Initiatives such as the Skill Development Program and financial inclusion schemes have provided opportunities for empowerment and upliftment, benefiting individuals from all backgrounds.

The Congress party's labeling of PM Modi as a 'liar' lacks merit and does a disservice to the democratic process. It is essential to acknowledge the tangible progress and positive

changes brought about by the Modi government, from infrastructure development to economic reforms that have bolstered India's global standing. Dismissing these accomplishments as falsehoods not only disregards the hard work of countless individuals but also undermines the trust and confidence of the electorate in the democratic system.

Furthermore, constructive criticism should focus on policy differences and areas for improvement rather than resorting to personal attacks. PM Modi's administration has demonstrated a commitment to inclusive governance through initiatives such as the Jan Dhan Yojana, which has brought millions of marginalized individuals into the formal banking system, and the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, which has made significant strides in improving sanitation and hygiene nationwide.

However, few days back PM Modi was addressing a rally in Rajasthan, and referenced a past statement of former Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh about Muslims, which is evident in Former PM's speech which he delivered in year 2006. The opposition has seized upon this moment, attempting to portray PM Modi in a negative light. Has PM Modi's administration not made significant efforts towards inclusive development for all communities, including

Muslims? Despite criticisms, hasn't PM Modi consistently shown dedication to inclusive governance and equitable development for all segments of society, including Muslims? Haven't initiatives such as skill development programs for Muslim students, and modernization efforts in madrasas directly benefited Muslims across the country, enabling their fuller participation in India's growth story? Is it fair to accuse PM Modi of promoting communalism and being anti-Muslim, considering the various initiatives and efforts his government has undertaken specifically aimed at uplifting the Muslim community?

It is important to consider the broader context of PM Modi's governance, which has been marked by efforts to ensure inclusive development for all communities, including Muslims. Despite criticisms from certain quarters, PM Modi has consistently demonstrated a commitment to inclusive governance and equitable development for all segments of society, including Muslims. PM Modi's government has implemented various schemes and programs specifically aimed at empowering the Muslim community economically, socially, and educationally. Initiatives such as skill development programs for Muslim students, and modernization efforts in madrasas have directly

benefited Muslims across the country, enabling them to participate more fully in India's growth story.

PM Modi's outreach to the Muslim community goes beyond mere rhetoric, as evidenced by concrete actions such as the enactment of legislation against instant triple talaq, which has been widely welcomed by Muslim women for providing them with greater legal protection and empowerment.

Having personally met PM Modi on three occasions, I can attest to his genuine commitment to the welfare and upliftment of all communities, including Muslims. During our interactions, PM Modi has consistently emphasized the importance of inclusive development and the need to ensure that every Indian, regardless of religion, caste, or creed, has equal access to opportunities. His vision for a prosperous and harmonious India encompasses the empowerment of every citizen, including Muslims, through various initiatives and policies.

PM Modi has reiterated his belief in the principle of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" (Together with all, Development for all). His administration has worked tirelessly to address the socio-economic challenges faced by the Muslim community, implementing targeted programs

such as skill development initiatives and modernization efforts in madrasas.

PM Modi's personal interactions and engagements with members of the Muslim community shows a genuine desire to understand their concerns and aspirations. His inclusive approach to governance is evident in his efforts to actively engage with diverse segments of society, listening to their feedback and incorporating their perspectives into policy-making processes.

As someone who has had the opportunity to engage with PM Modi directly, I can confidently state that his views on Muslims are rooted in a sincere desire for their upliftment and integration into the mainstream development agenda of the nation. It is essential to recognize and appreciate these efforts, rather than perpetuating unfounded allegations that undermine the progress towards a more inclusive and united India.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration has made ample overtures towards the Muslim community in India. One of the notable events was the hosting of the World Sufi Forum in Delhi. During this event, PM Modi promoted the peaceful message of Sufi Islam and its deep roots in Indian culture. He emphasized that Sufism has

been integral in promoting the values of peace and tolerance within Islam.

PM Modi reformed the Haj quota system. He personally requested the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia to increase the Haj quota for Indian Muslims, which led to a substantial increase in the number of pilgrims allowed to perform the Hajj from India. Previously, the allocation of Haj quota in India often led to disputes and instances of bribery, with only a select few having the opportunity to undertake the pilgrimage. Recognizing the challenges faced by Indian Muslims in accessing the holy pilgrimage, efforts were made to address the issue. Through diplomatic channels, discussions were held with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia to increase the Haj quota for Indian pilgrims. As a result of these discussions and concerted efforts, the Haj quota for India has been increased, and visa regulations have been streamlined, making it easier for Indian Muslims to fulfil their religious obligations.

The Modi government has also launched various initiatives aimed at uplifting the socio-economic status of impoverished Muslims. These include the enactment of a law against instant triple talaq, which has been cited as a move to secure the future of Muslim women. The government's 15-point programme for minorities is another example, which focuses on enhancing

opportunities for education, economic empowerment, and ensuring an equitable share in infrastructure development schemes.

Throughout his tenure, PM Modi has consistently spread a message of peace, brotherhood, and harmony. His speeches often call for unity and the celebration of India's diversity. The government's efforts to reach out to various sections of the Muslim community, including the backward sections known as Pasmaandas.

Modi has consistently advocated for the principle of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas" (With all, development for all, trust of all). This approach has led to various initiatives aimed at empowering marginalized communities, including Muslims.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has taken several initiatives to address the concerns and improve the welfare of the Pasmaanda Muslims, who are often from the Other Backward Class (OBC) category within the Muslim community. PM Modi has frequently mentioned 'Pasmaanda Muslims' in his speeches, and every time emphasized that their issues have not been adequately discussed in the country. His government has made efforts to include Pasmaanda Muslims in politics, providing 395 tickets to Muslim candidates, a majority of whom

were Pasmaanda, in the Uttar Pradesh urban polls. In 2022, brass artist Dilshad Hussain, a member of the Pasmaanda community, was awarded the Padma Shri. He had met PM Modi and was later asked to send one of his brass pots to gift to the German chancellor, indicating recognition of the community's artisans. The government has implemented policies and schemes for the welfare of women, including Muslim women from the Pasmaanda community. Modi always cares about Muslims. He wants everyone to live peacefully together in India, no matter their religion, and ensures that Muslims have the same rights and opportunities as everyone.

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Developments in Legislation During Narendra Modi's Decade



The period under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership has been a time of constitutional and legislative evolution. From 2014 onwards, the government has introduced a series of reforms that modernized India's legal framework, streamlined economic processes, and redefined social norms. Simple yet profound, these reforms have touched the lives of every Indian and transformed the country's constitutional history. After assuming office by Modi in 2014, the era of development started in Bharat including the constitutional reforms, which entirely eased the citizens of the nation. This

constitutional reform started with the Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014, which was a significant amendment in India's constitutional history. It established the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), which was intended to replace the existing collegium system for the appointment of judges to the higher judiciary. The amendment led to the creation of the NJAC, a body that would be responsible for the appointment and transfer of judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts. The commission was to consist of the Chief Justice of India as the ex officio chairperson, two other senior judges of the Supreme Court, the Union Minister of Law and Justice, and two eminent persons.

The reformation didn't halt, in 2015, the Constitution (100th Amendment) Act, 2015, facilitated the operationalization of the 1974 India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) and its 2011 Protocol. India received 51 Bangladeshi enclaves covering 7,110 acres, while Bangladesh received 111 Indian enclaves covering 17,160 acres. It amended the First Schedule of the Constitution to legally transfer the territories as per the agreement. The residents of these enclaves were given the choice to either remain in their current location or move to the country of their choice. The physical exchange of

enclaves was completed in phases between July 31, 2015, and June 30, 2016.

The 101st Amendment Act, of 2016 is another significant amendment to the Constitution of India that introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST). This Act streamlined and rationalized the complex web of indirect taxes prevalent in India. It sought to replace multiple indirect taxes levied by both the Union and State Governments with a single comprehensive tax – the GST. The primary objectives were to eliminate the cascading effect of taxes (where taxes are levied on taxes) and create a common national market for goods and services. The amendment subsumed various Central and State taxes, including Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duties, Service Tax, State Value Added Tax (VAT)/Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, Central Sales Tax, Octroi and Entry tax, Luxury tax, and Taxes on lottery, betting, and gambling.

The amendment dispensed with the concept of 'declared goods of special importance' under the Constitution. It introduced the levy of IGST on inter-state transactions of goods and services. An additional tax (not exceeding one percent) was imposed on the supply of goods during inter-state trade or commerce, collected by the Government of India and assigned to the States of origin. The GST system has simplified tax compliance for businesses, reduced tax evasion,

and facilitated seamless movement of goods across State borders. It has transformed the way businesses operate, and promoted efficiency and transparency.

Modi's era witnessed other legislative reforms which rocketed up the underprivileged citizens through legislation. After the 101st Amendment Act, there have been several other amendments to the Constitution of India, each contributes to the ongoing evolution of the nation's legal and social framework including the 102nd Amendment Act, of 2018 which provided constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). This move ensured greater representation and opportunities for marginalized communities. Later, 103rd Amendment Act, 2019 was enacted with the goal of advancing economically weaker sections (EWS) in educational institutions and public employment, this amendment introduced a 10% reservation for EWS candidates. Through such amendments, the government promoted inclusivity and equal access to opportunities for all sections of society.

Another milestone was the 104th Amendment Act, 2020 which extended the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies from seventy years to eighty years, this

amendment sought to uphold and reinforce the representation of these communities in the legislative bodies. It aimed to ensure continued participation and empowerment of SCs and STs in the democratic process. The pivotal 105th Amendment Act, 2021 devolved the power to identify and specify socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs) to the states, a responsibility previously held by the central government. This amendment facilitates a more localized and responsive approach to address the needs of backward communities. Also, Modi's demonetization in November 2016 tackled corruption and counterfeit currency, while the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) of 2016 addressed banking sector issues.

Agricultural Reforms: The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 provides for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to the sale and purchase of farmers' produce which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels; to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market

legislations; and to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading.

The Business Advisory Committee authorized the Hon'ble Speaker to allot the time on the Bill. 4 Hrs were allotted in Rajya Sabha by the Business Advisory Committee for discussion along with the Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020. Both Bills were taken up for discussion together. 44 members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha for 5 Hrs 36 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha, 33 Members participated in the debate and the Bills were discussed for 4 Hrs 14 Minutes. The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Prices Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 provides for a national framework for farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters, or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework fairly and transparently. The Business Advisory Committee authorized the Hon'ble Speaker to allot the time on the Bill. 4 Hrs were allotted in Rajya Sabha by the Business Advisory Committee for discussion along with the Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020.

Both Bills were taken up for discussion together. 44 members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha for 5 Hrs 36 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha, 33 Members participated in the debate and the Bills were discussed for 4 Hrs 14 Minutes. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 will boost immediate investment in the Agriculture sector, increase competition and enhance farmers' income. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 19 members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 23 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha, 6 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 41 Minutes.

The Farm Laws Repeal Act, 2021 In view of protests by a group of farmers and to take everyone together on the path of inclusive growth and development in the 75th Year of India's Independence, the bill was introduced and passed to repeal the three farm laws namely, Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020, the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 and the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 passed by Parliament in September 2020 with the objective of overall

development of farmers. The Bill was passed with discussion in Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha 1 member participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 07 Minutes.

The Modi government has also taken brave steps towards empowering women through various legislative and policy measures. Under “Nari Shakti Abhiyan,” the Modi government has championed the cause of women's development. Several commendable works took place in his tenure such as, The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, which extends paid maternity leave and introduces work-from-home options, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, which imposes stricter penalties for crimes against women, Initiatives to increase the take-home salary for women in the formal sector, The landmark decriminalization of adultery in 2018, which upholds the dignity of women, The abolition of Triple Talaq between 2017-19 and the subsequent Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2017, which safeguards the marital rights of Muslim women, The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021, which expands access to safe and legal abortion services. And most recently, The Women's Reservation Act, 2023, which ensures 33 percent representation of women in legislative bodies. These measures collectively represent a

transformative agenda for women's empowerment and reflect the Modi government's commitment in creating an inclusive society where women can thrive and contribute equally to the nation's growth.

Alongside advancements in women's development, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's tenure has seen significant legislative milestones. More importantly, the abrogation of Article 370 in August 2019 altered the special status of Jammu and Kashmir and divided it into two Union Territories for closer integration with India. PM Modi displayed strong leadership and determination in integrating the region more closely with the rest of the country.

Articulating the constitutional developments during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's tenure is indeed a complex task, which requires extensive research and analysis. Students, scholars, and think tank organizations should step forward to undertake such an important task. By conducting thorough research on the achievements and advancements during Modi's era, they can contribute valuable insights for the benefit of society. Notably, two young law students, Rishi Raj Singh, and Prince Shukla, have authored a book titled "Constitutional Journey: An Overview from 2014-2024," which will soon be released by the global research think tank, Centre for

Narendra Modi Studies in collaboration with PragyaSansthan. CNMS encourages young scholars by publishing their scholarly works. Even prominent figures of Bharat and Padmashri Awardee Veteran Journalist Ram Bahadur Rai expressed appreciation for the scholarly work of these two authors by penning the foreword for their book. So, it's important for young brains to step forward and engage in such scholarly works and contribute their insights and perspectives to important topics like constitutional developments during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's tenure.

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The Statesman: Rashtrarishi Narendra Modi



PPrime Minister Narendra Modi's decade in leadership has brought dynamic changes to Bharat, benefitted citizens across all communities, including Muslims. All schemes were inclusively designed to uplift every Indian, regardless of religion. These schemes have significantly benefitted the Muslim community. For instance, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has provided affordable housing to million families, many of whom are from minority communities. The Ujjwala Yojana has distributed LPG connections to millions households, significantly benefitted Muslim women by improving their health and quality of life. The Jan Dhan Yojana has opened

over millions bank accounts, with substantial Muslim participation. The Bare Necessities Index from the Economic Survey 2020-21 reveals that access to essential services like water, sanitation, and electricity has improved equally for Muslims and Hindus. The government has implemented policies and schemes for the welfare of women, including Muslim women from the Pasmenda community. Modi always cares about Muslims. He wants everyone to live peacefully together in India, no matter their religion and ensures that Muslims have the same rights and opportunities as everyone. I have observed these changes firsthand in my community. The Modi government has also launched various initiatives aimed at uplifting the socio-economic status of impoverished Muslims. These include the enactment of a law against instant triple talaq, which has been cited as a move to secure the future of Muslim women.

The government's 15-point programme for minorities is another example, which focuses on enhancing opportunities for education, economic empowerment, and ensuring an equitable share in infrastructure development schemes. Modi has consistently advocated for the principle of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas" (With all, development for all, trust of all). This approach has led to various

initiatives aimed at empowering marginalized communities,including Muslims.

With such a track record, I am confident that Modi's 3.0 will commence on 4th June 2024, continuing the ethos of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas (Together, for everyone's growth, with everyone's trust).Email:profjasimmd@gmail.com

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Constitutional Journey: An Overview from 2014-2024



PM releases Commemorative Postage Stamps on Shri Ram Janm bhoomi Mandir & a book of stamps, in New Delhi on January 18, 2023.

The book "Constitutional Journey: An Overview from 2014-2024" by Rishi Raj Singh and Prince Shukla is a scholarly work which offers a meticulous exploration and detailed examination of the significant legislative changes and reforms that have unfolded during the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi from 2014 to 2024. The book is divided into four distinct sections and

provides an insightful analysis of key reforms that have reshaped India's socio-political landscape.

The first section is all about Constitutional Amendments, elucidating the significance of initiatives such as the enclave exchange with Bangladesh and the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Through detailed examination, the authors illustrate how these reforms have propelled India towards greater economic integration and efficiency. The book begins by highlighting the transformative reforms initiated by the Modi government, starting with the Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014. This amendment introduced the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), aiming to modernize the process of appointing judges to the higher judiciary. It sets the stage for a series of subsequent reforms that reshaped India's legal framework and administrative processes. One notable reform discussed in this book is the Constitution (100th Amendment) Act, 2015, which facilitated the implementation of the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement. Through this amendment, territories were legally transferred between India and Bangladesh, providing residents with the option to choose their nationality. The book also highlighted the significant milestone in India's economic history, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax

(GST) through the Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016, is also examined in detail.

The book further explores legislative measures aimed at empowering marginalized communities, including the 102nd Amendment Act, 2018, which granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). Additionally, the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019, introduced a reservation for economically weaker sections (EWS) in educational institutions and public employment, promoting inclusivity and equal opportunities.

The second section focuses on Women Empowerment, which highlights legislative efforts aimed at enhancing the societal status of women. The discussion encompasses landmark initiatives like the Women Reservation Act, 2023, which marks a significant stride towards gender equality and inclusivity in Indian politics. The third section of the book talks about the contentious issue of the Abrogation of Article 370, Article 35-A, offering a nuanced analysis of its historical context, implementation, and implications. By unpacking the complexities surrounding this decision, the authors provide valuable insights into the dynamics of Kashmir's socio-political landscape and the government's approach towards resolving longstanding conflicts. The final

section explores India's ideological evolution from 'India' to 'Bharat,' emphasizing the government's commitment to governance models rooted in indigenous values and traditions.

What sets this book apart is its comprehensive approach to analyze the multifaceted nature of India's legislative reforms under Prime Minister Modi's leadership. The authors demonstrate a keen understanding of the historical context, policy intricacies, and socio-economic implications of each reform, making the book a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and anyone interested in understanding contemporary Indian politics.

Furthermore, the book is commendable for its balanced perspective, presenting both the achievements and challenges associated with the government's reform agenda.

In conclusion, the book is a seminal work that offers a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the legislative reforms that have defined India's history in recent years. It is a must-read for anyone seeking to gain a deeper understanding of India's political dynamics and the transformative changes underway in the country. So , This book is special because it looks at these changes from many angles. It tells us not just what happened, but also why it's important and

what it means for India's future. It's a good book for people who want to know more about how India is changing and why.

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Is India Set for Another Modi-led Era?



Recent surveys suggest a favorable outlook for Narendra Modi to lead the BJP in the 2024 general elections. For instance, the “Mood of the Nation Poll” by India Today indicated that the BJP could win 335 of the 543 directly elected seats in the lower house of parliament. Another survey by India TV-CNX predicted that Modi’s National Democratic Alliance coalition could win 399 of the 543 seats. According to a survey reported by Reuters, Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is projected to win a clear majority in the upcoming 2024 general elections in India. The survey, which included 35,801 respondents across India, suggests that the BJP and its allies could secure 335 of the 543 directly

elected seats in the lower house of parliament. Another survey highlighted by U.S. News indicates that Modi's National Democratic Alliance coalition could win as many as 399 of the 543 seats, with the BJP alone projected to win 342 seats. These surveys suggest a strong position for Modi and the BJP in the forthcoming elections, despite challenges such as inflation and unemployment.

The question of whether Prime Minister Narendra Modi will secure a third consecutive term as Prime Minister in India's 2024 general elections is a subject of immense speculation, analysis, and interest both within India and internationally. Modi's tenure has seen significant political, economic, and social changes in India. Since assuming office in 2014, Narendra Modi has transformed the BJP into a seemingly invincible political force in India. Under his leadership, the party has expanded its footprint across the country, even in regions where it previously had limited influence. The BJP's success can be attributed to a combination of Modi's personal charisma, a robust party organization, effective use of social media and technology in campaigning, and a narrative that combines development with nationalism. Modi's appeal transcends traditional caste and regional divisions, enabling the BJP to consolidate a broad

base of support. The party's significant victories in consecutive general elections (2014 and 2019) and numerous state elections under Modi's leadership are indicators to its dominance.

The impact of Modi's welfare policies is also a significant factor. His government has expanded the social safety net, particularly through programs that distribute tangible goods. These initiatives have been crucial in supporting the weaker sections of the population and have contributed to Modi's popularity.

Under Modi's leadership, India has seen unparalleled growth and development. His government's initiatives have significantly improved the country's infrastructure, economy, and digital advancements, making the daily lives of millions of Indians more prosperous and convenient. Modi's charisma and ability to connect with the people have only bolstered his standing as a leader who truly understands the aspirations and challenges of the common man. His commitment to good governance and transparency has restored faith in the political system, while his decisive actions on both the domestic and international fronts have elevated India's stature.

The opposition, fragmented and lacking a cohesive vision for India, finds itself at a significant disadvantage against Modi's well-oiled political

machine and his track record of tangible achievements. The public's trust in Modi's leadership is evident from the continuous support and admiration he receives across the nation. This trust is based on hope and on the solid foundation of progress and reforms that have touched every sphere of Indian life.

One of the cornerstones of Modi's appeal has been his emphasis on development and governance. Initiatives such as "Make in India," the Goods and Services Tax (GST), and the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan have been aimed at boosting economic growth, simplifying the tax system, and improving cleanliness and infrastructure, respectively. On the international stage, Modi has positioned India as a formidable global player. His foreign policies have strengthened India's strategic partnerships and enhanced its defence capabilities. Modi and the BJP have also placed a strong emphasis on national security and nationalism, themes that resonate with a significant portion of the Indian electorate. The government's actions in Jammu and Kashmir, its stance against Pakistan, and its efforts to bolster India's military capabilities are seen by many as evidence of a strong and decisive leadership.

Under Narendra Modi's leadership, the government has launched several welfare

schemes that have directly impacted the lives of millions of Indians. Initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, aimed at increasing financial inclusion; the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, which provides LPG connections to women of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households; and the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi which offers financial support to farmers, have bolstered Modi's image as a leader who cares about the welfare of the common man. These programs have not only improved the quality of life for many but also solidified Modi's support base among India's rural and underprivileged populations. The digital revolution under Modi's tenure has been another significant achievement. Initiatives like Digital India and the push towards a digital economy have revolutionized how services and governance are delivered. The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) system, for example, has made digital transactions simple and accessible to millions. Such advancements have positioned Modi as a forward-thinking leader who is preparing India for the future.

National security and defence have been paramount in Modi's agenda, with significant investments in defence infrastructure and the indigenization of defence production under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative. Modi's international

diplomacy has elevated India's global standing. His personal rapport with global leaders and active engagement in international forums have positioned India as a key player on the world stage. The emphasis on yoga and traditional Indian practices has also been a soft power strategy, enhancing India's cultural influence globally. All these factors, combined with a fragmented opposition that has struggled to present a unified challenge, contribute to the perception that Narendra Modi's victory in the 2024 general elections is likely.

As of now, the opposition parties in India are fragmented and have struggled to present a united front against Modi and the BJP. The Congress party, traditionally the main opposition force, has been weakened by leadership issues and electoral setbacks. The lack of a coherent alternative vision and the absence of a leader who can match Modi's mass appeal have hampered the opposition's ability to challenge the BJP effectively.

So, there is no room for doubt or confusion: Narendra Modi is set to win the 2024 Lok Sabha elections. This victory will not just be a hat trick for Modi but a reaffirmation of India's faith in his vision and leadership. Narendra Modi's victory in the 2024 general elections seems not just probable but inevitable. His governance model,

which aligns development with national pride, has created a legacy that will likely propel him to a historic third term.

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Narendra Modi's vision of “Wed in India”



PPrime Minister Narendra Modi introduces a compelling narrative to repatriate an aspect of Indian culture that has progressively found a place abroad weddings. Dubbed “Wed in India,” this initiative seeks not only to retain the opulence associated with Indian weddings within its borders but also to open new avenues for economic growth and cultural promotion. Drawing parallels with Modi’s earlier campaigns such as “Make in India” and “Travel in India,” “Wed in India” is poised to leverage the country’s cultural heritage, economic capability, and burgeoning high net-worth-individual (HNI) population to foster domestic prosperity.

For years, India's affluent have sought out foreign locales for their wedding celebrations which leads to a significant outflow of wealth. The trend of hosting extravagant destination weddings abroad has seen a significant uptick among India's millionaire and billionaire circles. With an estimated 5,000 such weddings taking place outside India annually, the outflow of wealth is substantial, ranging between ₹75,000 crore to ₹1 lakh crore. This scenario presents a considerable economic leak that "Wed in India" aims to plug by enticing this affluent demographic to consider India as their primary choice for hosting such grand ceremonies.

The economic ripple effect of retaining these weddings domestically cannot be understated. The last wedding season saw approximately ₹4.25 lakh crore circulated in the market through wedding purchases, marking a 26% increase from the previous year.

"Wed in India" is a new beginning for India's wedding celebrations. It's like saying, "Let's keep the beautiful weddings at home and show the world how amazing India is!" Imagine all the money that used to fly away to other countries for fancy weddings now staying in India, helping local shops, artists, and hotels grow. It's like keeping the garden watered at home, so all the flowers and trees grow better. It isn't just an idea;

it's like planting a seed that could grow into a big tree with roots spreading deep into the economy and branches reaching out to touch cultures from all over the world. This initiative can help make India shine brighter on the map, not just for its places and history, but as a place where love and celebration bring everyone together.

India's diversity of cultures, traditions, and landscapes makes it an ideal destination for weddings that are not just ceremonies but elaborate festivities extending over days. From the royal palaces of Rajasthan to the backwaters of Kerala, and the beaches of Goa, India's each location offers a plethora of destinations that can cater to the luxury and thematic demands of high-profile weddings.

The country's hospitality sector has evolved in tandem. Hotels and service providers across the country are now adept at organizing weddings that range from medium to lavish budgets, supported by an ecosystem of specialized services that cater to every conceivable need of such grand events.

"Wed in India" like initiatives would promote domestic tourism and also attract international couples looking for exotic wedding experiences. This initiative represents a strategic amalgamation of cultural pride and economic pragmatism. This could position India as a top-tier

destination for weddings and would showcase the country's ability to blend tradition with luxury.

By advocating for the retention of wedding celebrations within India, Prime Minister Modi is not merely attempting to curb the economic outflow but is also positioning India as a premier destination for luxury weddings on the global stage. This is not just about preserving the lavishness of Indian weddings; it's about leveraging them as a conduit for economic growth and cultural promotion.

The economic implications are profound. By keeping these grand celebrations domestic, there's potential to redirect the billions currently spent abroad back into the Indian economy. This could bolster various industries, from local artisans to luxury hotels, and would create a ripple effect of prosperity. Local craftsmen, artisans, and small businesses could benefit from the increased demand for wedding-related services and products. The initiative may also have broader socio-economic implications, such as the promotion of social cohesion through the celebration of shared cultural practices. It could also lead to a more equitable distribution of wealth by involving a wider range of service providers and suppliers from different economic backgrounds.

“Wed in India” could make India a favorite place for couples from all over the world to come and get married. They can enjoy the beauty of places like the palaces in Rajasthan, the peaceful backwaters of Kerala, or the sunny beaches of Goa. It's like inviting guests to a big, happy house where every room shows a different color and style of India.

Hosting more weddings in India would help lots of people earn more money and feel proud of their work. From the person who makes beautiful wedding dresses to the chef who cooks delicious meals, everyone would get a chance to show their talent and earn from it. It's like the whole country is working together to throw the world's best party. This initiative could turn India into the world's favorite wedding spot, where every celebration adds to the country's wealth and pride.

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Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra: A Promise of Viksit, Vishwash, and Viksit Bharat



India is a nation of 1.4 billion people, with diverse cultures, languages, religions, and aspirations. It is also a nation that faces many challenges, such as poverty, inequality, illiteracy, health issues, and environmental degradation. How can the government of India address these challenges and ensure the welfare and development of every citizen?

The answer lies in the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, a massive outreach initiative launched by

the government on November 15, 2023. The yatra, which means journey or pilgrimage, aims to create awareness and monitor the implementation of key central schemes across the nation. It focuses on flagship programs like Ayushman Bharat, Ujjwala Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima, PM SVANidhi, and others, that have transformed the lives of millions of Indians in the last decade.

The yatra is not just a roadshow or a publicity stunt. It is a sincere effort to connect with the people, especially the vulnerable, the marginalised, and the unreached, and to ensure that they have access to the benefits and opportunities provided by the government. It is also a platform to interact with the beneficiaries, listen to their feedback, and enrol potential beneficiaries of various schemes. The yatra is a manifestation of the government's resolve to fulfil its promise of Vikas (development), Vishwas (trust), and Viksit (empowered) Bharat.

As the wheels of progress roll across the countryside, they carry with them the hopes and aspirations of millions, binding together the tapestry of India's rich tapestry of cultures, languages, and traditions. From the misty hills of the North to the sun-kissed shores of the South, and from the bustling streets of the East to the tranquil villages of the West, the Viksit Baharat

Sankalp yatra leaves no stone unturned in its quest for unity and development.

The remote hamlets, once forgotten by time, the yatra breathes new life, bringing with it the promise of healthcare, education, and economic opportunities. It is here, in the embrace of the yatra, that the true essence of Bharat Jhodo is revealed – not merely a physical journey, but a soulful quest to unite hearts and minds, to uplift the downtrodden, and to forge a brighter future for generations to come.

The Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra which aimed at ensuring government schemes reach all deserving people across India. The campaign aims to mobilize citizens to take pledge for building a developed india by 2047, and to spread awareness about various welfare schemes and initiatives of the government. The yatra was launched from Khunti, Jharkhand and has reached over 10 crore people in 50 days since its launch. This number is higher than the entire population of some of the major countries like Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy and South Africa.

The yatra has made significant strides in various sectors, such as health, social security, financial inclusion, women empowerment, water supply, sanitation, digitization, and defence. Some of the notable achievements are⁴⁵⁶⁷:

Over 1.7 crore Ayushman Cards have been issued and more than 2.2 crore citizens have been screened at the Health Camps during the yatra. Nearly 12 lakh new applications for Ujjwala connections have been received and over 7.5 lakh beneficiaries have availed the benefits of PM SVANidhi scheme. More than 29,000 Gram Panchayats have achieved complete coverage, with 100% saturation of Ayushman Cards; over 18,000 Gram Panchayats have reached 100% saturation for the 'Hargharjal' scheme; more than 34,000 Gram Panchayats have achieved full digitization of Land Records; and over 9,000 Gram Panchayats meet the criteria for 100% compliance with the ODF Plus model.

About one lakh drones have been demonstrated during the yatra, aiming to increase the number of beneficiaries to two crore under the "NaMo Drone Didi Scheme".

India has increased its defence production through indigenous means, using India made Artillery Gun during the 21-gun salute at the Republic Day Parade.

The yatra reflects the vision and leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who has ushered in a paradigm shift in governance that has led to inclusive, development-oriented and corruption-free governance. His motto of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' resonates with the

spirit of the yatra, which seeks to empower every citizen and fulfil the aim of Antyodaya, or ensuring last-mile delivery of schemes and services.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has also shown his ability to link India's cultural heritage and history with its modern and developed future, as well as his political will and courage to strengthen India's national security and global stature. He has also done away with the VIP culture and the middleman culture, and has prioritised universal health coverage and women's empowerment.

The Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra strives to unite the people of India in their pursuit of progress and welfare. Through this yatra, the government aims to bridge the gaps and disparities that exist among different sections of society, ensuring that the benefits of development reach every citizen. The Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra emerges as a true Bharat JhodoYatra, as it forges a path towards a more cohesive, equitable, and prosperous India.

As the wheels of progress continue to turn and the echoes of the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra resonate across the nation, it becomes abundantly clear that this journey is more than just a political initiative – it is the resilience, determination, and unity of the Indian people. Through the yatra's tireless efforts to empower the marginalized, uplift the downtrodden, and bridge

the gaps that divide us, it embodies the very essence of Bharat Nirman – a journey of unity, progress, and collective upliftment.

In the footsteps of great leaders who have paved the way for India's development, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision and leadership shine brightly, guiding the nation towards a brighter future. With each milestone achieved and each life touched, the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra will inspire generations to come and reaffirm our collective commitment to building a stronger, more inclusive, and prosperous India for all.

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PM's UAE Visit: A Milestone in India-Gulf Relations



India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have a long-standing and multifaceted relationship, spanning across political, economic, cultural, and security domains. The two countries share common interests and values in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the region and the world. During the reign of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the bilateral ties have reached new heights, with the establishment of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP) in 2017, and the frequent high-level exchanges and visits between the two sides. The latest visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the UAE from February 13 & 14, 2024, was a significant

diplomatic outreach to the Gulf region, which is vital for India's energy, trade, and security interests.

The visit, which coincided with the inauguration of the first Hindu temple in Abu Dhabi, also showcased the cultural and people-to-people ties between India and the UAE, which host more than 3.3 million Indians.

The highlight of the visit was the extensive talks between PM Modi and the UAE's President Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, who is also the Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces. The two leaders reviewed the progress of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, which was established in 2017, and discussed new areas of cooperation and collaboration.

One of the main objectives of PM Modi's visit to the UAE was to boost the economic and trade partnership between the two countries, which is already one of the strongest and most dynamic in the region. During the visit, the two sides signed several agreements, covering diverse sectors such as electrical interconnection and trade, digital infrastructure, fintech, energy, basic infrastructure, culture, and national archives. These agreements reflect the mutual interest and commitment of both countries to enhance their cooperation and collaboration in various fields,

and to create new opportunities and synergies for their development and growth. The agreements also complement the existing trade and investment ties, which have reached impressive levels in recent years. The UAE is one of India's key trade and investment partners, with a bilateral trade of about USD 85 billion in 2022-23, making it India's third-largest trading partner and second-largest export destination. The UAE is also the first country to participate in India's strategic petroleum reserves, and has committed to invest USD 75 billion in India's infrastructure sector through its sovereign wealth fund, which is the largest foreign direct investment in India. The economic and trade partnership between India and the UAE is thus a vital pillar of the bilateral ties and the CSP, and PM Modi's visit has further strengthened and expanded it.

Another aspect of the bilateral ties and the CSP that PM Modi's visit to the UAE has enhanced is the defence and security cooperation between the two countries. India and the UAE have strengthened their defence cooperation since 2003, marked by joint exercises like Desert Eagle and Gulf Star-11. The Annual Defence Dialogue and high-level visits have played pivotal roles in exchanging views and experiences on defence and security matters. The two countries have also increased their defence training and

capacity building, with the UAE participating in India's defence institutions and courses. Moreover, the two countries have enhanced their intelligence sharing and counter-terrorism collaboration, including successful operations against terrorists. The UAE has also supported India's bid for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, and has backed India's stance on cross-border terrorism and regional issues. The defence and security cooperation between India and the UAE is thus a significant component of the bilateral ties and the CSP, and PM Modi's visit to the UAE has further consolidated and expanded it.

Another aspect of the bilateral ties and the CSP that PM Modi's visit to the UAE has demonstrated is the convergence of interests and values between India and the UAE, especially in the context of the changing regional and global scenario. The two countries share a common vision of peace, stability, and prosperity in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean region, and have a stake in countering the threats of extremism, radicalization, and violence. They also aspire to play a leading role in shaping the future of the world, by leveraging their strengths in innovation, technology, and human capital. Some of the examples of this convergence are:

The UAE's participation in the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), which is a transnational rail and shipping route that aims to enhance connectivity and integration between Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. The IMEC is seen as a potential counter to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in the Eurasian region, and a strategic and economic game changer for India and others.

The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Investment of the UAE and the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology of India for expanding bilateral investment cooperation in the digital infrastructure sector, with a special emphasis on data center projects in India⁵⁶. This MoU reflects the mutual interest and commitment of both countries to enhance their cooperation and collaboration in the field of digital infrastructure, which is a key enabler for economic development and innovation.

The interlinking of digital payment platforms like the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and credit and debit cards between India and the UAE, which will facilitate seamless and secure transactions for the people and businesses of both countries⁷. This initiative will also boost the trade and tourism sectors, and promote financial inclusion and digital empowerment.

However, Modi's visit to the UAE has strengthened the bilateral ties and the CSP between the two countries, by enhancing the cooperation and collaboration in various sectors, and by demonstrating the convergence of interests and values in the changing regional and global scenario. The visit has reaffirmed the strong and strategic partnership between India and the UAE, which is based on mutual trust, respect, and friendship. The visit has also set the stage for further enhancing the bilateral ties, and taking them to greater heights in the coming years.

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Ahlan Modi – A message of Friendship and mutual respect



Prim Minister Narendra Modi's speech at the 'Ahlan Modi' conclave in Abu Dhabi was a masterstroke of diplomacy and outreach to the Indian diaspora and the UAE leadership. Modi, who is on a two-day visit to the UAE, addressed a crowd of over 50,000 people at the Zayed City sports stadium, where he received a rousing welcome and chants of 'Bharat Mata Ki Jai' and 'Ahlan Modi'.

The entire speech was a blend of emotion, gratitude, pride, vision and a powerful message of unity and harmony. In an era where global dynamics are increasingly influenced by

economic partnerships, technological advancements, and cultural exchanges, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent address in Abu Dhabi emerges as a seminal moment, which elucidates the multifaceted nature of India's foreign policy under his leadership.

The ties between India and the UAE can be traced back to the ancient times, when the Indus Valley Civilization had trade and cultural links with the Mesopotamian and Arabian civilizations. The trade and cultural exchange continued through the medieval and early modern periods, when the Arab traders, merchants, and sailors visited the Indian ports and cities, and the Indian traders, merchants, and sailors visited the Arabian ports and cities. The trade and cultural exchange also involved the exchange of goods, ideas, religions, languages, and people. The trade and cultural exchange also led to the establishment of Indian communities in the Arabian Peninsula, especially in the coastal areas of the present-day UAE. The Indian communities played an important role in the economic and social development of the region, and also contributed to the cultural diversity and harmony of the region.

The India-UAE relationship is one of the most important and multifaceted bilateral relationships in the region and the world. The two countries share historical, cultural, and civilizational ties that

date back to centuries. Both countries also have strong economic, energy, security, and people-to-people linkages that have grown exponentially in the last decade. Both countries have elevated their bilateral ties to a comprehensive strategic partnership, and have signed several agreements and MoUs in various sectors, including energy, defence, trade, investment, space, and culture. The two countries have also enhanced their cooperation on various regional and global issues, such as counter-terrorism, maritime security, climate change, and renewable energy.

However, During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's tenure, the relationship between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and India has witnessed significant growth and strengthening across various domains. Prime Minister Modi's proactive diplomatic outreach and emphasis on economic diplomacy have played a pivotal role in fostering closer ties between the two nations. The UAE has emerged as a key strategic partner for India, particularly in the realms of trade, investment, and security cooperation. High-level visits and exchanges between leadership from both countries have served to deepen mutual trust and understanding.

The burgeoning relationship between India and the UAE, as depicted in Modi's speech, holds

significant implications for the geopolitical landscape of the Global South. It exemplifies a model of south-south cooperation that is based on mutual respect, shared cultural values, and a joint commitment to economic growth and technological advancement. Under Modi's leadership, India is increasingly seen as a pivotal player in the Global South, forging partnerships that challenge the traditional hegemony of the Global North and advocating for a more equitable global order. This approach not only elevates India's status on the world stage but also offers a blueprint for other nations in the Global South seeking to navigate the complexities of 21st-century diplomacy.

The speech of Narendra Modi at the 'Ahlan Modi' event was a remarkable example of how a leader can use rhetoric and diplomacy to inspire and influence the audience, and to project India's image as a rising and responsible power in the region and the world. His visionary leadership has not only strengthened India-UAE relations but also redefined India's role in the global arena, particularly within the Global South. As India continues to ascend as a global power, Modi's strategic foresight and emphasis on soft power, technological innovation, and cultural exchange will undoubtedly continue to shape its trajectory on the world stage. In this era of geopolitical shifts

and evolving international relations, Modi's approach offers valuable lessons in the art of diplomacy, underscoring the importance of building relationships that are rooted in mutual respect, understanding, and shared aspirations for a prosperous future.

A notable aspect of Modi's leadership, as highlighted in his speech, is his recognition of the Indian diaspora as an integral part of India's global narrative. By acknowledging their contributions and celebrating their successes, Modi demonstrates a profound understanding of the diaspora's potential in strengthening India's ties with the world. This approach not only enhances India's soft power but also instils a sense of pride and belonging among Indians worldwide, further solidifying his reputation as a leader who values and uplifts his citizens, irrespective of where they reside.

Moreover, Modi's adept utilization of cultural diplomacy during his address is a strategic manoeuvre that underscores the essential role of cultural ties in cementing diplomatic relationships. The strategic partnership between India and the UAE, enriched by Modi's visit, is a clear indication of India's emerging role as a key player in the global arena. The comprehensive strategic partnership, covering a wide array of sectors including energy, defence, trade, and culture,

not only amplifies the bilateral relationship but also sets a precedent for India's future diplomatic endeavours. This partnership is a reflection of Modi's broader vision for India – a vision of a nation that is not just a regional power but a global influencer, capable of shaping international policies and contributing to global peace and stability.

Prime Minister Modi's focus on economic, energy, and technological collaboration with the UAE further highlights his pragmatic approach to harnessing the benefits of international cooperation for national development. By aligning with the UAE, a pivotal energy partner, and engaging in technological collaborations, Modi is steering India towards becoming a hub of innovation and sustainable growth. This strategic alignment with the UAE's advanced technological and energy sectors is indicative of Modi's foresight in leveraging international partnerships to fuel India's growth trajectory and to ensure its energy security.

Moreover, Modi's emphasis on counter-terrorism and maritime security cooperation with the UAE resonates with his commitment to ensuring regional and global peace. This aspect of the bilateral relationship is crucial, considering the strategic geopolitical location of both nations. By strengthening ties in these critical

areas, Modi is not only safeguarding national interests but also contributing to the stability of the region.

In essence, the entire address was a holistic showcase of his diplomatic acumen, visionary leadership, and the strategic depth of India's foreign policy. His ability to intertwine the threads of cultural diplomacy, economic cooperation, and shared security concerns into the fabric of India-UAE relations exemplifies a nuanced understanding of international relations. As India positions itself more assertively on the global stage, Modi's approach to diplomacy—rooted in mutual respect, cultural appreciation, and strategic collaboration—offers invaluable insights into the evolving dynamics of global leadership and international cooperation.

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Know When Bharat was Silenced



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi while addressing media before the commencement of the 1st session of the 18th Lok Sabha, pointed out the 25th June as the black spot on Indian Constitution. He said ,“Tomorrow is 25 June. 50 years ago on this day, a black spot was put on the Constitution. We will try to ensure that such a stain never comes to the country”. Shri Modi said that the new generation of India will never forget the day when the Constitution of India was completely rejected by suppressing democracy and the country was turned into a prison. PM Modi exhorted the citizens to take the resolution to protect the democracy and democratic traditions of India so that such an event never arises again. The Prime Minister said, “We will take the resolution of a vibrant democracy and fulfill

the dreams of the common people according to the Constitution of India."

Know about Emergency

Indira Gandhi's imposition of the Emergency in India from 1975 to 1977 is a dark chapter in the country's history, characterized by a severe assault on democracy and individual freedoms. The Emergency marked the erosion of democratic institutions. By suspending elections and dissolving legislative bodies, Indira Gandhi dismantled the essential pillars of democracy. Without a functioning parliament and state assemblies, there was no legislative oversight, removing the checks and balances crucial for a healthy democracy. civil liberties were severely suppressed. Fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, expression, and assembly were curtailed. The press faced heavy censorship, effectively silencing dissent and criticism against the government, a core tenet of any democratic society.

Arbitrary arrests and detentions were rampant. Thousands of political opponents, activists, and ordinary citizens were detained without trial under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA). These actions, often without due process, violated basic principles of justice and human rights. The misuse of presidential powers was evident when President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

declared the Emergency based on Indira Gandhi's advice, bypassing the Council of Ministers. This unilateral decision undermined the constitutional framework and set a dangerous precedent for future governance.

Judicial complicity during the Emergency, exemplified by the infamous ADM Jabalpur case, where the Supreme Court ruled that the right to life and liberty could be suspended, showcased the judiciary's failure to uphold constitutional rights and protect citizens from government overreach.

Media censorship further demonstrated the undemocratic nature of the Emergency. Newspapers and media outlets were forced to seek government approval before publishing, transforming the press into a government mouthpiece and stifling any form of dissent. Forced sterilizations under the government's family planning policies led to widespread human rights abuses. These coerced procedures, especially targeting the poor and marginalized, caused immense suffering and public outrage. Economic policies during the Emergency, such as crackdowns on black markets and enforcement of price controls, were draconian and poorly executed. These measures led to widespread public discontent and economic hardships for many citizens.

Political repression was a hallmark of the Emergency. Opposition leaders were jailed, political parties were banned, and state machinery was used to intimidate and silence opponents, starkly violating democratic norms. The Emergency also violated federal principles by centralizing power in the hands of the central government. State governments were dismissed or coerced into compliance, weakening the autonomy and authority of state administrations. Civil society organizations and NGOs faced severe restrictions. Many critical NGOs were harassed, their activities curtailed, and their members arrested, stifling civil society's role in promoting democracy and human rights.

Public disillusionment grew as the arbitrary arrests, censorship, and human rights abuses eroded trust in the government and democratic institutions. The period highlighted numerous legal and constitutional violations, with fundamental rights suspended and laws enacted without due legislative process.

International condemnation was swift, tarnishing India's image as the world's largest democracy and leading to diplomatic isolation and criticism from global leaders and human rights organizations. The legacy of the Emergency has had a lasting impact on future generations. It serves as a cautionary tale about the fragility of

democracy and the need for vigilance in protecting democratic institutions and civil liberties. Political pluralism suffered as opposition parties were targeted and suppressed. A healthy democracy thrives on diverse political voices and competition, both of which were stifled during the Emergency.

The bureaucracy, meant to be neutral, was co-opted into executing the government's draconian measures. This led to a loss of trust in the civil service's ability to function impartially. Judicial reforms were delayed due to the judiciary's failure to protect fundamental rights during this period, highlighting the need for ensuring judicial independence and accountability. Educational institutions faced strict controls over curricula and activities, stifling intellectual freedom and critical thought. Militarization of civil administration blurred the lines between civilian and military roles, leading to excessive force and human rights abuses.

The Emergency period undermined the spirit of the Indian Constitution, which enshrines democratic principles, individual freedoms, and the rule of law. Accountability mechanisms within the government were weakened. The lack of legislative oversight, judicial independence, and media freedom allowed unchecked executive power, leading to widespread abuse and

corruption. The Emergency reshaped political alliances, leading to new political movements and fundamentally altering India's political landscape, affecting subsequent elections and governance.

Public administration was compromised as civil servants were pressured to conform to government directives, often at the expense of ethical standards and public service principles. Grassroots movements and local activism faced severe repression, weakening grassroots democracy and local governance. Cultural and artistic expression was repressed, with artists, writers, and filmmakers who criticized the government facing censorship and harassment. Minority communities were particularly vulnerable, with authoritarian measures disproportionately affecting marginalized groups. Overall, the Emergency weakened democratic norms and principles. The arbitrary use of power, suspension of rights, and lack of accountability set dangerous precedents, threatening the democratic fabric of the nation.

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The Forced Imposition of Emergency



It has been five decades since the imposition of Internal Emergency in India by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This period, spanning from June 25th, 1975 to March 21st, 1977, is often remembered as one of the darkest chapters in independent India's history. During the entire 21 months period, democracy was suspended, and over 100,000 citizens were arrested and detained without due cause or trial. Civil rights were suspended, and freedom of speech and expression were severely curtailed. The imposition of Emergency was akin to the murder of democracy. Democracy thrives on the principles of transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. By suspending civil liberties, muzzling dissent, and centralizing power under her regime, Indira

Gandhi undermined these fundamental tenets of democracy. The suspension of habeas corpus meant that citizens could be detained without trial, depriving them of their basic right to due process. Freedom of speech and expression were stifled, with censorship imposed on the press and political opponents silenced through intimidation and imprisonment. Such actions infringed upon the rights of individuals and also eroded the very essence of democracy.

Many more faced intimidation and harassment from both police and extrajudicial actors acting in the government's interest. The severe infringement of civil liberties and human rights during the Emergency, wherein several individuals from various backgrounds were subjected to intimidation and torture merely for their ideological beliefs or perceived affiliations. Hon'ble Governor of Haryana, Shri Bandaru Dattatraya shared a tryst, quoting him, "In jail, I met people of different ideologies and even Naxalites, who had been arrested under the MISA. Former Union Ministers Bangaru Laxman, A Narendra, N Narasimha Reddy, former Labour Minister of Telangana, Mohammad Abdul Aziz, chief of Andhra Pradesh unit of Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, Cherabanda Raju and Varavara Rao were also in our jail. There were many others as well belonging to different ideologies and outfits

including Anand Marg but all united in protesting against the Emergency,".

"The police were not ready to give up in my case. They continued questioning and torturing me, disclosing my identity and sharing information about others. Police wanted to know: How many more friends were in my group? Where were their hideouts? Where is your printing press? What is the source of finances? What is your communication network? These were the questions the police were putting to me quite often. For three days, I did not share anything with them," Bandaru Dattatraya mentioned in his tryst.

"I used to wear kurta and pyjamas but had to go to pant, shirt, coat and tie. I did not go for any haircut. Being a full-time worker of the RSS, I was very particular about my dress code but adopted the western dress out of sheer compulsion. I changed my name to Dharmendra and went underground and kept mobilizing the people for agitation against the Emergency. That time all newspapers were censored and only government news was published. People were not able to know what was happening outside. So, we started a bulletin with facts and distributed them among the people secretly." he mentioned

The government heavily censored and controlled the national press, while also exerted substantial

influence over foreign media outlets. The primary tool for enforcing this totalitarian control was information and communication technologies (ICTs), including radio, television, cinema, and public notices. With government ownership of radio and television, these platforms were utilized to propagate the government's narrative efficiently. Other forms of media, such as cinema and popular music, were either restricted, co-opted, or coerced into serving as instruments of government propaganda. The government leveraged these technologies to disseminate official propaganda, often accompanied by thinly veiled threats to ensure compliance. Dissent was swiftly suppressed, sometimes through violent means. New laws and amendments further augmented government control over the media, enabling surveillance, censorship, and the dissemination of government-approved viewpoints. By monopolizing radio waves, cinema, and telecommunication media, the government rapidly transformed a democratic state into a totalitarian regime.

The culmination of events leading to the declaration of the Emergency began on June 12, 1975, when the Allahabad High Court found Prime Minister Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices during the 1971 elections. In response, opposition parties and the media

demanded her resignation. However, Mrs. Gandhi appealed the verdict in the Supreme Court, which granted a conditional stay, allowing her to retain her position as Prime Minister but barring her from voting in Parliament until the case concluded. Following this ruling, Indira Gandhi and her close advisors swiftly devised plans to ensure her continued hold on power. On June 18, members of the Congress party pledged unwavering loyalty to Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, with party president D.K. Barooah famously proclaiming, "Indira is India and India is Indira," reminiscent of totalitarian declarations from history. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, a key member of Mrs. Gandhi's inner circle and Chief Minister of West Bengal, circulated detailed strategies for declaring an "Internal Emergency." Justification for this drastic measure centered on alleged threats to India's national security and destabilization efforts by external and internal adversaries. Lists were compiled identifying opposition leaders, union activists, and media personnel for potential arrest at short notice. Detailed plans for media censorship were meticulously crafted, with loyalists of Mrs. Gandhi's party and state chief ministers being summoned to meetings in New Delhi to inform them of forthcoming actions under the guise of national security. By June 25, arrangements for

the mass arrests of political figures and others deemed as threats to stability were finalized, with final discussions taking place at Mrs. Gandhi's aide, R.K. Dhawan's office. On the night of June 25, Mrs. Gandhi, accompanied by Siddhartha Shankar Ray, met with President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and urged him to declare an "Internal Emergency," citing supposed threats to India's national security and stability. President Ahmed, who owed his position to Mrs. Gandhi's influence, consented and signed the proclamation of internal emergency under Article 352(1)2 of the Constitution around 11:45 PM, June 25, 1975.

This period witnessed a sharp deviation from democratic norms. The fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution were suspended, and existing laws were amended to consolidate control within a small circle loyal to Indira Gandhi, suppressing dissent. Media and communication technologies were exploited to perpetuate the Emergency, mirroring strategies utilized by authoritarian regimes worldwide. The democratic system, which had operated relatively successfully for more than 25 years, was eclipsed. India faced two unprecedented political crises: one marked by deterioration and another concerning democracy. The initial crisis was temporarily halted by the events that triggered

the subsequent crisis focused on democratic values.

The scars left by the suspension of democracy ran deep, prompting a collective introspection on the fragility of democratic institutions and the importance of safeguarding civil liberties. Indira Gandhi's ruthless suspension of democracy was nothing short of a betrayal of the very ideals that the nation was built upon. The Indian populace suffered under the iron fist of a regime that cared little for human rights, civil liberties, or basic decency. Dissent was crushed, opposition silenced, and the voices of the people were drowned out by the roar of government propaganda. Under the guise of national security, Indira Gandhi and her cronies trampled over the Constitution, dismantled democratic institutions, and turned India into a totalitarian state. The arrest and torture of countless individuals, the suppression of free speech, and the manipulation of the media were all tactics employed to maintain an oppressive grip on power. Lives were destroyed, families torn apart, and the very soul of the nation was bruised and battered. The youth of India are eager to understand whether the imposition of the Emergency in 1975 was justified or not. To enlighten the younger generation, including college and university students, it is imperative to

organize seminars and conferences where individuals who experienced the effects of the Emergency can share their experiences and insights. These events will help raise awareness, much like the Center for Narendra Modi Studies, a think tank for global research that will host a national conclave on the 50th anniversary of the Dark Emergency in India on June 26, 2024 at India International Centre, New Delhi. Overall, Imposing emergency was not a noble act; rather, Indira Gandhi's motives were driven by self-interest rather than the welfare of the nation. She prioritized her own power over the rights and freedoms of the Indian people. This entire period of Emergency is a dark stain in the history of India and every time reminding us of the dangers of unchecked power and the erosion of democratic principles.

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Constitutional Journey: An Overview from 2014-2024



The book "Constitutional Journey: An Overview from 2014-2024" by Rishi Raj Singh and Prince Shukla is a scholarly work which offers a meticulous exploration and detailed examination of the significant legislative changes and reforms that have unfolded during the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi from 2014 to 2024. The book is divided into four distinct sections and provides an insightful analysis of key reforms that have reshaped India's socio-political landscape.

The first section is all about Constitutional Amendments, elucidating the significance of initiatives such as the enclave exchange with Bangladesh and the introduction of the Goods

and Services Tax (GST). Through detailed examination, the authors illustrate how these reforms have propelled India towards greater economic integration and efficiency. The book begins by highlighting the transformative reforms initiated by the Modi government, starting with the Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014. This amendment introduced the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), aiming to modernize the process of appointing judges to the higher judiciary. It sets the stage for a series of subsequent reforms that reshaped India's legal framework and administrative processes. One notable reform discussed in this book is the Constitution (100th Amendment) Act, 2015, which facilitated the implementation of the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement. Through this amendment, territories were legally transferred between India and Bangladesh, providing residents with the option to choose their nationality. The book also highlighted the significant milestone in India's economic history, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) through the Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016, is also examined in detail.

The book further explores legislative measures aimed at empowering marginalized communities, including the 102nd Amendment

Act, 2018, which granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). Additionally, the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019, introduced a reservation for economically weaker sections (EWS) in educational institutions and public employment, promoting inclusivity and equal opportunities.

The second section focuses on Women Empowerment, which highlights legislative efforts aimed at enhancing the societal status of women. The discussion encompasses landmark initiatives like the Women Reservation Act, 2023, which marks a significant stride towards gender equality and inclusivity in Indian politics. The third section of the book talks about the contentious issue of the Abrogation of Article 370, Article 35-A, offering a nuanced analysis of its historical context, implementation, and implications. By unpacking the complexities surrounding this decision, the authors provide valuable insights into the dynamics of Kashmir's socio-political landscape and the government's approach towards resolving longstanding conflicts. The final section explores India's ideological evolution from 'India' to 'Bharat,' emphasizing the government's commitment to governance models rooted in indigenous values and traditions.

What sets this book apart is its comprehensive approach to analyze the multifaceted nature of

India's legislative reforms under Prime Minister Modi's leadership. The authors demonstrate a keen understanding of the historical context, policy intricacies, and socio-economic implications of each reform, making the book a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and anyone interested in understanding contemporary Indian politics.

Furthermore, the book is commendable for its balanced perspective, presenting both the achievements and challenges associated with the government's reform agenda.

In conclusion, the book is a seminal work that offers a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the legislative reforms that have defined India's history in recent years. It is a must-read for anyone seeking to gain a deeper understanding of India's political dynamics and the transformative changes underway in the country. So , This book is special because it looks at these changes from many angles. It tells us not just what happened, but also why it's important and what it means for India's future. It's a good book for people who want to know more about how India is changing and why.

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PM Modi's Track Record Speaks for Itself



Prime Minister Narendra Modi is always in the spotlight. Recently, when he talked about his goals during his nomination filing in Varanasi, he once again highlighted his commitment to unity and inclusivity. Modiji made it clear that he doesn't want to play politics that divide people based on religion. He believes in treating everyone equally and working for the betterment of all which is reflected in his famous slogan 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' (Together with all, Development for all), which focuses on helping everyone, no matter who they are.

Over the past decade, under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, our nation has witnessed remarkable progress and

development. Contrary to the baseless accusations leveled against him, Prime Minister Modi has consistently upheld the principles of equality, justice, and secularism, ensuring that every citizen, regardless of religious affiliation, has the opportunity to thrive. It is imperative that we engage in a candid dialogue, grounded in truth and rationality, to dispel the falsehoods that threaten to divide us. Muslims have actively participated in the prosperity and growth that has characterized India's journey in recent years. From economic empowerment initiatives to social welfare programs, Prime Minister Modi's government has extended its hand to uplift every segment of society, including Muslims. It is disheartening to see opposition parties like congress resorting to divisive tactics and fear-mongering to further their political agendas. The portrayal of Prime Minister Modi as anti-Muslim is not only unfounded but also detrimental to the fabric of our pluralistic society. Muslims must not allow themselves to be swayed by propaganda that seeks to sow seeds of discord among us. It is disheartening to witness the vilification of Prime Minister Modi, who has consistently demonstrated his commitment to the welfare and empowerment of Muslims across India. Prime Minister Modi has every time stood by the Muslim community in their times of need.

Having had the opportunity to interact with Prime Minister Modi on numerous occasions, I can attest to his genuine concern for the well-being of Muslims and his unwavering dedication to their upliftment. His efforts to dispel the atmosphere of fear and mistrust that has been perpetuated by political opponents are commendable and worthy of our support. We should not forget the tangible benefits that we have reaped under Prime Minister Modi's leadership. From improved infrastructure to enhanced educational opportunities, his government has prioritized the welfare and advancement of all citizens, irrespective of religion. It is time for us to recognize and acknowledge the positive impact of his policies on our lives and communities.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi every time made it abundantly clear that his policies and schemes are designed to benefit every Indian, regardless of their religion. He stressed that the aim is not to discriminate but to uplift every individual, especially those who have been marginalized or deprived for far too long. Modi every time spoke passionately about his vision for a united India, where communal harmony reigns supreme. He reminded us of the progress our nation has made under his leadership, highlighting the significant reduction in communal violence since his tenure began. He urged Muslims to reflect on why some among us still harbor fears and doubts, despite

the tangible improvements in our society. He addressed the issue of fear-mongering and political propaganda that seeks to divide Indians along religious lines. He encouraged us to rise above such divisive tactics and focus on the larger goal of nation-building. He reminded us of the respect and admiration India receives on the global stage and urged us to embrace opportunities for growth and development, rather than succumbing to baseless fears.

In his interview, Modi said "We are not against Islam. We are not against Muslims. This is not our domain. When it is about their abuses, they have been spinning this narrative since Nehru era. They have always been abusing us as anti-Muslim. Secondly, they used to abuse us because by putting in very little work, they would yield dividends. So, they would vilify us as anti-Muslim and then would claim they are friends of Muslims. They gained through this. That is why they created this atmosphere of fear. They were reaping benefits by fear mongering. But the Muslim community is aware now. When I abolished triple talaq and ended that practice, Muslim sisters feel that I am genuine about their concerns. When I give Ayushman cards, they say I am a genuine man. When I give covid vaccines, they say I am a genuine man. They realise I am not discriminating against anyone. Opposition's problem is this that their lies have been caught.

That is why to mislead, they have to keep saying all kinds of lies,".

Modi's track record from 2014 to 2024 speaks volumes about his commitment to turning words into action. One of Modi's main goals is to make sure that government schemes reach every person who needs them, without any discrimination. He wants to use development as a way to unite people, rather than divide them based on their backgrounds. Throughout his tenure as Prime Minister, he has consistently advocated for inclusivity and unity, and his policies reflect these values. From launching welfare programs to promote economic development, Modi's actions have been aligned with his rhetoric of bringing everyone together for progress. Under Modi's leadership, India has witnessed significant strides in various sectors, including infrastructure, healthcare, and education. His government's focus on inclusive growth has led to the implementation of initiatives aimed at uplifting the most vulnerable segments of society, such as the poor, farmers, and women. Whether it's the introduction of schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana to provide financial inclusion or the expansion of healthcare services through Ayushman Bharat, Modi has demonstrated a commitment to improving the lives of all Indians.

Moreover, Modi's efforts to strengthen India's position on the global stage have also been guided by the principles of inclusivity and unity. Through initiatives like the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, he has sought to collaborate with other nations to address common challenges and promote sustainable development. Modi has consistently emphasized the importance of social harmony and religious tolerance. Despite facing criticism and opposition from various quarters, he has remained steadfast in his belief that India's diversity is its greatest strength. Whether it's celebrating festivals with people from different faiths or condemning acts of violence and discrimination, Modi has been a vocal advocate for unity in diversity.

Muslims should cast their votes on the merits of governance and leadership. Narendra Modi has done nothing wrong to the Muslim community. So, Prime Minister Modi is not anti-Muslim, nor is he anti-Islam. These baseless accusations have been perpetuated by vested interests seeking to sow seeds of discord and division within our community.

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23 Years of Narendra Modi: From Gujarat CM to Global Leader



Twenty three years ago when Narendra Modi became the chief minister of Gujarat, there was hardly anyone who thought then that his leadership would make him not only one of the most successful Prime Ministers of India but also a global icon. Yet he is Modi who made all the difference, courtesy to his charisma and political will with a noble vision. As he completes two decades of a non-stop stint as an able and longest serving administrator at the age of 74 today, his public life has already made a history which none of his predecessors could match as PM in their lifetime and which only resembles that of former US President Bill Clinton.

Since October 2001, when he was administered the oath of the office of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he has been chairing an elected government for around 8380 days without any break which beats the record of the first PM Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi who served as the head of a government for 6,130 days and 5829 days respectively. In comparison, Dr Manmohan Singh who was the immediate predecessor of Modi on two consecutive terms during the UPA rule worked for 3656 days. Within the BJP, Modi has also been the most successful figure as a CM or PM. This has made him dependable, with a huge mass acceptability, to his party in any election anywhere as he has the experience of leading a state government and is blessed with the art of campaigning.

Riding on the crest of the Modi wave the BJP came to power at the Centre with a majority in 2014. It also ousted the Left from power in Tripura which was once considered a Red Bastion over three decades and grew significantly in other North Eastern states during the last seven years. Further, Modi has scored many firsts as the PM. At the Republic Day parade of 2015, he invited Barack Obama, the then US President as the chief guest before becoming the first Indian PM to visit Israel in July of 2017. He is the first PM who

met three consecutive US Presidents including Donald Trump whom he hosted in India and met Joe Biden at the White House recently. He also ensured one of the biggest repatriations of the Indians from abroad after they got stuck overseas due to a worldwide shutdown in the wake of the pandemic. This is a rare and unparalleled feat which has put him above in comparison of the past PMs.

From his ascent as the Chief Minister of Gujarat in 2001 to his current role as the nation's Prime Minister, Modi's tenure has been characterized by a series of far-reaching reforms and bold initiatives that have reshaped the trajectory of both Gujarat and India. His leadership has ushered in profound changes, most notably in the areas of economic reform, infrastructure development, and digital transformation.

Modi's rise to national prominence was rooted in his years as Gujarat's Chief Minister, where he pioneered what came to be known as the "Gujarat Model," a governance blueprint that emphasized infrastructure development, efficient governance, and investor-friendly policies. It was under his leadership that Gujarat, once plagued by water scarcity and power shortages, witnessed remarkable progress. The Sujalam Sufalam Yojana, a large-scale water management project, transformed the state from

a region in need to one of surplus, laying the foundation for Modi's national Jal Jeevan Mission, which seeks to provide tap water to every rural household by 2024.

The Jyotigram Yojana, which brought uninterrupted electricity to Gujarat's villages, similarly became a model for the national Saubhagya Scheme, aiming for universal household electrification. Such initiatives, launched at the state level, became templates for broader national schemes when Modi assumed the office of Prime Minister in 2014. As Prime Minister, Modi has continued his reformist agenda on a national scale, embarking on ambitious projects to propel India forward in the digital age. His *Digital India* mission has expanded internet access across the country, making India a global leader in digital transactions, most notably through the implementation of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI). This has revolutionized how transactions are conducted and positioned India at the forefront of the real-time payments revolution.

In economic governance, one of the defining moments of Modi's tenure was the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017. This 'One Nation, One Tax' system sought to unify India's complex and fragmented tax structure,

facilitating smoother trade across states. While its implementation has been met with challenges, the GST stands as a landmark reform in India's economic history. Responding to the economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Modi launched the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign in 2020, aiming for self-reliance and boosting domestic manufacturing. This was supported by the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, spanning 14 key sectors with investments worth Rs 1.97 lakh crore, designed to reduce import dependence and encourage domestic production. These measures have played a crucial role in India's economic resurgence, with the nation's GDP growing and foreign direct investment reaching unprecedented levels.

Modi's governance has also been characterized by his emphasis on Jan Bhagidari, or citizen participation in governance. His belief in involving citizens in the implementation of policies, thereby turning development into a Jan Andolan or mass movement, has been a hallmark of his approach. This participatory governance model has played an important role in ensuring that initiatives, whether in sanitation, water conservation, or public health, gain widespread public support and momentum. As history will record, Narendra Modi's 23 years in public office reflect a period of

transformative leadership. From his tenure as Gujarat's chief minister, where he laid the foundation for sweeping reforms, to his role as India's Prime Minister, Modi's vision has redefined governance in India. His focus on infrastructure, digital transformation, and economic reform has cemented his legacy as one of the most influential leaders in modern Indian history, shaping not only the nation's present but also its future trajectory.

Digital India has played an important role in the government's push for financial inclusion, especially through the PM Jan Dhan Yojana, which has opened 533 million bank accounts. As a result, India's poverty rate fell from 55.1% in 2005 to 16.4% in 2021, lifting 415 million people out of poverty. The digital initiative also supports StartUp India, which has helped create a thriving startup ecosystem, recognizing over 140,000 startups and generating more than 1.5 million direct jobs. Sanitation has been another major focus for Modi. The *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, inspired by Gujarat's Nirmal Gujarat project, is a nationwide cleanliness campaign that has reportedly led to the construction of over 116.8 million household toilets, with the government declaring all villages in India free from open defecation.

Rural development has made notable progress with the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi, which supports

110 million farmers, and the Jal Jeevan Mission, which has provided tap water to nearly 78% of rural households. Modi's governance approach of "Vikas Bhi, Virasat Bhi" (Development along with Heritage) aims to balance cultural preservation with modernization. Efforts like restoring the Kashi Vishwanath Corridor, building the Ram Mandir, and recovering over 640 artefacts for India reflect the administration's focus on these aspects. On the environmental side, initiatives such as Van Mahotsav and Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam have encouraged tree planting and conservation. The Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam campaign has resulted in the planting of 800 million saplings across the country. On the international stage, Modi introduced the Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) movement at COP26, encouraging individuals and communities to adopt sustainable habits to combat climate change.

Modi's Jan Bhagidari (people's participation) approach is a consistent theme in his initiatives, and over the past decade as Prime Minister, he has coined several motivational slogans to inspire citizens. For example, Modi frequently promotes the idea of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Aur Sabka Prayas" (Everyone's support, development, trust, and effort). He advocates for "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance",

believes the administration should “Reform, Perform, and Transform**”, and envisions India as “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” (One India, Great India).

Modi’s governance reforms included scrapping more than 1,200 outdated laws and reducing 39,000 compliances to simplify administration. Some of his earliest slogans were “Swachh Bharat” (Clean India) and “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” (Save the girl child, educate the girl child). Currently, Modi emphasizes the slogan “Viksit Bharat” (Developed India), outlining his vision for the nation’s future with long-term development goals and a stronger global presence which he hopes India will attain the status of a developed nation by 2047.

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Narendra Modi Leads India's Research Growth



It was the 74th Independence Day on August 15, 2020, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi, from the ramparts of the Red Fort, introduced an initiative to establish the National Research Foundation (NRF). This was part of his broader vision for India's development, with the NRF intended to boost scientific research and innovation across the country. The origins of the NRF can be traced back to the growing recognition that India's higher education institutions and research output, though significant, lag behind global standards. The

need for a coordinated body to support and manage research funding became evident as India aspired to boost its global standing in science and technology.

The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the introduction of the National Research Foundation (NRF) Bill, 2023 in the Parliament on 28th June. The approved Bill paved the way to establish NRF that will seed, grow and promote Research and Development (R&D) and promote a culture of research and innovation throughout India's universities, colleges, research institutions, and R&D laboratories. The bill outlined the establishment of the NRF under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and proposed a five-year budget of Rs. 50,000 crore to support research activities across various fields.

This allocation of resources demonstrated the government's commitment to promote a culture of research in India and provide researchers and institutions with the financial backing they needed to pursue cutting-edge projects. The NRF Act, passed in August 2023, established the foundation as the apex body for research in India. With the Prime Minister of India serving as its President, the NRF enjoys the highest level of leadership and oversight. A Governing Board, comprising prominent scientists, researchers, and

industry leaders, was set up to guide the foundation's activities, review projects, and allocate funding.

The key aim of Anusandhan National research foundation is to provide high-level strategic directions for research, innovation, and entrepreneurship in the fields of natural sciences, including mathematical sciences, engineering and technology, environmental and earth sciences, health and agriculture, and scientific and technological interfaces of humanities and social sciences. In the past, Indian research efforts have often been siloed, with limited interaction between academia and the private sector. The NRF seeks to promote an environment where research and innovation can thrive.

Collaboration between institutions will also ensure that research projects have practical applications that benefit society at large. The NRF is designed to be inclusive. It aims to support research across Tier 2 and Tier 3 institutions, which often struggle to access funding and resources. This decentralized approach ensures that researchers in smaller universities and colleges are given equal opportunities to contribute to national projects. The NRF is to enhance research infrastructure in India. This includes providing funding for laboratories, research equipment, and state-of-the-art facilities that can support

high-quality research. Many Indian institutions have faced challenges due to outdated infrastructure, limiting their ability to conduct world-class research.

India has a rich history of scientific achievements, from ancient contributions to mathematics and astronomy to modern advancements in space exploration and information technology. The NRF seeks to build on this legacy by providing a structured and well-funded platform for researchers. The foundation will help attract the best minds to research careers, offering them the support and resources they need to pursue innovative projects. The foundation aims to build a strong pipeline of researchers, innovators, and scientists. This includes providing mentorship and guidance to young researchers, as well as offering funding for scholarships and research fellowships.

The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) represents India's efforts to advance research and innovation to reach global standards in science and technology. Its key objectives include creating a roadmap for research that focuses on the short, medium, and long term. The foundation supports academic and research institutions, particularly universities and colleges that are still developing their research capacities. It achieves this through

funding, fellowships, research projects, and creating centers of excellence. ANRF also aims to support and fund research proposals that undergo a competitive peer-review process. It helps institutions build research infrastructure with a focus on national priorities, strategic areas, and emerging technologies. One of its goals is to increase India's presence in important global research areas and to assist in converting research into large-scale technologies.

The foundation coordinates national programs to address social, financial, and technological challenges. It works with the government, industry, and other institutions to track research spending and results and report these to the government. Additionally, ANRF promotes international collaborations and the exchange of scientific knowledge. It encourages partnerships with Indian and foreign scientists and promotes investments from public and private sectors to strengthen India's scientific ecosystem. It also maintains a national survey to track the progress and outcomes of research.

The schemes introduced by the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) include Intensification of Research in High Priority Areas (IRHPA), Core Research Grant, Start-up Research Grant (SRG), Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA), Empowerment

and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science, Mathematical Research Impact Centric Support (MATRICS), Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT-2), International Travel Support, Seminar and Symposia, Short-term special call on COVID-19, SERB-POWER Grant, State University Research Excellence (SERB-SURE) and Fund for Industrial Research Management (SERB-FIRE).

The awards and fellowships offered by the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) include the National Post Doctoral Fellowship, J.C. Bose Fellowship, Ramanujan Fellowship, Teachers Association for Research Excellence (TARE), Visiting Advanced Joint Research Faculty (VAJRA), Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship (OVDF), SERB Science and Technology Award for Research (SERB-STAR), SERB Women Excellence Research Grant, SERB-POWER Fellowship, SERB-POWER Translation, SERB-POWER Mobility, SERB Technology Translation Award (SERB-TETRA), National Science Chair and SERB International Research Experience (SIRE).

The establishment of ANRF in India is made possible primarily due to the vision and leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He has consistently demonstrated a strong commitment to advance research and innovation in India. Since taking office, he has recognized the vital

role that scientific research plays in the country's development. His vision for a robust research ecosystem is evident in initiatives like the National Research Foundation (NRF), which aims to strengthen India's scientific capabilities and ensure that researchers have the support they need to excel.

Under Modi's leadership, numerous programs and fellowships have been introduced to empower researchers and promote excellence in science. Moreover, Modi's emphasis on collaboration between academia and industry has promoted an environment conducive to innovation. Programs like the SERB Technology Translation Award exemplify this focus, as they incentivize researchers to bring their ideas to market. Initiatives such as the SERB-POWER Fellowship and the SERB Women Excellence Research Grant aim to empower women and underrepresented groups in research.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision for India's research and innovation is transforming the country into a global scientific powerhouse. The focus on strengthening research institutions, fostering collaboration, and promoting diversity is paving the way for a brighter future. India is taking significant steps toward achieving excellence in science and technology, inspiring countless to pursue their passion for research.

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BJP's 11 Crore Membership Milestone: A Political and Social Movement in the Making



The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has set out on a heavy membership drive for 2024- Sangathan Parv: Sadasyata Abhiyan. Going beyond just the numbers for the party, this membership campaign reflects its emergence into another device through which it will exhibit itself as a political and a social movement. Launched on September 2, the campaign has seen more than 4 crore people enroll themselves as its members in less than three weeks, a true indicator of the strong beginning towards the grand target of reaching 10 crore members by the year-end. However, the drive has achieved a record-

breaking milestone, surpassing the 11 crore mark on November 17, 2024. This has added massively to the achievement of unprecedented magnitude and also consolidated its ability to be connected with people all over the length and breadth of the country to build itself closer to the organization.

The BJP is bringing in online portals and mobile applications to ease membership entry processes. This could prove very significant in urban centers with a younger population that prefers to participate digitally. This is all about how the BJP understands contemporary communication trends and adapts what used to be called grassroots building. Some of the major drivers of membership increases in BJP are the appealing images of party leaders-especially those of Narendra Modi. The image of Narendra Modi as a leader who knows what he wants to do and how he plans to do it resonates across a broad spectrum-from the rural farmer to the business-savvy corporate employee. His speeches are characterized by simplicity combined with inspirational messaging, which has permitted the BJP to bypass the boundaries of traditional voters and become the symbol of Indian nationalism and pride.

Apart from this, another significant feature is the BJP's welfare governing. PM-KISAN, Ayushman

Bharat, and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana schemes have reached millions and awakened feelings of nostalgia and loyalty among the beneficiaries. The BJP has effectively delivered these messages using grassroots messaging so that they will be heard even in the most remote areas. Another factor in the BJP's favour is culture and ideology. The commitment of the BJP to the culture of India-from its traditions through its languages to its history-has dovetailed with the growing inclination of citizens to pride in their culture. Incorporating the different regional narratives into the national agenda has ramped up the party's appeal and also made it a unifying force among various communities.

The training of youth is yet another means of recruitment to the party. The party involves young people in leadership positions, skills training workshops, and digital campaigns. This actually gives the youth a sense of forming a vision and attachment, which is very important in the long run. Women are also included in the outreach agenda of the BJP. The party's focus on the safety, education, and economic empowerment of women has worked well with audiences. Such welfare schemes as Ujjwala Yojana and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao are perceived as real instances of the BJP's commitment to bettering the lives of women, and hence, have appealed to

many to join the bandwagon. One more unique thing which sets the BJP apart is its organizational strength. The party runs an engine of well-oiled directionless volunteers, puaryakartas, who run and spread the message tirelessly. They are volunteers, but they are also foot soldiers as much as brand ambassadors to bring authenticity and local flavor to BJP campaigns.

The economic aspect has also contributed to the joining of people by BJP. Infrastructure development, industrial growth, and financial inclusion as the party's focus have instilled hope regarding the future of the Indian economy. Thus, entrepreneurs and professionals see the BJP as a party that supports growing businesses and generating jobs. Regional leadership within the BJP further boosts the membership campaign. The likes of Yogi Shri Adityanath in Uttar Pradesh and Himanta Biswa Sarma in Assam possess a good status in their states and attract members under their governance model and charisma. The combination of being able to identify attributes to local issues while standing for the BJP's national vision has worked wonders for these personalities. When there is no party that says anything particularly close to a shared vision or credible leadership, the BJP becomes the default option for large numbers. That's how it highlights the

importance of organizing coherence and clarity of purpose in modern politics.

The visits and addresses of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on global platforms set the BJP as a modern yet rooted party, appealing for Indians and the diaspora to wish a see India as a world leader. The BJP develops a support base, convincing the masses with a mega membership drive, preparing them for campaigning at the grassroots level. It indicates that the party intends to build progressively for the long haul and not for the one-time prize. One of the more amusing aspects of this had been the variety of their recruits: first-time voters, senior citizens; applying for membership did not care for age, class boundaries, or regional boundaries. So, while it is strength for the party as all-inclusive, it is a challenge because it has a lot of expectations that could come from a wider reach.

It has been a powerful tool of communication for the BJP, and has proven crucial for its electoral fortunes. Like how it uses old and new media-a mix between traditional and digital-to reach its audience, for example; it can be found on WhatsApp groups of villages but in cities on a Twitter campaign. The Grassroots mobilization is the foundation of BJP's membership drive. Local leaders and volunteers organize events, distribute literature, and undergo a one-on-one approach with individuals to persuade them into joining the

party. This has been highly effective in converting the skeptics into supporters. The BJP gets a leg up, too, with its ideological clarity. The clarity in vision that a nation must be strong, self-reliant India finds resonance with the public getting weary of fragmented and nebulous political narratives.

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How is PM Narendra Modi changing School Education in India



School Education and Literacy in India is transforming significantly, and this change is very much a result of the forward-looking thinking and work of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The improvements visible today in the education system of India are possible because of the vision PM Modi has for every child in the country. This government has introduced many policies, schemes, and programs that aim to ensure that children across the country-metro cities or small villages-must be able to get quality education. It is permanently ongoing, and PM Modi's unwavering commitment is setting the course for a more enlightened, more inclusive future in education.

Now PM eVidya is opening out the doors of education for millions of students. Advancement in digital tools has really helped students learn at home. Even through all the restrictions that the pandemic imposed, digital education kept children learning without any interruptions. This initiative has ensured quality education through online platforms, even in the most remote parts of the country. This unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education. This will benefit nearly 25 crore school going children across the country, proving how important digital education is becoming in India. Digital platforms have burned down those geographical barriers that used to exist because of their differences, enabling children from all backgrounds to learn with the help of technology.

It is true that teachers contribute enormously towards making the future of students. Hence, the government of PM Modi has put much emphasis on teacher training, giving attention to every part of education imparted to teachers so that they possess the knowledge and the skills to impart good quality education. Because of this, the ongoing NISHTHA program enables teachers in all parts of the country to receive further training on modern methods of teaching. As of January 2024, approximately 17.5 lakh teachers

and school heads across 17 States/UTs have participated in the NISHTHA Elementary Level online courses. Then, by empowering the teachers, the government ensures that the students who then qualify receive the best possible education from trained educators with the capacity to energize them. Good well-trained teachers actually make classrooms much more lively, enjoyable, and effective, and that is so essential to the all-round development of the child.

Education should be made common to all children, no matter what their category or disability may be. The government of PM Modi has got plenty to its credit as far as ensuring that every child gets the exposure to education is concerned. A good evidence of inclusion in education is the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. As a result, children with disabilities will not feel a weight on their shoulders regarding learning and can have similar educational experiences as any other child.

The emphasis early childhood education is what PM Modi's government advocates. Researchers have found critical early years in a child's life for future growth, necessitating the Jaadui Pitara program. Play-based learning is the mode of imparting knowledge to children aged 3 to 8 years-old. Play is a way through which children

learn naturally, and therefore, the use of toys and games and stories develop children's capacity concerning cognitive and emotional abilities. Early education thus provides strong bases upon which a child's future learning can take place and grow with a fairly good understanding of the world around him or her.

Education systems no longer make provision solely for books and examinations but have made room for practical skills that lend credence to what students learn in their aim for earning a profession in their future lives. The modalities through which this can be viewed are currently evident in the emphasis the government itself lays on the vocational training. Here, students' values arise from the contributions that they are making to growth on an individual level and for the economy as a whole. The offering of training in practical fields positions students to be feasible within the job market, helping them face the modern challenges besetting them.

The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme is very potent initiative among other important projects that the government has for a nation. The girls now have the same educational opportunities as boys and thus empower girls to pursue their dreams and give a better contribution to the society.

Indubitably, the Modi governments understand that a good school is not only about what is taught within its pages, but also about the kind of atmosphere students learn in. Over the years, much has been done to improve the infrastructure of schools. Major innovations took place in schools within India in 2024: Smarter toilet facilities, Safe drinking water, appropriate classrooms-modern restructuring for learning. These ensure that students study in safe, comfortable, and hygienic conditions. Better infrastructure would definitely bring more children to regular classes and thus would encourage them to concentrate on their studies. Better technology has also been made available for schools to engage the students more interactively.

India is a nation of cultures and languages, and that diversity is also recognized in education by the Modi government. Under the National Education Policy 2020, the children are being taught in their own mother tongues. This bilingual education ensures that the lesson gets better understood because it is taught in the language already learnt. In 2024, many schools across India adopted multilingual books and other materials at school to ensure that children bond easily with their learning processes while celebrating the

cultures of the very many tongues its rich heritage of India has to offer.

Now schools over lakhs across the country give education regarding climate change, conservation, and sustainability to children. Schools have adopted green technologies such as solar panels. Students are encouraged to participate in tree-planting drives and environmental awareness programs. This would make it easier for children to understand the need to save the earth and develop an eco-sensitive sensibility for them to grow as more responsible citizens in future. Other than academic benefits PM Modi's government would bring about mental health as well. The initiative 'Manodarpan' instigates counselling for students and emotional support.

The Modi government ensures that that children grow up confident, mentally strong, and prepared to face the challenges of life. PM Modi's educational reforms have grabbed global attention. India's education system has been recognized worldwide for its innovativeness and progress. Coupled with partnerships with organizations such as UNESCO and UNICEF, the government has been able to better the quality of education in India. Such cooperation enables India to share and learn from the best practices globally and vice versa. This specific year 2024 is

when India's education system enjoyed praises on the angles of inclusiveness, digitalization, and spending on early childhood education.

Apparently, with all these achievements, the Modi government is transforming India's educational environment towards more positive landscapes. The Year-End Review 2024 has shown that the country is on its way to becoming a global leader in education. The vision, the efforts of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and education minister Dharmendra Pradhan, have now given children in India access to better opportunities, facilities, and the support they need to succeed. It is clear that the future holds promise for students in India because they are well on their way to becoming tomorrow's leaders.

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India and US Relations under Modi and Trump



The relation between the United States and India has been growing. It definitely was notable, but in steps, it has grown. There were challenges not unknown before Donald Trump became President in 2017 of the United States. This was the time when the relationship enjoyed a new personal dynamism in the historical perspective of the two nations which decided it. It started becoming more significant because of closer personal connection developed between the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, and the American President.

One of the most noticeable features of their relationship was the two participating in grand events. Events like the “Howdy, Modi!” rally in

Houston or “Namaste Trump” event in Ahmadabad were the reflections of the ever-deepening relations the two democracies were enjoying. These events highlighted an affable camaraderie based on mutual respect between the two leaders.

Under Trumps presidency, India and the U.S. cooperated on numerous major issues but focused a lot on security and defense. Their joint efforts were mostly directed at counteracting China, whose power in the Indo-Pacific region was rapidly expanding; this required collaboration in a couple of fronts like joint military exercises. An example was the Malabar Naval Exercise.

Defense deals were a very essential part of the relationship: India acquired advanced weaponry and equipment like Apache helicopters or reconnaissance systems from the U.S. Furthermore, this helped boost its military power and also exhibited trust between both sides. On the energy front, this cooperation was also starting to look good. India was increasingly purchasing oil and gas from the United States, which helped it to be self-sufficient in supplying itself with export linkage for both nations.

Trade was a complex issue, though he often criticized India for costly American items held under a high tariff. He even referred to India as

the “Tariff King”. Both worked through it, but not much was agreed in trade issues through discussions; only some breathe. One of the biggest hiccups was when India was stripped off from the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) by the US in 2019, which has also ended the duty-free access for some Indian products in the U.S. markets. Nonetheless, countries have still maintained adding deeper trade relationships.

The Trump government policies directed towards immigration represented one of the challenges. A majority of skilled workers and students were affected because of stringent norms on H1-b visas. However, the Indian government influenced the government in the US to address the concerns of its skilled workers. The cultural bond between the two nations is still strong. In strengthening the bond, the Indian diaspora proved to be firmly rooted in the United States.

Indian-Americans stand out as one of the most significant and influential immigrant communities in the United States. By doing so, they bridge the gap between them. Reference to the problems; together the two countries agreed on a lot of issues. Both sides seemed to have the same opinion in the need for terrorism and regional stability.

In 2017, PM Modi had a Las Vegas joint speech during his US visit, and the speech was injurious to

Pakistan as it harbored terrorism. Under the auspices of Quad, an initiative that includes the United States, India, Japan, and Australia, began to take off. This initiative achieved momentum to ensure peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region. It was a grand step for grappling with global issues.

The U.S government also put the weight behind India's international aspirations by backing Indian efforts to join such forums as the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and pushing for India to have a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which turned out to be a fair bit of recognition to India as a powerful major country in the world arena. Education was another important aspect of the relationship.

Many Indian students pursued higher studies in the U.S., contributing to the strong cultural and academic ties. Efforts to promote student exchanges and academic partnerships further strengthened these connections. Both leaders also showed their commitment to peace and security. They worked on initiatives to combat global challenges like terrorism and cyber threats. Intelligence sharing and counterterrorism efforts became an integral part of their partnership. The personal bond between Trump and Modi played a big role in driving these efforts. Their leadership styles, which focused on strong decision-making

and national interests, complemented each other and helped deepen the partnership.

The withdrawal of the U.S. from certain global agreements during Trump's presidency, like the Paris Climate Agreement, created some differences. However, both nations found ways to cooperate on other issues of mutual interest. The optimism surrounding the future of India-U.S. ties lies in the foundation built during Trump's first term. With Modi's continued leadership in India, there is potential for even greater collaboration in areas like trade, defense, and technology. As the two leaders look to the future, they can focus on resolving longstanding issues like trade imbalances and visa policies. Strengthening people-to-people connections and cultural exchanges can also play a key role in enhancing the relationship.

The fight against terrorism will remain a priority for both nations. Joint efforts in intelligence sharing and defense cooperation can help address this challenge effectively. India and the U.S. also have an opportunity to work together on global health issues and climate change. Collaborations in these areas can benefit not just the two nations but the entire world. The "Namaste Trump" era marked an important phase in India-U.S. relations. It showcased the power of personal diplomacy and the potential of strong partnerships. While

challenges remain, the friendship between Trump and Modi has created a solid foundation for the future. The bond between these two democracies is a testament to the strength of shared values and mutual respect.

As Donald Trump is again leading America, and this time it feels like a new beginning. With his strong personality and focus on making deals, Trump 2.0 is expected to bring fresh ideas and energy to global relations. On the other side, Prime Minister Narendra Modi is in his third term, bringing experience and vision to India's growth. Both two leaders can take the India-U.S. relationship to a whole new level.

Both Trump and Modi share a style of leadership that is bold and decisive. They believe in strong nations and creating opportunities for their people. This common understanding has already helped in building trust between the two countries. As they continue to work together, areas like trade, defense, and technology will likely see even more progress. The personal bond between the two leaders will play a big role in strengthening ties.

Trump has always admired Modi's vision for India, while Modi respects Trump's straight forward approach. Their connection can help solve old issues like trade imbalances and visa rules, making it easier for both countries to work as

partners. With Trump 2.0 and Modi 3.0, there is also hope for better cooperation in global matters. Both leaders understand the importance of fighting terrorism, ensuring peace, and addressing climate challenges.

By working together, they can not only help their own countries but also make the world a safer and better place. In this new phase, the India-U.S. relationship has great potential. With Trump's leadership in America and Modi's experience in India, the partnership can grow even stronger. This is a time of hope, progress, and new opportunities for both nations.

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RSS at 100: PM Modi's Historic Homage and the Road Ahead for India



The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) has turned 100. It was founded in 1925 by Dr. Keshav Baliram Hedgewar. RSS has striven for the Nation by serving mankind and promoting unity. It is a great moment to cherish, learn from, and carry on the march for the country into its centenary celebrations.

Particular in the celebrations was Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the RSS headquarters venue in Nagpur. For the first sitting Prime Minister, this made it a historic visit. His visit to this effect

showed his respect for RSS as well as the role it has played in shaping India. During the visit, the Prime Minister Modi paid floral tributes at the Smruti Mandir, a memorial site for those who remember Dr. Hedgewar, to pay tribute to the founder of an organization that empowers millions, and also remind himself of the importance of discipline and selfless service. PM Modi further visited Deekshabhoomi, where he paid homage to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and, by These Acts, emphasized the principle of his believe in the unity and equality of all individuals. And beyond that, it signifies progress with respect for the various thoughts and environments of India.

PM Modi does not visit merely for the sake of it. His visit is a reflection that his thoughts and leadership fill the expectations of the RSS. They share a similar belief in hard work, discipline, and love for the motherland. And this connection of theirs strengthens the unity of India.

The RSS, in its formative years of 100, has been involved in a very constructive way by providing service in the field of education, social work, relief from disasters, and various other areas. The RSS workers have braved all storms to extend their helping hand during these times, which speaks volumes about their undivided priority for the nation. The RSS has brought people together across India in unity while protecting its traditions

and aiding its modern progress. PM Modi's visit clarified that it is essential to balance the old with the new while keeping our roots firmly grounded along with a progressing modern attitude.

His visit will boost the already strong ties between a leadership that believes in a lot of organizations working to uplift the nation and the organizations themselves. It clearly stands for the government and organizations like the RSS working together to build a better India. As the RSS enters its next 100 years, its focus will be on youth, security, and technology. The Modi government is also keen to see a self-reliant India, fully in consonance with the RSS ideology. His visit emphasizes the readiness of the government in acknowledging the good work done by organizations like the RSS.

One of the top take-home messages of Modi's visit is regarding discipline and service. Values taught in RSS shakhas all over India, inspiring many youngsters to work for the nation. His visit gives them further encouragement to keep doing so. The centenary of RSS marks the reflection. It is a time to eyeball and ponder on the achievements thus far and what can be done better at future times. Modi's visit reminds about being transformed from core values and towards change.

Another important lesson from Modi's visit is about unity. RSS has always believed in 'Ek

Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat' (One India, Great India). The Prime Minister's visit proves that he is committed to unifying the nation and strengthening it. RSS has always laid a foundation for education and character building. Modi's visit communicates to the youth that values, discipline, and service to society matter. These will be the foundations upon which responsible citizens are built as India moves ahead into the future. The visit is not just for the RSS members. It's a message to the entire country. It reminds one that love for the nation and work for the society should be there in the heart of everything we do. His presence at the RSS headquarters adds up to the idea of service and dedication.

RSS has worked hard in villages making them self-independent. The vision of Modi of Atmanirbhar Bharat is very much in line with the objectives of the RSS. The centenary reminds us that true progress comes when the people work together for a common goal.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's homage at Deekshabhoomi also stresses the aspect of social justice. RSS has done much for the upliftment of weaker sections of society, and Modi's coming has furthered the cause.

This visit of Modi evokes in the minds of many Indians, as RSS walks into its next century, that the strength of India lies in unity and service. The

great works of the RSS will keep kindling people to work for the nation selflessly.

RSS is less about looking back at the past at its centenary and more about preparing for the future. It shows that the values of RSS are still relevant to building a future for India. It's a clarion call to every Indian to work for better and stronger India. The 100-year journey of RSS demonstrates dedication and love for the nation. Modi's visit is a special occasion that tightens the bond between leaders with grassroots workers. This paves the way for a future where unity, service, and patriotism continue to guide India's progress.

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Waqf Act: Reform for Justice and New Hope for Waqf Lands



President Droupadi Murmu has given her approval to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025, just a few days after the Parliament passed it following long and serious debates in both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. This important step by the President now makes the bill a law. The new law has brought attention to a long-ignored issue related to Waqf properties in India. It aims to improve the way these properties are managed and to make sure they are used properly for the welfare of the poor and needy. The law also hopes to bring fairness, transparency, and accountability in the use of Waqf lands, which are meant to help the community, especially the weaker and poorer sections of society.

The passage of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill and the Mussalman Wakf (Repeal) Bill marks a historic and much-needed reform to India's governance system. The laws focus attention on a matter that had for long lurked in the shadows—Waqf properties and their management. For decades, the Waqf system suffered from mismanagement, lack of transparency, and absence of public accountability. With these reforms, India has taken a courageous step toward rectifying historical injustices and ensuring that charitable assets meant for the welfare of the underprivileged are put to rightful use.

Waqf properties were originally donated with a noble intention of serving the community. Lands and wealth were gifted for the purpose of religion, society, and education. These properties were supposed to mentor the poor, build schools, hospitals, orphanages, and support religious institutions. But sadly, over a time, many such properties were misused, illegally occupied, or managed without records or supervision.

One of the biggest maladies of the previous system has been secrecy shrouding and confusion surrounding the ownership and usage of Waqf lands. Poor people, especially Muslims and weaker sections, were the real beneficiaries, but these went unhelped mainly because of public ignorance; nobody knew who controlled

them, and little information was provided to the general public.

The purpose of the Parliament's reforms is to make amends for such a systemic failure. They seek an establishment of rules providing for a higher level of information on what Waqf boards do, and a greater degree of accountability for their actions. The new law ensures that every Waqf property shall be properly recorded, audited, and monitored. Now the public shall see how these lands are utilized and whether they actually serve society.

One of the most significant features of these reforms is the empowerment of the community, especially those neglected for decades. Poor Muslims, especially Pasmada Muslims and Muslim women, were among the ones hardest hit by the earlier system of the Waqf. They were unheard and their needs neglected. With these new laws, the doors now open for them to receive benefits from Waqf resources.

This development is specifically transformative for Muslim women. They have had no say over the use of Waqf lands in the past. Many have been deprived of education, health care, and jobs because funds and lands meant for their benefit have been diverted. These reforms raise hope for their equal access and rightful share.

The essence of any good governance system is transparency. With the new laws in place, digitized records of Waqf properties will be kept. This will give the public accurate information about which lands are Waqf lands, how they are being used, and by whom. This will lessen the chance of illegal encroachments and stop the misuse of public funds.

Another of the strong arms of these reforms is the community feedback part. Their voices were heard by the government and the Parliament. Common citizens, experts, and local leaders voiced their suggestions; these were all studied and made part of the final laws. This shows that it is a democracy where life exists and the voice of the people matters.

The repeal of the Mussalman Wakf Act from 1923 is a very significant issue in this context. The Act was antiquated and no longer met the demand of the time. Its repeal sets the stage for the emergence of a sounder, more socially just, and efficient system of law. It sends the message that India is now ready to get rid of laws unconcerned with the realities of present times and the needs of people.

In the larger context of inclusive development, too, these reforms bear significance. They represent the government's seriousness regarding ensuring that all citizens are given justice and with

equal opportunities to prosper and grow. No one should be left behind, truly, by virtue of his caste, creed, or economically backward status.

Such bold reforms need strong leadership, vision, and courage. It is not easy to touch such sensitive broad areas dealing with religion, communal interests, and past systems. But if the intention is justified, and with the prime objective of public welfare, an entire spin of systems could be turned for public good.

Not just a legal change but a social transformation: restoring to those denied a right their rightful dues. The cleansing of a system made sacred and holy into a source of pain and injustice for many. Such reforms will also increase trust between the government and the Muslim community. When one listens and addresses people's concerns, such a system commands faith in the institution. And that everyone matters, and no one will be ignored.

In the long term, this modern and transparent Waqf system will benefit the economy. Waqf lands and buildings are extensive amounts of property. Disposed of well, these can generate employment, education, housing, and health care. This is a win-win for both the community and the country.

The time has come when young Muslims will be organized for better utilization of Waqf funds into skill training, scholarships, or start-up programs. It is the window opening to a better future for many.

Religious institutions and clerics will also benefit from these reforms as they will have clearly spelt out guidelines, better support and more accountability. It will bring respect to religious activities and save improper actions in the name of religion.

This reform is further expected to inspire other communities to seek the same transparency in their religion and charity institutions. Once any section of society takes the first step towards fairness, many others tend to follow the same path.

The path will still demand careful implementation. Mere laws are not enough-they ought to be followed, monitored, and improved as needed. For these reforms to succeed on the ground, there has to be synergy among the people, the Waqf Boards, and government authorities.

This is undoubtedly a brave and progressive stride toward a better, more inclusive India. Here is a government that listens, acts, and believes in justice for all. The reforms in Waqf would bring hope, dignity, and opportunity to those who were away for far too long. This is indeed a proud

moment in our country's long journey toward equality and empowerment.

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How Will PM Narendra Modi's Visit to Saudi Arabia Strengthen India's Ties?



The visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from April 22 to April 23, 2025, is taking place at a significant moment when India is increasing its stature on the global stage and developing ever-growing bilateral relations with the Gulf region. This visit, his third to the Kingdom, is more than symbolic; it reflects India's rising strategic importance in West Asia and its resolve to build deep, multifaceted ties with Riyadh.

The invitation from His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, reflects the mutual respect and trust that have grown between these two leaders. This diplomatic exercise is

expected to further build on the strong momentum of recent high-level contacts, especially the Crown Prince's State Visit to India in 2023 during the G20 Summit.

India and Saudi Arabia have evolved over a decade into a wide-ranging strategic partnership that has always shown consensus on a number of issues that include counter-terrorism, regional security, energy security, and economic cooperation. A visit by Prime Minister Modi complements and rejuvenates the new direction as well as energy infused into that partnership.

The time of the visit could not have been any better as it coincides with India's current trajectory of leapfrogging into high-tech innovations, infrastructure, and global economic integration. On the other hand, there is Saudi Arabia itself with Vision 2030, which spearheads an intensive ambitious transformation. This confluence of aspiring developmental aspirations of India with the reform agenda of an emergent power provides avenues of collaboration that are new and promising.

Energy security remains a pillar of the India-Saudi partnership. With India being one of the largest importers of crude oil from the Kingdom, this visit may well lead to more stable and diversified long-term energy arrangements. Not to forget, India's transition to clean energy will also align

with Saudi investments in renewables and green hydrogen.

An unlocking of opportunities for Indian businesses, particularly in infrastructure, digital technologies, pharmaceuticals, and agriculture, is expected from the Prime Minister's visit. The number of joint ventures is mushrooming, and Saudi investment in India has been on the rise, indicating a new chapter in bilateral economic relations.

India's dynamic and skilled workforce is a third area of cooperation. Millions of Indians add significant value to the Saudi economy, and this visit could open the doors for better labour agreements, improved working conditions, and upskilling initiatives for the benefit of both.

Strategic cooperation in defence and security has steadily gained traction between India and Saudi Arabia. Joint military exercises to intelligence-sharing mechanisms are a few areas where both countries have moved very high along the road. With the Prime Minister's visit to Riyadh, this cooperation is expected to become even further ingrained with additionally shared concerns like maritime security and counterterrorism.

There will also be considerable focus on education and cultural exchanges. With

increasing numbers of Indian students wishing to seek a global education and Saudi Arabia opening up to international education modelsism, new avenues of cooperation in academia and research could be opened.

The visit also plays a part in strengthening people-to-people connectivity. The Indian diaspora in Saudi Arabia, with over two million members, acts as a vibrant bridge of goodwill and friendship. During such visits, Prime Minister Modi's outreach to the diaspora community becomes critical in solidifying its emotional-cultural links.

The other side of this visit certainly has material benefits from the Indian point of view. The reason is to also maintain the continuity of stable energy supply and perhaps open up wider access for Indian exporters and technological firms wanting in the Gulf. This could also help Indian SMEs and startups get in on the digital and economic transformation in Saudi Arabia.

From the perspective of defense, having stronger ties with Riyadh would mean a better security architecture in the Indian Ocean Region. Enhanced defense ties may also lead to co-production ventures and making India 'Make in India' defense manufacturing journey. The two countries have worked together in the field of healthcare and the cooperation has blossomed thus far with the expectation of further expansion.

India has the proven strength in pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and digital health, with Saudi Arabia being the natural platform for joint ventures and investment in the healthcare sector. Other areas of cooperation, including space and technology, could be drastically upped.

Saudi Arabia is now increasing its interest in space exploration and satellite-based services, which fits well with India's capabilities in space technology and cost-effective satellite launches. There seems to be an avenue for tourism and civil aviation also. With increased connectivity and easier visa procedures, India and Saudi Arabia could experience an influx of business, spiritual, and leisure travel, strengthening economic and cultural connectivity.

The political significance of the visit is also telling. India fast engages with Gulf states amid geopolitical uncertainties, remonstrating that it adopts a balanced and multipolar foreign policy. The Prime Minister's visit reaffirms India's commitment to becoming a bridge across the East and West.

This trip reflects the growing diplomatic capabilities of India, alongside its ability to engage with the global powers on equal footing under Modi's leadership and to shape the narrative of constructive engagement, mutual respect, and strategic autonomy. The interests of

India and Saudi Arabia in multilateral cooperation extend to forums, such as the G20, BRICS+, and the UN, where their interests converge. An enhanced multilateral cooperation will promote an even more balanced global order, mainly when a few more voices from the South are included.

This visit is likely to culminate in other cooperation areas such as cyber security, fintech, and artificial intelligence, domains where both countries have ambitious aspirations and complementary strengths. Saudi Arabia is expected to increase investment in India's infrastructure projects. This visit could open new doors to more agreements to bring in more capital from Saudi Arabia to India's roads, ports, and smart city projects—creating jobs and generating economic growth. Climate cooperation and green technology transfers constitute a key area of engagement.

India's own commitment to net-zero emissions dovetails strongly with and adds to the efforts of Saudi Arabia in sustainability and environmental responsibility. In geopolitical terms, further strengthening of India-Saudi Arabia ties becomes a positive message to the entire landscape of the West Asian region, demonstrating how economic cooperation could translate into peace,

prosperity, and mutual development in the region itself.

This visit will also give rise to cultural exchanges in arts, literature, cinema, and heritage conservation projects, thereby nurturing better understanding and appreciation of each other's civilizations. The other potential would be in conveying to the Indian business community the message of vast potential existing within Gulf markets.

Mega projects of Saudi Arabia, like NEOM, offer opportunities in construction, IT, consultancy, and engineering services to Indian firms. Mega strategic connectivity corridors: India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEC)—India stands to gain significantly from such corridors. Saudi Arabia is a crucial link to realize the grand vision of integrated economic growth in trade and so on.

This visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is very much future-shaping diplomacy. It is the celebration of shared visions, mutual aspirations, and pursuit towards global progress by bilateral synergy.

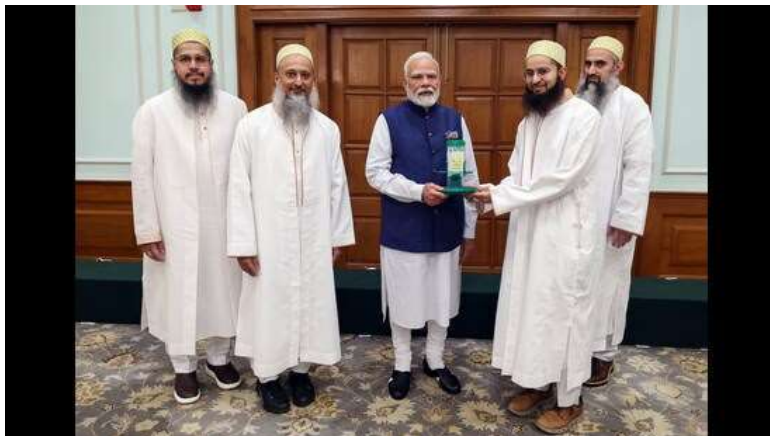
This visit promises much in terms of cementing a foundation that will build upon transforming relationships, not mere transactions. India and Saudi Arabia—two countries with ancient legacies

and looking new leaderships-have much to create together for a new model of partnership-trust, respect, and shared prosperity. Prime Minister Modi's upcoming trip is a significant step in that direction.

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Women's Empowerment in Waqf Governance



Waqf has been very important to society for generations. The concept of Waqf in Islam is the dedication of properties, income, or assets used for worship or charity purposes. These assets generate income that is utilized to do works such as build schools and hospitals, mosques, and provide food and shelter to the disadvantaged. This concept has always been a strong pillar of support to poor and needy communities.

Stacks of this waqf have helped many; Muslim women, in fact, have left out with lots of opportunities unattended and no benefits associated with waqf behind them. Limited participation in the management of waqf and an inadequate resource access were largely

responsible for this inequality, which existed long into history and needed urgent reform. Change of this wretched state was brought about by the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 introduced by the government.

This law aims to increase Waqf's inclusiveness, especially for Muslim women. Many of the new regulations give women their rightful share of property, financial support, and a voice in Waqf affairs. This is a major step forward in the struggle for gender equality in Islamic charity. The most welcome change in the new enactment is the conserving of women inheritance in a special category of Waqf known as Waqf-alal-aulad. This type of Waqf is mostly created for children and descendants' benefit by the families, but sometimes families would use it to deprive the daughters of their property share by dedicating everything in Waqf.

To curb this misuse, the Act ensures that no property goes into Waqf unless all female heirs are given their entitlement. This provision, found in Section 3A(2), requires that daughters, widows, and mothers receive their share before any property can enter the Waqf. This step delivers justice since Islam clearly gives fixed shares to women in inheritance and stops the family from misusing the Waqf setup for avoiding property for women. From now, every woman will be given

her share, before a property is converted into Waqf.

Additionally, the new law extends the scope of Waqf-alal-aulad; hitherto, such a Waqf was employed only on behalf of males. Under Section 3(r) (iv), however, it can also be utilized to benefit orphans, widows, and divorced women. This change has tremendous possibilities as it now tends to offer a safety net to women who face the exigencies of life. After the husband's death, widows face numerous hardships, often with one or no income or support source. Divorced women and orphans are also subject to economic ambivalence. Not directly neglected by this law, they will be able to draw advantages from Waqf towards meeting their basic needs, education, health, and shelter.

This arrangement stands in line with Islamic principles of justice, mercy, and concern for the weak and needy. The society turns into a more equal, caring society by utilizing Waqf money for their benefit, and the Waqf system becomes a true instrument of social good. Another major reform in the Act is the inclusion of women in Waqf governance. It has now become compulsory that each State Waqf Board and the Central Waqf Council have at least two Muslim

women as members, as stated in Sections 14 and 9 respectively.

Women were formerly kept out of decision-making processes regarding Waqf, with men traditionally making the decisions. Thus women's thoughts and concerns were often bypassed. With more women in their rightful leadership positions today, women's needs and welfare will likely receive better representation. In deciding the expenditure of Waqf funds and the projects to be supported, women, too, will participate.

The inclusion of women in decision-making is therefore not simply symbolic; there are real transformations. Women leaders can see to it that Waqf funds are put to very noble causes, such as educating girls, maternity care, legal aid, vocational training, and microfinance for women. The presence of women in leadership positions would be an inspiration for other women to come out and become engaged in social and religious issues with confidence, owning the resources that belong to the community. This is an important step toward achieving gender-sensitive governance.

The Act is bent toward promoting Waqf funds for providing scholarships and education to Muslim girls. Education is the strongest weapon of empowerment. When girls are educated, they

become independent, confident, and capable of making choices for themselves and their families. Waqf can be a strong source of financing for their dreams.

Apart from education, the law supports healthcare for women in the area of maternity support. Many Muslim women, particularly in the lower strata of society, are deprived of quality medical care. But today, using Waqf money for their benefit, they can get treated, take medicine via medical assistance, and get support during pregnancy and childbirth.

The new law also promotes women to learn skill training and engage in entrepreneurship. Waqf money could also be utilized to set up vocational training centers where women could learn skills like tailoring, beauty services, computer operations, healthcare, or business management.

These skills will get them jobs or help them start small businesses. Waqf will also support micro financing and self-help groups (SHGs) so that women can take small loans and either run shops or offer services to make a living. The money helps them earn some independence and get financially empowered.

The law also allows the use of the Waqf Fund for legal aid relevant to inheritance rights and domestic violence. Many women are unaware of their legal rights or are unable to procure legal assistance. Waqf shall now extend help to them so that they might find justice and protection.

Among the most significant reforms in the Act is the computerization of Waqf records. Waqf properties and transactions are stored and maintained in a computer system all over the country. This digital database will enhance transparency and check corruption.

There had been many instances of Waqf fund misappropriation or illegal takeover of properties. Tracking of funds and properties would be simplified through digital records, allowing the fulfilling of the rights of intended beneficiaries for legitimate uses. This comes in handy for women, who are now able to possess records for proving certain properties for their own benefits. Digital documents will also clear the air.

Women can find out online which Waqf scheme is working for education, health, or assistance- and how to access it. This ultimately brings greater transparency, efficiency, and fairness into the whole system. The Act also advocates the redress of past injustices in which women were excluded from the benefits of Waqf. It, therefore,

sets the scene for an equal society by recognizing the wrongs and equipping women with equal rights in decision-making and economic support.

The Act is in keeping with the values of the Indian Constitution, which confers equality and justice to all peoples, and the genuine teachings of Islam, wherein women's rights are respected and protected. The essence of both laws is reflected therein. Waqf women's empowerment is not limited to mere assistance; it involves friendliness, dignity, and leadership. It is through this law that women will be made real partners in the Waqf system, which moves them into public view from the margins of community life.

The reforms are then to produce a fully just and inclusive Waqf system working together for the benefit of society for both men and women. A more responsible and just leadership will evolve for the management of religious and charitable resources in the long run. Thereupon, in the hands of these initiatives, Waqf will become an obligation which is not only religiously obligatory but also a modern and effective tool for social welfare, empowerment, and development. It will set a precedent on how to invest community resources in uplifting the weakest sections, especially women and children.

An awareness-building initiative needs to be initiated at this place to develop women's understanding of their rights under Waqf. And this is where NGOs, schools, and religious leaders come in by championing the message that women find a rightful share and also a voice in Waqf. They should also start preparing training programs for women members of Waqf Boards and SHGs to strengthen their leadership, knowledge of laws, and financial skills. They serve as empowered women to bring a change revolutionizing their own families and communities.

The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, sends strong signals that the government is serious about women development and fairness of religion. This is a good model of how a law can be made to bring about social justice. True empowerment takes place when law, faith, and gender rights come together. It pays complete transformation in Waqf administration because this Act is now securing inheritance rights, providing service to widows and divorced women, upholding economic freedom, and involving women in decision-making.

It is a bold and historic commitment to gender justice in India. In the near future, we hope that many more women will be seen fashioning the

destiny of Waqf, steering its resources towards their most effective deployment, and making it into an immensely powerful force for equality and progress within the community.

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From Crisis to Consensus: India's Global Mission after Pahalgam



In the wake of the tragic Pahalgam terrorist attack, India demonstrated a near-perfect representation of strategic diplomacy, anti-terrorist coherence, and global engagement. The state machinery refrained from acting out of reflexive aggression or preceding emotional rhetoric and chose instead to pursue measured diplomacy with multiple stakeholders, wherein moral vigor was allied with factual accuracy. Such high-mindedness and virtue bespeak the maturity of a dignified Republic that sees cooperation, rather than isolation, as being the most powerful force multiplier against terrorism.

The most notable post-event reactions of India is the swift activation of parliamentary diplomacy.

Dispatching seven multi-party delegations to 33 nations was a statement of intention and a reflection of the Indian style of inclusive foreign policy. This broke any opposition attempt at portraying the nation as divided. Such seldom-seen unity in foreign matters placed before the world the fact that in matters of national security, India speaks with one voice.

With this initiative, India ensured that the Pahalgam attack would not be treated as a mere internal matter of India but as a serious turning point in the international fight against cross-border terrorism. India completely recast the discourse away from the narrow prism of Kashmir to encompass international law, human rights, and religious sanctity.

What made the Indian approach different was that it stood for the moral high ground without showing any apparent weakness. In choosing to go the diplomatic route rather than retaliate at once, the Indian government pre-empted any appearances of weakness, thus its strength. It was the mark of a Regional Power with responsibility. This was not passivity but aiming in the long term to isolate the menace of terrorism diplomatically, economically, and morally in global affairs.

India's emphasis on involving Islamic countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Bahrain was especially shrewd. This sensitive positioning

enabled the government to state unequivocally that Islam and terror could be differentiated, a message that struck a deep chord in the Muslim world and yielded India precious diplomatic capital in the Gulf and elsewhere.

As significant was the Indian government's move to reach out to the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. Ideologically far apart, Taliban's public denunciation of the attack, reportedly as a reaction to India's overtures, was a moment of pragmatism. This overture served to strengthen the perception that India can approach all parties in the neighborhood when national interest requires it, without letting its values or principles come in the way.

India's Foreign Service, usually underreported in the popular narrative, should be especially complimented on doing its painstaking spadework. The nicety with which facts, victim statements, and strategic briefs were put before capitals as diverse as Tokyo and Berlin, Nairobi and Buenos Aires, says much of institutional synergy. It was not just a demonstration of anguish but an extension of intent.

One of the most significant components of this initiative was the dispatch of seven all-party parliamentary delegations to 25 nations across the world. These delegations were carefully composed to reflect the inclusiveness of Indian

democracy, with MPs from various political parties representing the country in key global capitals.

Congress MP Shashi Tharoor led the delegation to the United States, emphasizing that their mission was not partisan but national—built on the consensus that terrorism is a shared global threat. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi of the DMK spearheaded the delegation to Russia, where discussions revolved around strengthening counter-terrorism cooperation. KC Venugopal, also of the Congress, was part of the Public Accounts Committee already stationed in Kashmir at the time of the attack and provided immediate oversight on local developments.

The outreach also included a five-member Trinamool Congress delegation comprising Derek O'Brien, Md Nadimul Haque, Sagarika Ghose, Mamata Thakur, and senior minister Manas Bhuniya, who visited conflict-hit zones in Jammu & Kashmir to gather firsthand insights. This multi-party presence reinforced the perception of political maturity and bipartisan unity in India's foreign policy response.

These dignitaries not only articulated India's strategic concerns but humanized the national sentiment, lending a moral and democratic weight to the campaign. Their active participation in international forums helped shift

the global perception of the Pahalgam attack from a regional skirmish to a pressing concern within the broader global fight against terrorism.

AIMIM MP Asaduddin Owaisi was also part of the all-party delegation that visited Bahrain. During the visit, Owaisi emphasized national unity by setting aside political differences to affirm India's sovereignty and integrity. He condemned Pakistan, labeling it a "failed state," and highlighted that the threat India has been facing for years emanates from Pakistan.

Owaisi called on Pakistan to end justifications for terrorism, dismantle terror networks, and take responsibility for cross-border terrorism. His participation underscored the unified front among Indian political representatives abroad, underlining the importance of national solidarity in international forums.

The coordinated all-party parliamentary delegations under Operation Sindoor sent a strong and unified diplomatic signal to the international community, reshaping the global narrative around the Pahalgam terrorist attack. By involving leaders across the political spectrum—including the Congress, DMK, TMC, AIMIM, and others—India effectively demonstrated that its stance against terrorism transcends domestic politics. This bipartisan unity added significant credibility to India's appeals

abroad, especially in countries where public opinion and policy are influenced by perceptions of internal political consensus.

When voices like Shashi Tharoor, Kanimozhi, and Asaduddin Owaisi stood shoulder to shoulder to call out Pakistan's role in harboring terrorism, it made it difficult for any nation to dismiss India's claims as politically motivated. The presence of opposition leaders added moral and democratic weight to India's case, making it resonate more powerfully with foreign governments, media, and civil society organizations.

These delegations also disrupted Pakistan's long-standing tactic of portraying the Kashmir issue as a matter of local unrest or human rights violations. The Indian MPs not only highlighted the external nature of the terrorist threat but also emphasized the broader global risks posed by Pakistan-sponsored extremism. This shifted the framing of the issue from a bilateral or regional conflict to a matter of international concern.

Moreover, the outreach helped India build stronger counter-terror alliances and gain support for its position in multilateral forums like the UN and the FATF. Countries that were earlier neutral or hesitant began acknowledging the legitimacy of India's concerns, leading to diplomatic pressure on Pakistan to act against terrorist groups operating from its soil. The overall

outcome was a clear diplomatic win for India, achieved not just through government channels but through democratic, inclusive, and strategic diplomacy.

For decades, India had often waited for the global community to acknowledge its concerns on cross-border terrorism. This time, India took the narrative abroad—crafting it, owning it, and steering it toward actionable outcomes. This narrative leadership, especially in multilateral fora, is a sign of India's emergence as a normative power.

A defining success of India's campaign was the manner in which it drew a clear line between democratic pluralism and terror-driven autocracy. In meetings with lawmakers in Europe and North America, Indian MPs underscored the challenges faced by the world's largest democracy in upholding human rights amid existential security threats.

This juxtaposition highlighted India's civilizational values and its commitment to preserving them despite provocations. India's emphasis on international legal norms—particularly UN resolutions against terror financing and human rights conventions—was both timely and intelligent. It reminded the world that India's position was grounded not just in national sentiment, but in international law. This legal

framing resonated well in Western capitals where policymaking is increasingly driven by rules-based considerations.

The outreach also offered India an opportunity to question the global double standards on terrorism. For far too long, certain powers have maintained ambiguous postures on terror emanating from Pakistan. By presenting a structured narrative backed by evidence, India subtly challenged the selective morality of the global system. It asked a pressing question: can terrorism be condemned in one geography and tolerated in another?

India's campaign also drew strength from its diaspora. Indian-origin parliamentarians, business leaders, and academics in countries like the US, UK, Canada, and Australia amplified New Delhi's message through local media and public forums. This networked diplomacy added both cultural legitimacy and political reach to the government's efforts, demonstrating the soft power depth of the Indian state.

Importantly, India resisted the temptation to securitize its domestic spaces in reaction to the attack. There were no sweeping arrests, no media trials, and no communal finger-pointing. This measured internal conduct, in stark contrast to global examples of state overreach post-terror incidents, enhanced India's democratic

credentials and made its external messaging even more credible.

It would be remiss not to note the role of Prime Minister Modi's leadership in navigating the post-Pahalgam terrain. His decision to let institutional mechanisms, rather than political speeches, shape the response showed a rare blend of restraint and resolve. This decentralization of narrative control allowed India's message to come through as more inclusive, less partisan, and therefore more persuasive globally.

India's response has potentially reshaped the global discourse on Kashmir-related terrorism. No longer can it be dismissed as a bilateral or regional dispute. The Pahalgam attack, and India's strategic internationalization of its consequences, forces the world to reckon with the broader implications of inaction in the face of state-sponsored radicalism.

The coordinated participation of Indian think tanks and research institutions in the diplomatic campaign added intellectual gravitas. Policy papers, briefings, and analytical reports complemented the emotional and moral dimensions of India's message. This coupling of intellect and emotion gave India a multi-layered diplomatic arsenal.

India's ability to speak in the language of the world—democracy, law, development, human rights—was vital to the success of its campaign. No longer is Indian diplomacy reactive or moralistic alone. It is now outcome-oriented, narrative-savvy, and evidence-driven—traits that are essential for global leadership in the 21st century.

In regions like Africa and Latin America, Indian MPs found unexpected support. Many leaders in these regions see India as a kindred spirit—a post-colonial democracy balancing growth, diversity, and security.

The most enduring impact of India's campaign is the normalization of parliamentary diplomacy. By allowing elected MPs to carry the flag of foreign policy, the government democratized international engagement. This model has the potential to outlast the current administration and evolve into a foundational pillar of Indian diplomacy.

Lastly, India's response to the Pahalgam attack has set a template for future crises. It reflects a matured nation-state that neither bends under threat nor explodes in fury. It dialogues, it documents, and it drives consensus. In the battle between the pen and the gun, India once again chose the former—and won global respect.

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New Momentum for Nari Shakti: 11 Years of Women Empowerment under Modi Government



For generations, the societal norms established many discriminatory standards to oppress women, and especially those who lived in rural, impoverished conditions, with no access to quality education, decent health, work opportunities, and political voice. Subtle and not-so-subtle gender discrimination was routinely embedded in both mindset and institution. But since 2014, India has shifted paradigms regarding the perspective of women, and the role of women in India.

Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, women were no longer viewed as passive victims of aid – they were no longer collateral to the development agenda – they represented the opposite of collateral, they were the pivot point. “Nari Shakti” became not only a slogan, but also a national campaign. Not only is the role of women in India’s economy growing – in real tangible and measurable terms – it is being celebrated all over India as they transition from roles in their homes to the highest offices of power.

Maybe some of the most significant change was in the form of lifecycle approach. Instead of one intervention or one development process – empowerment was now portrayed as a journey. The journey begins at birth and the support of women development all the way through to the final moments of life’s journey. Mindset around empowerment meant that women were provided support throughout their transitional life, irrespective of life, personal, or professional ambitions.

The government initiated these changes with constitutional norms and legal reform, first creating constitutional safeguards, and strengthening laws and mechanisms for implementation, to protect against violence and discrimination. As a result, there were laws to

protect women and girls from violence and discrimination. At the same time, initiatives such as 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' were launched to create awareness, action, and celebration of the girl child, and to safeguard her rights, especially in districts where the child sex ratio is lower.

Education was another key focus area. For example, government programs continued to invest in separate sanitation facilities in schools as part of the 'Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan' to help young girls continue getting an education with dignity. The sanitation facilities contributed towards creating a better environment, which had a positive impact on retention in schools and was likely the start of building a foundation for the future.

The fundamental need towards the finances of young girls was addressed through the 'Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana'. With over Rs 3 lakh crore of savings in over 4.2 crore accounts, families that opened an account were given a commitment for their daughter; beyond that, it gave families an additional reason to save money and realize their daughter's potential both economically and emotionally. This too helped change mindsets at the family and community level as it was built around value.

Women's participation in economic activities also had exponential growth. The MUDRA Yojana was

established which enabled millions of women to be business owners and start their own business. Women represented almost 68% of beneficiaries. This demonstrated that women can not only exist in the job market from an employment perspective, but when given access, women can be successful entrepreneurs and job creators within their community.

The opening up of defence forces for women brought a revolutionary change in national perspective towards women's roles. Girls got entry to Sainik Schools. Women got a permanent commission in the Forces. This dismantled old prejudices and enabled young girls to think of aspiring to careers which had seemed out of reach. A second area of empowerment was women in the family. Under PM Awas Yojana, 73% of the houses have been registered in the names of women solely or jointly. This gave women legal ownership, but also increased their confidence and respect in the family.

In health and nutrition, Mission POSHAN 2.0 was particularly tailored towards children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. A total of more than Rs 1.81 lakh crore was invested by the Government of India to empower the nutrition ecosystem modernly and through the community. Under the Mission we integrated early education with nutrition aiming for children

under six through Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi, establishing assured nutrition as well as early education through upgraded Anganwadi centres. This framed early childhood care and education as preparation for long term learning outcomes.

As part of the 15th Finance Commission cycle, the government committed to modernizing 2 lakh Anganwadi Centres. More than 24,500 have been transformed into new Saksham Anganwadis by 2025. These Anganwadis are not merely nutrition centres but, rather, community engagement and knowledge generating centres.

The Poshan Tracker – a digital monitoring solution –Scored the Award for being innovative and efficient in providing public service. It provides 24/7 monitoring and service delivery or Aadhaar authentic verification including biometric and facial verification for transparency in understanding service delivery of Take-Home Ration. The tracker has been recognised as a global digital transformation governance model for maternal and child welfare.

Nutrition at the local level has seen additional support through the Suposhit Gram Panchayat Abhiyaan which was launched in December 2024. This campaign rewards villages that are eligible as being top performing villages

demonstrating significant change in improvement in community nutrition that demonstrates leadership locally, Leadership in National Development.

Another flagship program is the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), which each year immunizes almost 2.9 crore pregnant women. These mothers receive lifesaving vaccines and their newborns get immunized preventing disease and death, which has been a key intervention to reduce maternal and under-5 mortality.

The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has saved money for mothers by covering their antenatal and postnatal care including the crucial first 48-hours of life. Since being scaled up in 2014, over 16.6 crore women and children have accessed these services. To strengthen the JSSK, the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) provided cash transfers conditional upon facility births (or institutional deliveries) for mothers.

To date, over 11 crore women have been covered under the programme, particularly in rural areas where they had no access to safe delivery solutions, making delivery safer for mothers and babies. To maintain respectful and quality care at a local level, the 'Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan' (SUMAN) scheme aimed to provide zero-financial healthcare costs mothers and newborns, ensuring they receive care where

they live. As of March 2025, over 90,000 certified health facilities were providing these services to mothers and newborns, showing confidence in public healthcare systems, which is a good outcome.

The 'Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan' (PMSMA) provides women with antenatal check-ups during their early pregnancy. Early complications can be detected and treated making the scheme a very effective intervention to save women's lives, lowering maternal mortality rates, and enhancing women's knowledge around their own bodies. The scheme continues to drive evidence of women's rights to get access to healthcare and follow up care in their own right.

'Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana' (PMMVY) cash transfers were made directly to pregnant and lactating mothers to provide for an adequate diet and health care in pregnancy and to improve health and nutrition practices in early motherhood when development and nutrition are critical. PMMVY will reduce financial stress and could lead to changes in behaviors and practices among moms.

Menstrual hygiene has been neglected for too long and over 77 crore sanitary pads were made available at a meager Rs 1 through Jan Aushadhi Kendras, thereby making sanitary health a right

for every woman as sanitary products were made affordable and available to rural and semi-urban women. Access to safe tap water connections through the Jal Jeevan Mission benefitted over 15 crore households. This not only benefitted women by lightening the load of securing water, but it also improved hygiene and improved health outcomes by reducing water-borne diseases and reduced time poverty.

More than just policies and programs, an important transformation has occurred with the prevailing mindset. Today, women are not regarded as dependents but leaders. They participate in self-help groups, cooperatives, and local governing communities, and even parliament through landmark practices such as the 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam', which reserved 33% of seats for women in our legislative process.

When you examine the fields of STEM, civil services, sports, defence, and aviation, Indian women are rising to the top; they are leading missions to Mars, flying fighter jets, and SHG women who starting businesses. All this is contributing to a silent revolution that is now loud and proud! After 11 years of endeavoring women's empowerment, the point has been made, women's empowerment is not a charitable cause, it is to invest in the nation's

future! When women grow and thrive, families grow, communities thrive, and nations prosper.

As India steps into Amrit Kaal, the next 25 years will be determined by how well we tap into the full potential of the women of India. The last ten years helped our society set the stage. Now we must build on it with purpose, equality, and togetherness. The women of India no longer wait for change to happen; they are making it happen. Nari Shakti is not only one of the drivers of national growth—it is the driving force of a new India.

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PM Narendra Modi's International Recognition: What It Means for India's Future



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi was recently given The Grand Collar of the National Order of the Southern Cross by Brazil. This is the highest award Brazil gives to a foreign leader. It shows the deep friendship between India and Brazil, and the growing respect for PM Modi across the world. Such awards are a way of honouring all 140 crore Indians. They show that the world is noticing India's progress. Under PM Modi's leadership, India is seen as strong, trusted, and ready to help others. From big countries to small nations, many are thanking India for its support and friendship. These awards tell the story of a leader who speaks with honesty and works for the

good of the people. Around the same time, In July 2025, another chapter was added to the remarkable diplomatic journey of Prime Minister Narendra Modi when he was conferred with The Order of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, the highest civilian award of the Caribbean nation. This honour, like many before was a tribute to the 140 crore Indians whose collective aspirations are being recognized on the world stage through PM Modi's leadership. From the islands of the Pacific to the coasts of the Caribbean, the message is consistent: India is no longer viewed in silos of geography. In June 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi was conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Makarios III, the highest civilian honour of Cyprus. The conferment of this rare civilian honour was sent as a global signal that Indian leadership can no longer be seen as only regional, but is being taken seriously across continents. For a tiny European nation, the honour implies a big-scale respect for the increasing spirit of India in world affairs. PM Modi dedicated the award to all 1.4 billion citizens of India. The awards he receives abroad are often the world's way of acknowledging the silent transformation occurring inside India: a people gaining pride, a voice, and global recognition. Just weeks earlier, in April 2025, Sri Lanka had conferred upon him the Sri Lanka Mitra Vibhushana, its highest honour to a foreign head

of state. Faced with numerous economic and political crises, Sri Lanka was equally thankful to India for its timely support under PM Narendra Modi's leadership. It was a diplomatic thank-you; an acknowledgment of India as a reliable neighbour and partner in times of need.

In March 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi was awarded the Order of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean by Mauritius, another close partner. The small island nation recognised India's support in trade, infrastructure, and pandemic response. PM Modi's global diplomacy often goes beyond big summits-it touches smaller nations through consistent help, engagement, and mutual respect. The Mubarak Al-Kabeer Order of Kuwait was presented to PM Modi in December 2024, making it the highest civilian honor of Kuwait. This was awarded after more than 40 years had gone by since an Indian Prime Minister had visited Kuwait, hence symbolising friendship based on the energy sector, cultural interaction, and shared welfare of overseas Indians in Kuwait. A similar bundle of awards came in the same year from the four countries of Guyana, Dominica, Nigeria, and Barbados, all conferred in a single month. These countries see PM Modi as a conscionable voice of the Global South, one who speaks not only for India but also for those countries that almost never come into the purview of international discussions. The Order of

Excellence; Dominica Award of Honour; Grand Commander of the Order of the Niger; and Honorary Order of Freedom-each carried a different symbol of meaning.

In July 2024, Russia bestowed upon PM Modi their highest civilian honour-the Order of St. Andrew. Russia giving this award to PM Modi in the current geopolitical climate is a mark of India being seen, under PM Narendra Modi's leadership, as a balanced and strategic actor. It must be very difficult to act with equanimity, maintaining good relations with all major powers without taking sides. Further still, in March 2024, Bhutan presented PM Modi with the Order of the Druk Gyalpo. The conferral was a first; never before had Bhutan bestowed its highest civilian honour upon a foreign head of state. This speaks of personal warmth and trust, of intertwined cultural histories that India, under PM Modi's stewardship, has worked hard to nurture. In 2023, PM Modi received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from France and the Order of Honour from Greece. These recognitions signified admiration for PM Modi's global leadership, India's expanding technological and defence partnerships, and common democratic ideals. It was both poetic and powerful that the Greek Award came to India as a democratic country.

In the same year, Egypt awarded him the Order of the Nile-this underlined PM Modi's outreach

and also highlighted India's increasing role in Africa and the Arab world. Aimed at strengthening ties between Cairo and Delhi through gestures grounded in history blended with optimism, this recognition embraced new beginnings while honouring age-old connections. Papua New Guinea and Fiji joined other nations recognizing PM Modi's contributions by awarding him their highest distinctions in 2023. To many onlookers, these island countries go unnoticed on the political landscape alongside overshadowed by major powers. However, they viewed PM Modi's COVID medical assistance as a much-needed kind gesture during troubling times. Their awards underscored an everlasting gratitude.

What is incredible about this long roster of honours is that they are so diverse. From world powers such as France and Russia to tiny island nations, from democracies to monarchies, from Asia to Africa to Europe to the Pacific—its leaders are rewarding PM Modi. This has nothing to do with the policy of one country. It has to do with one leader's consistency and overtures. Symbols are important in diplomacy. These awards, though symbolic, are political. They are about the confidence reposed in PM Modi—not only by citizens at home, but by countries overseas. That confidence is the product of years of consistent interaction, transparent communication, and sound decision-making. PM Modi's diplomacy

does not always follow tradition. He reaches out directly, uses soft power like yoga and Ayurveda, and speaks in the language of friendship and self-reliance. He believes India doesn't have to choose between East or West—it can walk with both. And the world seems to appreciate this flexible, firm approach. Outside of governments, PM Modi has also been recognized by international institutions. The United Nations awarded him the Champions of the Earth Award in 2018 for leadership in the environment. That same year, he received the Seoul Peace Prize, which commended his economic reforms and poverty alleviation.

The Philip Kotler Presidential Award acknowledged PM Modi's ability to shape global perception. Whether one agrees or not, it is clear that under PM Modi, India has become a stronger brand. The Global Goalkeeper Award by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation praised the success of the Swachh Bharat Mission, a program that went beyond building toilets—it restored dignity to millions. These accolades don't simply demonstrate what PM Modi has achieved overseas—they reflect what he has transformed domestically. Cleanliness, economic changes, digitalization, and India's emergence as a healthcare provider during the pandemic—all have been the focus of international attention. In a time when global conflicts are rising, the

ability to create trust across borders is a rare gift. PM Modi's awards reflect that trust. Another aspect that is distinctive is that no previous Indian prime minister has been conferred this number of international civilian awards. PM Narendra Modi created a new image of Indian leadership across the world. These awards are billboards along the highway. They indicate how far India has travelled, and in which direction. Ultimately, these international awards are a tribute to India itself. They are a testament to how the world perceives India—respected, powerful, and reliable. Through PM Modi, the world is cheering a billion aspirations unfolding. And that cheering, earned with action and presence, is what makes these awards so much more significant.

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From Red Fort to Real Change under PM Modi's Leadership



Every Independence Day carries emotion, but this year's 79th Independence Day felt especially powerful. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's speech from the Red Fort was filled with pride in India's journey, concern for the challenges we face, and above all, a call to shape the destiny of Bharat with self-reliance and unity. Listening to him, one could sense the weight of history and also the energy of the future. What stood out first was the way he described the atmosphere of the nation. From deserts to Himalayan peaks, from crowded cities to remote villages, the Tricolour was flying proudly. He connected that simple act of hoisting the national flag with a deep sense of unity, showing how 140 crore Indians are bound by a common love for the motherland.

The Prime Minister then bowed to the makers of the Constitution. His words reminded us that freedom is incomplete without the guiding principles of democracy. Names like Ambedkar, Rajendra Prasad, Nehru, Patel, and others were not just mentioned; they were celebrated for building a lighthouse that has guided India for 75 years. Importantly, he recalled the contributions of women like Hansa Mehta and Dakshayani Velayudhan, reminding us that India's progress has always been inclusive.

Another strong theme was national integrity. By remembering Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and his sacrifice, Modi placed the removal of Article 370 in the larger framework of "One Nation, One Constitution." This was a fulfilment of a vision that India must remain united in spirit and in law. Yet the speech did not remain in history. It also reflected the present India—the "mini Bharat" visible at the Red Fort. From panchayat leaders to Drone Didis, from Lakhpati Didis to athletes, the audience itself represented the diversity and potential of the nation.

The part that struck me most deeply was his salute to the soldiers of Operation Sindoor. He spoke with raw honesty about the massacre at Pahalgam, where terrorists killed innocents in the most inhuman way. Instead of leaving that pain

unanswered, the government gave the army full freedom, and the result was a decisive operation that shook Pakistan. This was a declaration that Bharat has changed the rules: terrorism and its sponsors will no longer be treated separately. Both will face the same fate.

The Prime Minister went even further, breaking an old taboo: the Indus Waters Treaty. For decades, India's farmers have suffered while rivers watered fields across the border. His statement that "blood and water will not flow together" captured both anger and resolve. By signalling a review of this treaty, he reminded us that fairness must guide international agreements, and national interest cannot be ignored any longer.

The speech was not only about security and geopolitics. Its heartbeat was self-reliance—Atmanirbharta. He connected freedom itself with the ability to stand on our own feet. He reminded us that slavery had not only made us poor but had made us dependent, and that even after independence, dependency crept in quietly. To him, true dignity lies in not having to rely on others for essential needs.

He gave an example that felt very real: Operation Sindoor succeeded because the soldiers had "Made in India" weapons in their hands. Imagine, he said, what would have happened if we were dependent on foreign

suppliers at that moment. His point was clear—self-reliance is not only economic, it is strategic, even existential.

The technology section of his speech was equally important. Modi did not hide the painful truth: India wasted 50–60 years by neglecting semiconductors. While other nations surged ahead, we lost time. But instead of mourning, he highlighted how today India is building six semiconductor units, and that before the year ends, the first Indian-made chips will reach the market. This was both a confession of past mistakes and a celebration of present progress.

Energy independence formed another strong pillar. He reminded us of how many lakhs of crores we wasted on oil, gas, and coal imports—money that could have been used for farmers, youth, and the poor. His pride was evident when he said India has already achieved 50% clean energy five years ahead of the 2030 target. With green hydrogen, nuclear expansion, and deep-water exploration, the goal is clear: by 2047, Bharat will not beg for energy—it will produce it. He also connected resources to future industries.

Speaking about astronaut Shubhanshu Shukla's return, about Gaganyaan, and about building a space station, he captured the excitement of a nation whose youth are entering a frontier once reserved for superpowers. The fact that 300

startups are already working in space technology shows how deeply innovation has spread. The appeal to young scientists and engineers was one of the strongest parts of the speech. Modi challenged them directly: should our fighter jets not have Indian jet engines? Should our pharmaceutical industry, already called the pharmacy of the world, not create its own patents and world-class medicines? By referring to the BioE3 policy, he was offering a framework for action. Data, AI, cyber security, and social media were not left out. He proudly noted how UPI has amazed the world—handling half of all global real-time transactions. But he also challenged the youth: why must India depend on foreign platforms? Why not build our own? This was an invitation to innovate.

Agriculture was placed alongside technology. Fertilizer dependence, he said, is another weakness. Overuse also damages the soil. He asked the youth and private sector to help develop Indian-made fertilizers suited to our needs. Similarly, in the EV revolution, he insisted India must not depend on imported batteries or panels. The logic was consistent: in every sector, self-reliance is the path to dignity.

The Covid experience was invoked to strengthen his point. When the world doubted, India built its own vaccines and the Co-Win platform, saving

millions of lives. That spirit, he said, must now guide every field of innovation.

Women's empowerment came next. He praised self-help groups that were once neglected but now run businesses worth crores. He recalled how toys, once imported heavily, are now being exported because of Indian enterprise. These were small examples carrying a big lesson: when Indians are trusted and supported, they rise to the occasion. The National Manufacturing Mission was linked to MSMEs. Modi pointed out that global products already contain Indian-made components. But he urged that MSMEs must be strengthened under the philosophy of "Zero Defect, Zero Effect," which means quality without harming the environment. This balance of growth and responsibility has long-term significance.

The speech, when viewed as a whole, was more than a list of achievements. It was a philosophy of governance and a vision for the future. Its recurring theme was clear: self-reliance brings strength, dependence brings vulnerability. Freedom without self-reliance is incomplete.

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke from the Red Fort on Independence Day, one moment stood out strongly—his reference to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). By placing the Sangh in his speech, he reminded the nation that India's progress is not the work of

governments alone. It is the result of countless efforts—of saints, scientists, teachers, farmers, soldiers, and ordinary citizens—who together weave the fabric of Bharat. In this wide canvas of nation-building, the Sangh occupies a unique space.

The Prime Minister called the 100 years of the RSS a golden chapter in Indian history. His words were not just ceremonial; they reflected how the Sangh, with its ideals of service, discipline, and organisation, has become a living force in shaping society. To describe it as the world's largest NGO was more than a metaphor—it was recognition of the century-long, voluntary spirit of *swayamsevaks* who work without headlines, often unseen, but always with deep commitment to *Maa Bharati*. Saluting them from the Red Fort was both a tribute and a message: that the Sangh's model of nation-building through character-building continues to inspire. It showed how institutions rooted in values and service can remain timeless, relevant, and central to India's story.

What impressed me was the tone. He did not only praise the government's work; he challenged the youth directly. He asked them to dream big, to bring forward their ideas, to take risks, and to demand changes in rules if needed. It was a message of partnership—between the state and its citizens. Listening to this speech, one could

sense both pride and urgency. Pride in how far we have come, and urgency that time is short. With 2047 only 22 years away, every moment counts. His appeal to not waste even a single moment captured the seriousness of his vision. In my opinion, this Independence Day speech was historic. It combined emotional pride in freedom with a detailed plan for the future. It reminded us of sacrifices made in the past while laying out a roadmap for a developed, strong, and self-reliant Bharat. If India can hold on to this spirit—of unity, courage, and self-reliance—there is no doubt that by 2047, the dream of a Viksit Bharat will be a reality we all live in.

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NARENDRA MODI

An Ideology

by Prof. Jasim Mohammad

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