

# An Empirical Investigation and Detailed Critical Analysis of Administration and Management of GOI Under the Leadership of Narendra Modi between 2014 To 2021

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## ABSTRACT

Under Narendra Modi's able leadership, India has bagged some outstanding achievements and perhaps some of the biggest ones. Amongst all, one initiative of the Modi government that is being appreciated the most is making India free from open defecation. The net aim is to ensure the total sewage treatment takes this considerable initiative forward. Rivers are considered to be holy in the Indian culture. It is essential to ensure that this aim is executed and monitored enthusiastically and with utmost professionalism. India has also surpassed countries like France for becoming the sixth-largest economy globally and is still behind China, the USA, the UK, Japan, and Germany. In the past few months, the GOI has been maintaining its stance that it would be under the three top economies of the world by the year 2030. However, India has already become the third-largest economy globally regarding purchase power parity scale, only behind the USA and China. The Narendra Modi government is often criticized by its opposition for making many foreign trips. However, we cannot ignore that Narendra Modi's trips to different nations have helped our country make many friends. Whether it is about a warm relationship with Obama, Trump, or attending the Ganga Aarti with Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, Narendra Modi has developed relationships that benefit our country in the long run.

**Keywords-** Modi government, BJP tenure, GOI, Modi.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Under the earlier prime ministers' leadership, India used to be defensive, focusing on keeping the peace. With Narendra Modi's government, India has adopted a rather aggressive way of dealing with sensitive matters. Incidents such as surgical strikes in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, and destroying the bases of Pakistan gave us some glimpses of the same. Also, the government has now come face to face with the government of China on different issues, including Dalai Lama and Arunachal Pradesh. It is even being said that the top leadership of India also influenced the last of the presidential elections in Sri Lanka. Also, without worrying about the reactions, India has continuously extended its support to the nation of Israel and has worked with it on various deals, which

include technology and defense. Another incident came during the Doklam standoff when India proved its resistance and refused to quit against pressure from China. It helped strengthen India's international image and confirmed that now India is taking its stand as well as the countries and the world across the world should be prepared well for involving India in this kind of issues henceforth. After the terror attack on Pulwama, India ultimately refused to bend down to all the global pressure, and it conducted successful aerial strikes. The power of the foreign diplomacy of India was visible quite evidently when Pakistan released wing commander, Abhinandan in less than three days. Even while there has been significant disagreement about other losses in aerial attacks in India, it is undeniable that Indian fighter planes violated international borders to hit Pakistani land. Even though

border tensions remain, and Pakistan continues to violate ceasefire agreements, resulting in regular troop losses and internal Maoist threats, India has come a long way in safeguarding its internal parts from Islamist militants. In recent years, there has been a very huge crackdown on numerous terrorists apprehended by security authorities, and many plans have also been thwarted (*Chhibber and Verma, 2014*).

Communal violence in India has also come down to an evident level, and now finally, India can look ahead for focusing on the mainstream issues. Even though the recent attack on Pulwama may be considered a blot for the tenure of BJP, the changed stance and aggressive retaliation of India against Pakistan look like a positive move of India. The government of Narendra Modi has taken various initiatives to influence the commoner directly. The Make in India initiative was also announced for ensuring that the MNCs begin their plans in India, resulting in employment opportunities and contributions to the economy. Politics in India is mainly considered to be the synonym for corruption. Even though the previous government was heavily criticized for several scandals such as Coalgate, CWG, and others, the current government is free of such corruption charges. Politicians have also worked professionally and with utter commitment, which is considered one of the Modi government's most significant achievements. The Prime Minister of India has also led his team and set an example as he has not taken even one day's leave during his tenure. Also, different initiatives such as a ban on beacons have helped grow the connection between ordinary citizens and the government. The ministers of the Modi government, including Suresh Prabhu and Sushma Swaraj, were often seen communicating directly to the people on social media to respond to their queries.

Furthermore, they are resolving their issues. Narendra Modi also holds a regular program named Man ki Baat for talking about general topics.

The initiative of Swachh Bharat was also laughed at by a lot of people (*Chandra and Vydiswaran, 2016*). People found it strange that the government took such a minor issue seriously. However, this issue has gained traction in recent years, and larger cities finally recognize the need for cleanliness. Public spaces, such as railway stations, are now cleaner than before. The general public is helping to make it a mass movement in which everyone is aware of and understands their responsibilities. GST, widely regarded as one of the most significant tax reforms since India's independence, has finally been authorized and implemented. The government of India has ensured that this new tax reform does not cause any adverse effect on the people as sensible taxation brackets have been kept. According to reports on the rate of taxation on GST, most of the items would now become way cheaper after GST implementation. It has also helped the government establish people's trust in the government's intentions. Before introducing GST, the government reduced the rate for income tax in the lowest Slab from about 10% to

approximately 5%, which has impacted the middle-class population majorly. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna is one of the most popular schemes by the present government. The central government has involved the average population by asking them to give up subsidies for helping rural women access clean energy has also been widely appreciated. Also, schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna and Krishi Sinchai Yojana have been focused directly on the rural population to increase and improve the standard of living (*Hall, 2016*).

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The GOI under PM Narendra Modi's leadership took a landmark action of abrogating Article 370 as well as 35A of the constitution of India in 2019. Pair of the articles granted the erstwhile state of the special status, which had a reverse effect of driving the wedge between people of J&K and those in the rest of the country in different economic and social ways (*Mukherjee, 2016*).

Article 370 made sure that laws passed by the parliament of India do not apply automatically to the state of J&K, due to which situation of law and order was becoming poor day by day. On the contrary, Article 35A also ensured that absolutely no Indian or any foreign entity would own properties in J&K. The provision helped stop the outside investments in Jammu and Kashmir (*Chakravarty and Roy, 2015*). The two laws had an undertone of legal secession, but J&K was fully absorbed into the country after the abrogation. Under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi, the sports domain witnessed a significant shift, especially how government athletes and infrastructure offered to them, something which has been reaping the fruit with Indians bagging the highest laurels in the domain of sports (*Plagemann and Destradi, 2019*).

Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced the first-of-its-kind "Khel Mahakumbh" in Gujarat in 2010. After becoming Prime Minister, the government took up various initiatives to push sportspeople to even greater heights, such as establishing the Khelo India initiative to foster the spirit of high performance and competitiveness at the interstate level. It is also to drive home a better focus on fitness and sports for Indians in general through a national campaign (*Chandra, 2017*).

The initiative of Khelo India has been held at different age particular levels, making sure that there is a renewal of the sports prowess of India at different levels, with the upcoming athletes having access to a higher level of competition and infrastructure. The personal touch of the Prime Minister in boosting the morale of the athletes, as it was witnessed while interacting was the Olympic contingent of India before and post the Olympics at Tokyo, was appreciated widely (*Sridharan, 2014*).

The Prime Minister has never shirked from bold and substantial economic reforms. After resuming the offer after thirteen years which saw a complete transformation of Gujarat, with the much-touted model of Gujarat, the buzz nationwide, he undertook various

reforms which resulted in the ease of business in India remarkably. The nation rebounded from uncertain days of the end of UPA when the country came to be known as Fragile five economies and saw a period when it used to be considered the fastest growing economy of the world, outpacing China (*Chaturvedy, 2017*).

The Goods and Services Tax rollout made the country One Market for goods and services by simply subsuming dozens of different kinds of taxes and cess charged by foreign authorities and bringing them under one regime. It was one of the most significant economic reforms under Narendra Modi's government. After the implementation of GST in 2017, this kind of a standard tax had not been rolled out at one time at this kind of a scale, and over proceeding years, the government has also conducted several consultations with states for further streamlining the process of GST (*Basrur, 2017*). Narendra Modi's government has even taken unprecedented demonetization steps to combat black money. Which, when combined with the JAM Trinity of the Jan Dhan Yojana, the proliferation of cell phones and Aadhaar in thriving fintech economies has gone to more extraordinary lengths to assist Indian citizens in surviving during dark days. Several weeks before the 20th year as head of the government, PM even chaired a crucial meeting of the cabinet committee on the economic affairs that took the momentous decision which has an effect of reforming the telecom sector that has also witnessed a boom in the past few years. This same cabinet meeting even helped pave the way to make India the hub for emerging and new technologies like drones (*Kaul, 2017*).

Following COVID, which lauded the diversity of the Indian economy and its ability to handle risks and shocks, the investor's services raised the outlook on the status of the economy, which saw GDP growth of Twenty Percent in the first quarter of 2021. It has even flagged that the foreign exchange reserve was at an all-time high, and exports of India for September 2021 stood at the massive amount of \$185 billion (*Khanna, 2015*). For years water has been the main agenda for Prime Minister Narendra Modi since he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat (*Chhibber and Verma, 2019*). He also raised the state's water table when Gujarat's rivers were mainly dry for much of the year, launching large constructions like the Sardar Sarovar Dam and ensuring free flow and water availability throughout the year. The same focus on the water problem has been quite evident during the tenure of Narendra Modi after he attained office as PM with prioritization of cleaning up of Ganga and other rivers and historic establishment of Ministry of Jal Shakti is the testament of this (*Aiyar, 2019*).

His government even launched Jal Jeevan Abhiyan under the Jal Shakti Ministry to provide safe and sufficient drinking water for every household in the rural parts of the country through tap connections by the year 2024. It has set the example for complete transparency in providing its promise by simply operating the dashboard in real-time on the number of links of the household tap

water and supplying a wide range of information in this sense (*Brewster, 2015*).

Other essential schemes like groundwater targeted Yojana of Atal Bhujal for raising the water table across states. In contrast, allied schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Scheme incentivize investment to improve the irrigation system (*Gopal and Ahlawat, 2015*). PM Narendra Modi has also focused on driving the digital revolution in the country through the systematic and clinical implementation of the Digital India mission. From making digital payments, a norm to attaining internet connectivity for everyone to recent announcements of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has ensured that the digital services and electronic services of the government of India and beyond are all available to the citizens throughout the nation. In the past 20 years, at the state and the Centre level, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has made sure that they are empowered digitally irrespective of their condition. In this, he has used technological advancements to strengthen the democracy of India by empowering every citizen directly (*Kaura, 2020*).

PM Modi led from the front to ensure that India took some significant steps for swiftly improving healthcare in the face of the pandemic. The healthcare workers, COVID warriors, vaccine developers, and scientists. The vaccination rate in India is happening at a record rate, and India's Covaxin is also being exported to the other nations with different kinds of variants in different variants (*Bajpai, 2017*).

PM Narendra Modi's electricity mission was also introduced in Gujarat. In the year 2017, during the first tenure of PM Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister, he accounted for the most historical scheme of Deendayal Upadhyaya to mark his birthday celebrations. The project aimed at providing free-of-cost electricity to more than four crore households (*Choedon, 2015*).

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's initiative of UDAAN offers air travel to all, and it targets about 400 airports. PM Narendra Modi flagged the scheme off and focused on the air connectivity between regions. The initiative of UDAN aims at providing affordable and convenient air travel to everyone, encapsulated by PM's assurance that people wearing chappal would also fly in a Hawai jahaz (airplane). This initiative set the target to connect the tier 2 and tier 3 cities through the air and construct about 400 airports. UDAN scheme also has its moniker, i.e., Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik. It also has a profound economic motive to turn India's smaller towns and cities into growth engines and cater to India's citizens of India (*Hall, 2015*).

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government has introduced various reforms and schemes which are indirectly or directly targeted to raise the overall well-being and health of the Indian citizens. One of the biggest schemes for now focusing on health is the Ayushman Bharat scheme, the National Health Insurance Fund, which offers free of cost health insurance coverage for the

needy and is one of the largest such schemes of the world (Hall, 2016).

There are a lot of other marquee schemes also which have incredible relevance to the health of the citizens of India, like the Swachh Bharat Mission that, apart from boosting the societal spirit of hygiene and cleanliness, aimed at ending open defecation and constructing toilets in every house. In contrast, Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide clean and safe drinking water. Ujjwala Yojana mainly aims to provide households with gas cylinders for sparing women of household the risk of inhaling smoke emitted from the wood fire (Hall, 2017). Throughout his twenty uninterrupted years in the Government, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has constantly stressed social welfare and the democratization of healthcare services. Right from 2014 till 2018, the schemes of social security cover have increased for the citizens of India by about ten times for reaching about 50 crore Indian citizens (Chadha and Guha, 2016).

India's foreign policy has also witnessed some significant successes under the able administration of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. From being the first PM of India to be in Israel for forging close tie-ups with various vital allies, including the three successive presidents of the USA, PM Narendra Modi has proved to be the cornerstone of world diplomacy in the ever-evolving scenario. He has managed to keep India completely unaligned while also maintaining its global moral leadership. It was evident in 2021 during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's fourth address to the UN General Assembly, in which he astutely discussed the hardship of Afghanis, terrorism in Pakistan, Chinese expansionism, and the UN's need to act to ensure its significance (Chhibber and Ostermann, 2014).

From the swarming crowds at Madison Square for keeping the momentum at the Howdy Modi function in Houston, the historic event at Wembley Arena in London, the groundbreaking visit to Russia and Central Asia, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has ensured that India raises its voice at every forum and meeting. Also, his connections with the leaders of the world, along with an uncompromising nature while it is about the interests of India, have made sure that Prime Minister Narendra Modi completely changes the way India's foreign policy evolves. Strategically, through different forums such as BRICS and G-7, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been consistently ensuring that the world listens to the roaring voice of the country as an emerging superpower (Sinha, 2017). The government of Narendra Modi and his policy about infrastructure became the enabler and the driver of economic growth. The issues related to employment cannot be overlooked. Since 2014, developmental works and other such initiatives have been addressed at war footing speed in the current domains like the construction of Infratech and the generation of neat and clean power and even burgeoning areas (Gupta and Shrimankar, 2019)

Rapid planning, sanctioning, and building of smart cities and waterways along with rapid connectivity

(air, road, and train) is the prime focus for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government, with engineering projects also being taken up to build tunnels, bridges, bypasses, monorails, airports, and multi-modal terminals. There are specific examples of these, like the Atal tunnel, which connects Himachal Pradesh and Leh, the bogibeel railway bridge that is the longest in India and goes a long way in improving the connectivity in North East, which boggle minds for the scale (Suri and Verma, 2017).

### III. OBJECTIVES

1. To find the administration and management of GOI under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi.
2. To ascertain the administration and management of GOI under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi.

### IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive wherein the administration and management of GOI under the leadership of Narendra Modi were analyzed. The sample taken for the study is 150. The data was acquired using a five-point scale arranged poll, and the results were analyzed using the mean characteristics and t-test.

**Table 1: Demographic profile of the respondents**

Variables	Number of respondents	% Age
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	84	56%
Females	66	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Profession</b>		
Businessman	41	27%
Service	69	46%
Teacher	32	22%
Housewife	8	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Age</b>		
20-35	56	37%
35-50	64	43%
50-65	30	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>

The detailed demographic profile of the respondents has been presented in Table 1 on the administration and management of GOI under the leadership of Narendra Modi Ji. There are 56% males and 44% females in the study. Among the respondents, 27% are into business, 46% do service, 22% are teachers, and 5% are housewives. 37% of the respondents are 20-35 years of age, 43% are 35-50 years of age, and 20% are 50-65.

**Table 2: Mean Value of the administration and management of GOI under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi Ji**

Sr. No.	Administration and management of GOI under the leadership of Narendra Modi Ji	Mean Score
1.	India has progressed a lot under PM Modi's governance	4.01
2.	Modi's government should remain in power for a long time	4.05
3.	Modi's government has been able to curb unemployment	4.02
4.	Because of the Modi government, India has been able to strengthen its relationship with other nations as well	4.12
5.	Modi government has strengthened the border security	4.14
6.	Modi government's decision of surgical strike on Pakistan was much needed	4.19
7.	No other leader has been as influential and risk-taker in the past in India	4.11
8.	It was only because of Modi that Wing Commander Abhinandan was released so quickly	4.18
9.	Communal violence has reduced evidently in India because of the Modi government	4.06
10.	Modi and his cabinet are setting examples for others	4.07

Table 2 shows the opinions of the respondents. The Modi government's decision of surgical strike on Pakistan was much needed with the mean value of 4.19. Wing Commander Abhinandan immediately follows it was only freed so fast (4.18), the Modi government has increased border security (4.14), and India has been able to build its relationships with foreign nations due to Modi's leadership (4.12). Modi and his cabinet are setting

an example for others (4.07). Communal violence has decreased significantly in India due to Modi's government (4.06). Modi's government should remain in power for a long time (4.05). Modi's government has been able to reduce unemployment (4.02) were also considered essential. Reasons such as India's making significant progress under PM Modi's leadership (4.01) were also essential.

**Table 3:**

Sr. No.	Administration and management of GOI under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi	Mean Score	t-Value	Sig
1.	India has progressed a lot under PM Modi's governance	4.01	6.314	0.000
2.	Modi's government should remain in power for a long time	4.05	6.404	0.000
3.	Modi's government has been able to curb unemployment	4.02	5.904	0.000
4.	Because of the Modi government, India has been able to strengthen its relationship with other nations as well	4.12	6.013	0.000
5.	Modi government has strengthened the border security	4.14	6.514	0.000
6.	Modi government's decision of surgical strike on Pakistan was much needed	4.19	7.920	0.000
7.	No other leader has been as influential and risk-taker in the past in India	4.11	7.274	0.000
8.	It was only because of Modi that Wing Commander Abhinandan was released so quickly	4.18	8.969	0.000
9.	Communal violence has reduced evidently in India because of the Modi government	4.06	6.713	0.000
10.	Modi and his cabinet are setting examples for others	4.07	6.877	0.000

Table 3 shows the results of the t-test. The significance value for all assertions in the table is less than 0.05, indicating that all GOI administration and management remarks under Narendra Modi Ji's leadership are significant.

## V. CONCLUSION

The initiative of Digital India has helped many people connect to the transformation and for the businesses to work continually remotely. Apart from Free

Covid Vaccination, different schemes such as Ujwala for the free gas cylinders, the Yojana of Jan Aushadhi, various financial inclusion schemes, PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, and Prime Minister Ayushman came in as massive support to citizens of India during the pandemic. The leadership of PM Narendra Modi has also ensured that India handles the shocks efficiently and keeps the death toll to the lowest compared to the other developed countries.

Banking the unbanked through the opening of more than Four million Bank Accounts for the poor and

marginalized under PM Jan Dhan Yojana, Funding the Unfunded through Mudra Yojana, Digitalizing the undigitalized through UPI for super easy 24x7 Banking transactions accounting for nearly 25 billion real-time transactions in 2020 which makes India as the most extensive and the largest digital payments ecosystem in the world. Rapid infrastructure development in the country has been phenomenal during his regime. A peaceful solution to the Ram Temple issue with starting the construction of Ram Temple in Ayodhya seems to impact Narendra Modi's popularity significantly. Removal of Article 370 from Jammu & Kashmir is also seen as a bold and intelligent move.

The world is witnessing significant tectonic change after COVID. India has also emerged as a more confident, resilient, and ambitious nation for years. Future is being led by the vision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi about Atma Nirbhar Bharat and the firm belief of India that its time has come. As he said, this is the time; this is our time; India's time is now.

When the pandemic hit us, we did not have `destructive significantly less capacity in manufacturing the PPE kits, limited ICU beds, and hospitals, patchy healthcare services in the states, limitations in the pharma industry, equipment, and healthcare staff and vaccines. These were some of the severe challenges confronting the country, and the Prime Minister also had to deal with China's heinous behavior and atrocities. Pakistan's ongoing terror attacks and even some Indian politicians used COVID as a political opportunity to criticize the Modi government along the country's northern borders. However, Prime Minister Narendra Modi fought this all, emerged as a supreme global leader, and took his country out of every grave social issue.

## DISCLOSURE

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