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Cabinet mantri 2019 list pdf

Narendra Modi signs the documents after taking the oath of office as Prime Minister of India at the President's House in New Delhi on May 30, 2019. Photo: AFP Narendra Modi: Prime Minister and also responsible: Staffing, public maladministration and pensions; Atomic Energy Plant; Ministry of Space; and any other portfolios not distributed to the Minister. 1. Rajnath Singh: Minister of Defence. 2. Amit Shah: Minister of the Interior. 3. Nitin Jairam Gadkari: Minister for Road Traffic and Highways; and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. 4. D v Sadananda Gowda: Minister for Chemicals and Fertilisers. 5. Nirmala Sitharaman: Minister of Finance; and The Minister for Enterprise. 6. Ramvilas Paswan: Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. 7. Narendra Singh Tomar: Minister for Agriculture and Welfare of Farmers; Minister for Rural Development; and Minister of Panchayati Raj. 8. Ravi Shankar Prasad: Minister of Justice and Justice; Minister for Communications; and Minister for Electronics and Information Technology. 9. Harsimrat Kaur Badal: Minister for Food Industry. 10. Thaavar Chand Gehlot: Minister for Social Justice and Influence. 11. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar: Minister for Foreign Affairs. 12. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank: Minister for the Development of Human Resources. 13. Arjun Munda: Minister of Tribes. 14. Smriti Zubin Irani: Minister for Women and Child Development; and Minister for Textiles. 15. Harsh Vardhan: Minister for Health and Family Services; Minister of Science and Technology; and geography minister. 16. Prakash Javadekar: Minister for the Environment, Forestry and Climate Change; and Minister for Information and Broadcasting. 17. Piyush Goyal: Minister for Railways; and Minister for Trade and Industry. 18. Dharmendra Pradhan: Minister for Oil and Natural Gas; and the Minister for Steel. 19. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi: Minister of Minority. 20. Pralhad Joshi: Parliamentary Minister; Minister for Coal; and the Minister for Mines. 21. Mahendra Nath Pandey: Minister for Skills Development and Entrepreneurship. 22. Arvind Ganpat Sawant: Minister for Heavy Industry and Public Entrepreneurship. 23. Giriraj Singh: Minister for Animal Husbandry, Milking and Fisheries. 24. Gajendra Singh Shekhawat: Minister of Jal Shakti. 1. Santosh Kumar Gangwar: Minister of State (Independent Director) of the Ministry of Labour and Labour. 2. Rao Inderjit Singh: Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programmes (Independent Director); and Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning (independent prosecution). 3. Shripad Yesso Naik: Minister of State for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unan, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) (independent responsibility); and Minister of State of the Ministry of Defence. 4. Jitendra Singh: Minister of State (Independent Director) of the Ministry of Development of the North-East Region; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Prime Minister's Office Ministry of Personnel, Complaints and Pensions; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Atomic Energy; and secretary of state at the Space Department. 5. Kiren Rijju: State Secretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sport (Independent Director); and Minister of State at the Ministry of Minorities. 6. Prahalad Singh Patel: State Secretary of the Ministry of Culture (Independent Government); and Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism (Independent Ministry). 7. Raj Kumar Singh: Minister of State of the Ministry (Independent Director); Minister of State of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (independent responsibility) ; and Minister of State at the Ministry of Skills Development and Entrepreneurship. 8. Hardeep Singh Puri: State Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Cities (Independent Director); Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (independent prosecution); and Minister of State of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. 9. Mansukh L. Mandaviya: Minister of State of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs (independent payment); and Minister of State at the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. 1. Fagga Singh Kulaste: Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel. 2. Ashwini Kumar Choubey: Minister of State of the Ministry of Health and Family Services. 3. Arjun Ram Meghwal: Minister of State of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of State at the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises. 4. General (Retd) v K Singh: Minister of State at the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. 5. Krishan Pal: Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment in the Ministry. 6. Danve Raosaheb Dadarao: Minister of State at the Ministry of Consumer, Food and Public Distribution. 7. G Kishan Reddy: Minister of the Interior. 8. Purshottam Rupala: Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture. 9. Ramdas Athawale: Minister of State of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Home Affairs. 10. Sadhi Niranjan Jyoti: Minister of State at the Ministry of Rural Development. 11. Babul Supriyo: Minister of State at the Ministry of the Environment, Forestry and Climate Change. 12. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan: Minister of State of the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Milking and Fisheries. 13. Dhote Sanjay Shamrao: Minister of State of the Ministry of Human Resources Development; Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications; and Minister of State at the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. 14. Anurag Singh Thakur: Minister of State of the Ministry of Finance; and Minister of State at the Ministry of Companies. 15. Angadi Suresh Channabasappa: Minister of Finance at the Ministry of Railways. 16. Nityan and Rai: Minister of the Interior. 17. Rattan Lal Kataria: State Secretary of the Ministry of Jal Shakti; and Minister of State at the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. 18th v Muralaeddharan: Minister of State things; and Minister of State at the Ministry of Parliament. 1 9. Renuka Singh Saruta: Foreign Minister at the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. 20. Som Parkash: State Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. 21. Rameswar Teli: Minister of State at the Ministry of Food Industry. 22. Pratap Chandra Sarangi: Minister of State at the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and minister of finance at the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Milking and Fisheries. 23. Kailash Choudhary: Minister of State of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture. 24. Debasree Chaudhuri: Minister of State of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. After the most successful stint as president of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Amit Shah, dubbed Chanakya of modern Indian politics, joined Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government on Thursday. Shah is most likely to receive the treasury portfolio, formerly with Arun Jaitley, who on Wednesday urged Modi to keep him away from the ministry for health. BJP National President Amit Shah as he arrives at Kannur International Airport in Kannur on Saturday,

October 27, 2018 Photo credit: After PTI Modi, Shah was the man who systematically built the party's campaign around nationalism patches and the prime minister's popularity. Shah, who was in election mode after becoming party chairman in 2014, has been rewarded with Modi after the BJP recorded a spectacular victory in lok Sabha's election by bagging 303 seats on his own. Although Shah entered national politics in 2013, his organisational training and extensive travel through India helped him learn the finer points of cow belt politics. In Uttar Pradesh, Shah changed the profile of the BJP. During both the 2014 Lok Sabha and 2017 general elections, Shah first sewed together a strong party internal caste alliance within the broad political framework of the BJP in the state. He also strengthened the so-called rainbow coalition by hitting the pre-polling alliance with smaller regional outfits. As a result, the BJP won 71 Lok Sabha seats in Uttar Pradesh in 2014 and the party swept a two-thirds majority in the 2017 Assembly polls. He also led the BJP to victory in assembly elections in Haryana, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and other states. Shah had previously been from MLA Naranpura in his home state of Gujarat and had been elected four times from Sarkhey. Shah became a Modi loyalist because both joined Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) with their early age. While working as a minister in Gujarat, Shah had several portfolios, including transport, police, housing, border security, civil defence, gram rakshak dal, home guards, prison, prohibition, excise duty, law and justice, parliamentary affairs and the coveted Interior Ministry. Master of Science. He was active in politics since college. When he was with Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad. He was born on October 22, 1964 into a philanthropist family and joined the RSS as Tarun Swayamsevak. In 1982, as a biochemistry student, he became secretary of abvp, the RSS student wing of Ahmedabad. He then became secretary of the BJP Ahmedabad city unit. After that, there was nothing to look back on. He continued many crucial posts to rise to the ranks of the BJP in Gujarat. He became national treasurer of Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha in 1997 and later vice president of the Gujarat BJP. Shah is also credited with turning the cooperation sector in Gujarat. In 2000, when the Ahmedabad County Cooperative Bank was in totters and declared a weak bank due to a lack of leadership, Shah was taken over as chairman of the bank. Just a year after taking over, the bank took its debts and counted others in a for-profit bank with a 10 percent dividend. Today, Ahmedabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd is the leading bank among the country's 367 cooperative banks. Former Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar, who played a key role in shaping Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first-term foreign policy, is an induction in the Council of Ministers is an acknowledgement of the extraordinary work he did at the State Department. Thanks to the idea, sharpness and exceptional efficiency, the well-known 64-year-old Indian Foreign Minister was sworn in as Cabinet Minister on Thursday, although he is not a member of either parliament. The 1977 wilderness officer has served in various positions at the Department of Foreign Affairs and as India's ambassador to key countries such as the United States and China. He served as Secretary of State from January 2015 to January 2018 and played a key role in shaping Modi's foreign policy during his first term, when India's ties with key countries, especially the United States and Arab states, increased and expanded significantly. Prior to that, when he served as India's ambassador to the United States from September 2013 for the post of Secretary of State, he played a major role in the convergence of the U.S. administration and Modi's government. He also planned and conducted Prime Minister Modi's highly successful maiden visit to the United States in September 2014 and his landmark address to the Indian diaspora in Madison Square. The highlight of his diplomatic career was his tenure as joint secretary of the Americas division since 2004, when he was involved in negotiating a historic nuclear civilian treaty. He also led a team of Indian negotiators in a subsequent 123 agreement with the United States related to the civil nuclear deal, which was concluded in 2009. Jaishankar, who was awarded India's fourth highest civilian award in January, Padma Shr, also played a key role in improving defense cooperation between India and the United States. Jaishankar's term as India's ambassador to China from 2009 to 2013, which was the longest at the same time as a number of important developments in bilateral relations. It was his 2010 briefing to the government security committee on China's refusal to issue a visa to the commander of the North's military, which led to the suspension of India's defense cooperation with China and military exercises, before the matter was resolved in April 2011. Also in 2010, Jaishankar negotiated an end to Chinese policy by issuing stapled visas to Indians in Jammu and Kashmir. Jaishankar, son of renowned strategic expert K. Subrahmaniam, was born on April 15, 1920, in New Year's Office. His first deployment abroad was the third and second secretary (political) in Moscow from 1979 to 1981. From 1981 on 1985, he served as undersecretary of state (America) and in policy planning at the State Department. He then spent three years from 1985 to 1988 as first secretary, managing political affairs at the Indian Embassy in Washington DC, after which he spent two years as first secretary and political advisor to the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka. In 1990, Jaishankar became a trade adviser in Budapest. After three years, he returned to India, where he served first as head of the Foreign Ministry's Eastern Europe department and then as press secretary to the President of India. Jaishankar went abroad again to Tokyo in 1996 as deputy chief of operations. In 2000, he was appointed Ambassador to the Czech Republic and was there until 2004. Jaishankar returned to India, where he led the Americas division at the MEA. After three years of splitting up, he was appointed High Commissioner to Singapore in 2007 for two years. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, who held the food industry portfolio in the previous central government led by Modi, won a second term in government on Thursday. The wife of Shiromani Akali Dal's chief Sukhbir Badal and daughter-in-law of five-time Punjab Prime Minister Parkash Singh Badal retained Bathinda Lok Sabha's place for the third consecutive term. The husband-wife duo has won the parliamentary polls. Sukhbir Badal, known for his 98-year-old party's micro-poll control, won from Ferozepur by a record margin of 1,97,008 votes. In 2009, he defeated congress leader Raninder Singh, son of current Prime Minister Amarinder Singh, by one lakh vote. In 2014, Harsimrat Kaur defeated his estranged brother-in-law Manpreet Singh Badal, now Punjab's finance minister. This time, Harsimrat, who will start 53 years on 25 May, will be the first man to do so. Harsimrat has a degree in textile design and is a mother of three , two daughters and a son. Her political career began with Nanhi Chhaan, a nonprofit organization that aimed to address negative sexual relationships and environmental degradation. Her husband Sukhbir Badal refused to join government as party chief he believes he should now focus on rebuilding Akali Dal, who has lost ground in the state, his aide told IANS. Former Deputy Prime Minister Sukhbir Badal remained Minister of Industry under the government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee from 1998 to 1999. Prakash K. Javadekar was born in the Brahmin family on June 30, 1920. A bachelor of business administration graduate from Pune University, the 68-year-old was active in politics since his student days. He was active during the state of emergency and was arrested and imprisoned for almost 16 months for leading a series of unrest and demonstrations in those days. After various positions in the youth wing of the party - Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha, she later joined the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which held various positions, including secretary of state, was elected twice to the Maharashtra Legislative Council and later to Rajya Sabha. During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first term, Javadekar first served as a junior minister, managing several portfolios - parliamentary affairs and later information and broadcasting, as well as environmental, forestry and climate change (both ministries as an independent ministry). In the 2016 cabinet reshuffle, he earned Modi's trust and was divided into a critical Ministry of Human Resources and Development, and has made a huge contribution to developing, improving and streamlining the country's various education systems. At party level, he is the official national spokesperson for the BJP, which he previously even served in Maharashtra. Mumbai-born Rajya Sabha member Piyush Goyal, 55, comes from a well-known political family. His father was the late Vedprakash Goyal, who served as Union minister in the government of former Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and treasurer of the long-time Bharatiya Janata Party. His mother Chandrakanta Goyal was a three-time Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) MLA from Mumbai. An alumna of the Don Bosco School, Matunga, Goyal completed his chartered accountants, who came second in the country and had a law degree from the University of Mumbai. He began his professional career as an investment banker and served as a board-appointed director on flights to the State Bank of India and Bank Of Baroda. In Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first cabinet, established in 2014, Goyal has managed important ministries - first as a junior independent minister in key economic positions such as coal, energy and new and renewables, and later as the government's rail minister and briefly in finance and business. Goyal, considered one of Modi's trusted aides, was sworn in as a Union minister in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's new ministry on Thursday. As Goyal has expertise in financial matters, he is likely to be awarded a portfolio corresponding to his interests. By profession, ENT expert Dr Harsh Vardhan has won minister and MP to get a second term in Delhi Chowk's seat in parliament. In the recently decided general election, Vardhan defeated congressional candidate Jai Prakash Agarwal by a margin of 2,28,145 votes. Vardhan received 52.94 votes, while the runner-up, Agarwal, received 29.67 votes. In 2014, he won the seat of Chandni Chowk Lok Sabha by defeating Congress's Kapil Sibal, then the Union's Attorney General and Justice Minister. He has served as the current Minister of Science and Technology, the Ministry of the Environment, Forestry and Climate Change and the Ministry of Land Sciences. In 1992, she was elected as a member of the Delhi General Assembly from Krishna Nagar. He was appointed Minister of Health and Minister of Justice of the State of Delhi. He later became The State's Minister of Education in 1996. Vardhan has been re-elected from the same constituency in the 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013 parliamentary elections. During the 2013 general election, Vardhan received a boost from his clean image as a candidate for BJP prime minister arvind Kejriwal's Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) in Delhi. The BJP won 32 seats, but AAP and Congress formed a coalition government. Karnataka's Sadananda Gowda was sworn in on Thursday as a Union minister in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's new ministry. Gowda was elected for the second time from the prestigious Bangalore North seat in the 2019 Lok Sabha polls. He first became Minister of the Union in May 2014 in the NDA-1 Government. Despite first being appointed rail minister in May 2014, Gowda moved within months to the Department of Law and Justice in November 2014 and later to statistics and programme implementation in July 2016 during cabinet reshuffles. Following the sudden death of Union Minister H.N. Ananth Kumar on November 12, 2018, Gowda was given additional charges by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizer, which he considered to be the end of the government's five-year term this month. Kumar was born on April 18, 1920. After the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) lost power in the state in the 2013 general election, Gowda was the party's opposition leader in the state Legislative Council from May 2013 to May 2014. Gowda was the second Prime Minister of the BJP in Karnataka from 1 August 2011 to 7 July 2012. The party's first state premier was B.S. Yeddyurappa, who resigned on July 31, 2011. Before returning to state politics, Gowda was a member of Lok Sabha from Udupi-Chikmagalur from May 2009 to 2011 and mangalore (Dakshina Kannada) from 2004 to 2009. He was a member of the state Legislative Assembly and opposition leader for two terms from his home ground of Puttur in his coastal region from 1994 to 2004. Gowda, a bachelor's degree and LLB graduate, began student politics during his university days when he continued his law course in the mid-1970s and became Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP), Jan Sangh's student wing and With the BJP. Gowda also served as president of the State Unit Party since 2006 in 2011. Self-made politician-cum-businessman Nitin J. Gadkari, 62, hails from Nagpur in Eastern Maharashtra and began his political career with the RSS ABVP wings and BJYM wings of the BJP. A sweet and gentle person who is adept at winning friends and influencing people, Gadkari, who is brahm at birth, joined the BJP and later became a minister in Maharashtra's first opposition saffron combination in shiv Sena-BJP's government, led by Manohar Joshi (1995-1999). Enjoying excellent personal friendship with leaders of all parties and his penchant for improving the state's basic transport infrastructure, he quickly gained visibility and was a moving spirit behind hundreds of overflights, roads, state and national highways, including the Mumbai-Pune Expressway. He held several positions in Maharashtra, including the state BJP president and opposition leader, but his great moment of responsibility came in 2009 when he was elected president of the BJP, which he held until 2013. The task was to reform and rebuild a party that had faced upheave in two successive Lok Sabha elections (2004-2009), in addition to being in several other states that left cadres depressed. Gadkari responded to the challenge. During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first term, Gadkari managed important and visibly infrastructure-related portfolios such as Road Transport &amp; Highways, Shipping, etc. Gadkar can be given key portfolios in another Modi government, given his all-out experience and no-nonsense approach to work. Ravi Shankar Prasad, the BJP's outspoken and sophisticated spokesman, was a key aide to the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his deputy, L.K. Advan, and later a confidant of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who retained him in his cabinet after returning to power in the 2019 polls. The Supreme Court lawyer-turned-politician first shot to fame in the mid-1990s when he pleaded against then Bihar Prime Minister Lalu Prasad in a feed scam. Ravi Shankar Prasad and two others filed a PIL calling for the National Bureau of Investigation to investigate the scam. Prasad, 65, called himself Patna ka ladka when he disputed Lok Sabha's opinion polls - for the first time - about Patna Sahib's seat after four seasons in Rajya Sabha. He won by a large margin, defeating actor-turned-politician and sitting MP Shatrughan Sinha, who had moved to Congress. He was born and raised in the Kayasth family educated in Patna and was active in student politics since Patna University. Prasad always leaned heavily toward right-wing politics because his father, Thakur Prasad, was the leader of Jan Sangh, who played an important role in establishing it in the state. As head of ABVP, he emergency agitation at the invitation of veteran leader Jai Prakash Narayan. Unlike other RSS leaders, Prasad was fluent And it was this that helped draw Vajpayee and Advan's attention to him when the BJP gained national attention in the 1990s. He became a member of the BJP National Executive, the party's top decision-making body, in 1995 and was elected to vajpayee's board in 2001. He was the party's spokesman in 2006 for more than two decades as the face of the BJP in TV debates. He did not hang up his legal robes, as he appeared as an adviser to Ram Lalla (Deity) in the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid title case before the Supreme Court of Allahabad. He became a minister in Modi's government when it came to power in 2014 and had several key portfolios, including communications, information technology, law and justice. Dharmendra Pradhan, known for her organizational skills, is ready to become a government minister again during the second term of Narendra Modi's government. Pradhan, who had important portfolios such as oil and natural gas and skills development in the previous NDA government, was a prominent face of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in the newly decided Lok Sabha and Assembly polls in Odisha. Although he lost the election of one assembly from the Pallahara constituency in 2009, Pradhan's political journey has witnessed a rise and rise. Mr Pradhan, who was elected as a member of the upper house this time from Madhya Pradesh, is a three-time MP and once and for all an MLA. The saffron party, guaranteed by Pradhan's organizational skills, won eight of Odisha's 21 Lok Sabha seats, while its vote share in dual polls increased significantly. Dharmendra, the son of former Federal Minister Debendra Pradhan, was born in Talcher on 26 May 1945. He belongs to the Other Backward Caste (OBC) category. She is married to Mridula Pradhan and has two children Nishant and Naimisha. He joined his political claimant Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) in 1983 while pursuing higher education at Talcher College. He became president of the Student Union in Talcher in 1985. He later became the national secretary of ABVP. He completed a master's degree in sitroplology from Utkal University in Odisha. Pradhan became an MLA from pallahara constituency in 2000 when Biju Janata Dal (BJD) came to power in Odisha, allied with the BJP. Pradhan was awarded the Best Legislator Award, Utkalmani Gopabandhu Pratibha Samman from 2002 to 2003 and the Odisha Citizens' Award in 2013. He represented Deogarh Lok Sabha's constituency in Odisha in the 2004 elections. Pradhan became national president of Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha from 2004 to 2006. In addition to being secretary general of the BJP, he has also served as election leader of Bihar's party as party affairs for Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Odisha. A close confidant of BJP President Amit Shah, Pradhan helped secure the BJP's victory in Bihar in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. In 2014, when the NDA came to power with Prime Narendra Modi, Pradhan became oil minister on an independent charge. He was later promoted to cabinet value and given an additional portfolio for skills development in 2017. Pradhan is the first Odia to become an MP for Rajya Sabha from the rest of the state. He first received Rajya Sabha's representation of Bihar in 2012 and then Madhya Pradesh in 2018. As The Union's Oil Minister, Mr Pradhan has been the architect of a number of progressive reforms and initiatives in this area. Consumer initiatives such as PAHAL and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana have served praise across the country. Smriti Irani is the giant killer of Lok Sabha's election, defeating Congress President Rahul Gandhi. The clear face of the BJP and a go-getter, he has become a problem shooter for the ruling party. Irani, an actor-turned-politician, has been one of the prominent faces of Modi's government and has often been invited to express the viewpoint of the Bharatiya Janata Party. He succeeded in the Amethi feat by staying in touch with voters in the region despite losing the election five years ago, and worked to bring development projects to the constituency when Narendra Modi was prime minister. Iran's induction into the union's government in 2014 and the personnel development portfolio he bagged created a sparkle. He later joined the Ministry of Textiles. In between, he was also given an information and broadcasting briefcase. The congressional attack on him for his educational qualifications did not affect his electoral success. Born on March 23, 1976, Irani is a former model who became a household name after the role of Viran in the iconic TV series *Yunki Saas* Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi. When he moved to Mumbai, he worked briefly at a McDonald's outlet to support himself at an audition in showbusiness. He first became a member of Rajya Sabha in 2011 and has also led BJP Mahila Morcha. Nirmala Sitharaman was the first woman to be appointed India's full-time defence minister in September 2017 - and since then she has diligently tried to take a holistic approach to addressing the country's security challenges. The 60-year-old sitharaman, a member of Rajya Sabha, is the second woman to take charge of the crucial ministry since Indira Gandhi, who as prime minister also held the portfolio in the 70s. Sitharaman is one of the BJP's chief spokespersons before coming to power as an alumna of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the London School of Economics. As Minister of Defence, Mr Sitharaman tried to strengthen the Land, Sea and Air Force and was praised for speeding up the decision-making process on defence procurement. He formed an action plan to effectively address the country's various security challenges. However, his greatest moment came when India carried out air strikes on a terrorist training camp in Balakot, Pakistan, its efforts to deal with cross-border terrorism. He went into opposition in defending the fiendly Rafale fighter jet trade in parliament. He has also focused on boosting domestic defense production, in addition to taking steps to implement an ambitious strategic partnership model with several countries, including the United States and Russia. Under the new model, certain Indian private companies will be assembled to build military platforms, such as submarines and fighter jets, in India in cooperation with foreign defence companies. Sitharaman (born August 18, 1959 in Madurai, Tamil Nadu) is a temple town. He completed his schooling and graduation career in economics, seethalakshmi from Ramaswamy College in Tiruchirappal. He went on to graduate in economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. Sitharaman was an assistant to the Economist at the Society of Agricultural Engineers in London, UK. He later worked as a senior manager (Research and Analysis) at Price Waterhouse in London. During this time, he also worked briefly with the BBC World Service. When he returned to India, he was deputy director of the Centre for Public Policy Research in Hyderabad. Sitharaman joined the Bharatiya Janata Party in 2008 and became a member of the national executive. He was appointed party spokesman in March 2010 and has been a full-time party worker ever since. On 26 May 2014, he was elected Minister of Trade and Industry to the Government of the Union. A politician with an amazing knack for sensing which way the wind is blowing, Ram Vijay Paswan, leader of the Lok Janshakti party, is a rare resignation when he serves as a minister in the cabinet of six prime ministers. The septuagenarian had started bihar as a member of the Legislative Assembly in the 1960s and shot to fame after the 1977 Lok Sabha election, when he won the Hajipur seat by more than four lakh votes, then a record margin. Another emphatic victory in 1989 earned him his first push in V P Singh's government, which appointed him minister of employment. Less than a decade later, he returned as raj minister in successive governments led by H D Deve Gowda and I K Gujjaral, which together lasted a couple of years. The Janata Dal faction, which he joined in the 1990s, sided with the BJP-led NDA, and Paswan was made minister of communications and later coal in the government led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He later floated his own party to explore opportunities as Bihar's most prominent Dalit leader after Babu Jagjiva's Ram. Gujarat's riots in 2002 saw him resign from the NDA in protest and seek congressionally run UPA, which came to power two years later. He was appointed Minister of Chemicals, Fertilizer and Steel under Manmohan Singh. His relations with Congress became strained during UPA-2 when he was denied a ministerial position after the fiasco. After Lok Sabha polls. Paswan himself was defeated in his own hajpur fortress. Before the 2014 Lok Sabha polls, the BJP, seeking allies in Bihar to help it make up for the loss of Prime Minister Nitish Kumars JD (U), welcomed him with open arms and offered him seven places to compete. LJP won six, including Paswan, his son Chirag and brother Ram Chandra. Under Narendra Modi as minister for food and public distribution and consumer affairs, Paswan made his mark as a solid vocabulary for the government whenever it came under attack on social justice issues. He effectively handled the crisis in the pulse and sugar sectors, in addition to bringing reforms to the public distribution system. He did not dispute Lok Sabha's recent polls. His younger brother and Bihar minister Pashupati Kumar Paras won from Hajipur. Paswan arrives in Rajya Sabha, most likely from Bihar. After his term as prime minister of Uttarakhand ended in 2011, Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank remained in a kind of political wilderness for eight years. On Thursday, he was sworn in as a minister in Narendra Modi's government. In these years, he won all the elections he contested, but did not win any ministerial seats in his state or center. Nishank won doiwala's roster spot in 2012. Two years later, he vagated the seat to compete for Hariidwar in the 2014 Lok Sabha election, defeating then-Prime Minister Harish Rawat's wife Renuka by a 1.7 lakh vote. In the 2019 elections, he retained the seat, defeating Congress' Ambrish Kumar by a larger margin of 2,59 lakh votes. Nishank has been elected to the State Assembly five times, first indivisible in Uttar Pradesh and later in Uttarakhand from 1991 to 2014. He is said to be close to BJP PresidentS Amit Shah and Nitin Gadkari. She is also known for being close to yoga guru Ramdev. According to a poll conducted by the Society for Democratic Reforms, he asked 389 questions in Lok Sabha, which are among a maximum of five state MPs. Nishank is a prolific Hindi writer with 36 works, 10 of which have been translated into other languages. His works include novels, short stories, poems and travel calls. He has a PhD from Bahuguna Garhwal University in Hemwati Nanda. Nishank comes from the village of Pinan in Paur, which has produced personalities such as Uttar Pradesh Prime Minister Yogi Adityanath, Uttarakhand CM Trivendra Singh Rawat, Army Chief Bipin Rawat and National Security Adviser Ajit Doval. Arjun Munda is a significant tribal face not only in his home state of Jharkhand, but also in neighbouring Bihar, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Three-time Prime Minister Munda ousted Congress' Kalicharan Munsta with a waffle margin of just 1,445 votes in the Khunti(ST) seat, in addition to campaigning for Lok Sabha elections in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. He is a passionate golfer and loves playing the flute and spends his free time in art and painting. He has also promoted archery archery tribal state. He heads the Archery Academy and was involved in the rise of ace archer Deepika Kumar at the international championships. As an eyewitness to the rise and fall of Jharkhand's governments since its inception, when Munda herself was twice victimized by the politics of music chairs when she was toppled by independent MLA Madhu Koda in September 2006 and then overthrown by the JMM in 2013. Munda first became prime minister in March 2003 when she replaced the state's first prime minister, Babulal Marand, after mAs from the JDU and samata party rebelled against the latter's thwidd. He was tribal minister in the first NDA government led by Marand. The 51-year-old tribal leader also won Lok Sabha's seat in Jamshedpur and served as the BJP's national secretary general. Munda, who began her career at the JMM during the state battle before joining the saffron brigade, was first elected MLA in 1995 without splitting in Bihar and won three consecutive seasons from Kharsawan before losing the seat in 2014. Jitendra Singh has worn many hats in her career, from hardening patients to cutting red tape. Singh's potential earned him recognition on the national political scene as he emerged from state politics in Jammu and Kashmir. He was elected Minister of State to the all-time Prime Minister's Office in 2014 as a first-time member of Lok Sabha. Singh was always pleasant, and he was Minister of Personnel, Opinion and Pensions, Ministry of Atomic Energy and Space, until 16 May 2004. The doctor-turned-politician was minister of state of the Ministry of Development of the Northeast region (independent indictment). Singh won for the second time from the Udhampur constituency of Jammu and Kashmir, defeating Congress Vikramaditya Singh by a record 3.57 lakh votes in the recent Lok Sabha elections. President Ram Nath Kovind took the oath as Foreign Minister in Rashtrapati Bhavan on Thursday. Many key reforms were included during his term in office, including the deletion of interviews in government jobs and the need to obtain a certificate from an official officer to facilitate administration and to be citizen-centred. He also brought with him major changes in solving governance grievances from people across the country, which was one of the government's key priorities. Singh's ministry played a crucial role in dealing with the appointment of lokpal, the country's first anti-corruption ombudsman, which also took shape during his tenure as minister of human resources. He had spoken loudly about his views on the well-being of his home country, sometimes confronting the minds of local politicians there. Many, including his party, the BJP, and his party, the BJP and his party, praised his approach to critically important issues relating to bureaucracy, governance and approach development of the area. Development. The RSS, its political ideology. Singh wears many hats - doctor, writer, professor and newspaper columnist. He has written six books and chapters in ten postgraduate medical textbooks. MBBS and MD (Medicine), Singh studied at Stanley Medical College, Chennai and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi. PTI AKV MAZ MAZ Rao Indjerji Singh, a prominent leader of the ruling Ahir community in southern Haryana, is once again part of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's cabinet. Singh has dominated South Haryana politics for decades and is now the face of the BJP from that region. Singh has been elected MP for Lok Sabha for a fifth term, including a second term as a member of the BJP, and has received unwavering support over the years from the Yadav community, also known as Ahirs. The 69-year-old leader, who retained his Gurugram seat, defeated congress veteran Ajay Singh Yadav this time by 3,86,256 votes. Yadav is a former six-year MLA from Rewar. He has nurtured his image as a no-nonsense person, and when he was a BJP MP, gurugram's parliamentary constituency saw many development projects coming to the region. These include AIIMS in Rewar, improving road infrastructure and establishing the Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority. Months before the 2014 Lok Sabha polls, Singh, then a Gurugram congressman, had claimed bias in development work in South Haryana and broke off his nearly four-decade alliance with a large old party to join the BJP. The veteran leader, a descendant of legendary Ahir leader Rao Tula Ram while serving as a Union minister in Modi's government, served in various positions, including as Minister of Union Planning and Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizer. In upa's dissent, he had served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence Production. As a parliamentarian, Mr Singh was chairman of the Standing Committee on Information Technology. The prestigious Lawrence School, a Sanawar-educated and widely travelled law graduate, has also served as a four-year MLA in Haryana from 1977 to 2004. Singh believes that the mantra of his and his party's success is good governance, development and trust. People's expectations are high and we work hard with these, Singh maintains. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi joined the BJP in 1986 when he was in college and decades later became one of his party's prominent Muslim face. The 61-year-old BJP leader, who had a minority portfolio in the outgoing Council of Ministers, has been appointed minister again. President Ram Nath Kovind took the oath of office to him on Thursday. Rajya Sabha's member, Naqvi, was rewarded for his hard work in ensuring the BJP's victory in the recent Lok Sabha elections. As a student, Naqvi actively participated in social, political and student movements. He took part in many political campaigns during the state of emergency and was even arrested in Nain Central Prison at the age of 17. However, it was not the only time Naqvi was captured. He went to prison more than three dozen times for several national movements. He served as Vice President and Secretary General of Yuva Janata (Youth Wing of the Janata Party), Allahabad and Uttar Pradesh District from 1978 to 1979. He became an elected member of Yuva Janata State Executive Uttar Pradesh. After that, Naqvista became Secretary General of the Youth Wing. He was eventually appointed Vice-President of all India to Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha, who served from 1992 to 1997. He rose quickly through the ranks of the BJP and became the party's national spokesperson. When he was first elected to Lok Sabha in 1998, he was appointed Minister of State at the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for an additional fee from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. During the Lok Sabha elections, which have just ended, Naqvi courted off his remarks to Modiji ki sena (Modi's army). The Electoral Commission warned him against using the armed forces for political propaganda and asked him to be careful in the future. He made his comments at an election rally in Rampur on 3 October. A bureaucrat-turned-politician and second-time Member of Lok Sabha from Arrah in Bihar, R K Singh was elected to the Council of Ministers of Modi's new government on Thursday. Singh, who was minister of state in a government resigning from power and new and renewable energy, was instrumental in launching saubhagya, a household electrification system that was one of the modi government's polling boards. According to data from the Ministry of Electricity, about 2.63 crore families were given electrical connections under the scheme. Singh also played a significant role in increasing India's renewable energy capacity. India has set an ambitious target of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022, including 100 GW of solar energy and 60 GW of wind energy. India achieved 78 GW of clean energy, including 28 GW of solar energy and 36 GW of wind energy in April 2019. Singh joined the Indian Police Force in 1974 and then the Indian regime in 1975. He was district judge of East Champaran from 1981 to 1983 and district judge of Patna from 1983 to 1985. When there were numerous dams from the prison, Singh was sent as superintendent of prisons. He was the administrator of the State Cooperative Marketing Association. He was co-secretary of the Ministry of the Interior from 2000 to 2005. He was involved in reforming the police modernisation system and started a programme to modernise the prison. He also drew up a framework for disaster management. He joined the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Singh was also secretary general of bihar's road construction department since 2006 in 2009 and changed the state's road network is one of the worst in the country to be one of the best in the country. He rejoined the Indian government as secretary of the Ministry of Defence in 2009. As Secretary for Defence Production (2009-2011), it was ensured that the production of ordnance plants, defence shipyard, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd and other defence industry plants was at record levels. Singh has been elected mp for Lok Sabha from Arrah for the second time. He won the seat by a margin of 1,47,285 votes by defeating the CPM in recent polls by Raju Yadav. Three-time MP Narendra Singh Tomar, who has risen to the Union's cabinet for the second time, has made far progress in politics since he took over as leader of the BJP youth wing in the early 80s. It was Tomar who presided over the ceremony in the central chamber of parliament when Narendra Modi was unanimously elected leader by the NDA parties. Tomar was born on June 12, 1957 in Murar in the Gwalior district and served as president of the Gwalior unit of the BJP youth wing from 1980-84. He was elected councillor in 1983, joined the Madhya Pradesh Assembly in 1998 and served as a minister in the BJP government in the state from 2003 to 2007. He was later appointed president of the state's BJP. After a short time as a member of Rajya Sabha, Tomar was elected to Lok Sabha from Morena in 2009. In 2014, he won lok Sabha's election from Gwalior and became cabinet minister, leading several ministries such as mines, steel, labour and employment, as well as rural development and panchayati limbs. He returned to Morena in the 2019 elections, winning by a margin of more than 1.13 lakh votes. Shiv Sena lawmaker Arvind Sawant, who has won a seat on Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government, has had a long way to go from building the party's organization to wrestling north Maharashtra to Dhule and wrestling for a high-profile Mumbai South seat. Sawant, known as the leader available to party workers and people, made the mark in his first term at Lok Sabha in 2014 with speeches that reflected a detailed analysis of these issues and proposals for policy decisions. The 68-year-old leader, who retained his Mumbai and South seat this time by defeating Congress' Milind Deora by more than 1 lakh vote, has joined Shiv Sena since the early years of the party. Sawant, now deputy leader of the party and its spokesman, started in 1968 as gat pramukh, the lowest branch of the hierarchy, which does its services in voting positions and participates in various unrest organized by Sena. He was also a member of the party's Stanik Lokadhikar Samit, whose primary demand was jobs for bhoomi putra or soil boys. Sawant, described as a grassroots organisation, helped the party led by Uddhav Thackeray reach northern Maharashtra and Marathwada. Sena expanded its base in North Maharashtra when it was regional coordinator, where it first defeated Dhule Municipal Corporation in 1995 later five five MIAs were selected in the Nashik region. Sawant also carried out the festive work in the Pune, Nashik and Ahmednagar districts and ensured its success in Jalgaon, Nanded, Hingol and Kalyan-Dombival as sampark pramukh. He was an engineer at Mahanagar Telephone Network Ltd (MTNL) until 1995 and voluntarily retired after being appointed to the Maharashtra Legislative Council from the governor's quota following the entry into power of the Shiv Sena-BJP government. He is currently president of the MTNL trade union. He was later elected MLC from the Mumbai Local Bodies constituency. He was also previously minister of state transport Kamgar Sena, where he helped establish alliances in 30 districts. He also served as a member of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas, parliament's evaluation committee and the IT Consultation Committee. Raoasheb D. Patil Danve, 64, who ended up in school, is a five-term MEMBER of Parliament from Jalna and also president of the Maharashtra BJP, returning to work for Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the second time. When he began his activist life as a village in Sarpanch, he is considered a grassroots leader who rose to MLA twice, then MP five times, minister maharashtra and also served for a year as foreign minister during Modi's first term. After the BJP-Shiv Sena came to power in Maharashtra in October 2014, the then state party president Devendra Fadnavis was elected prime minister after stepping down as the state party chief. The hunt for a suitable BJP head in Maharashtra reset Patil Danve, who offered to quit his post in the centre to lead the BJP in the state. Maratha's leader was born on March 18, 1955 and became only the second BJP leader after Suryabhan Vahadane-Patile, who was a member of lok Sabha as party leader. His appointment also balanced the state's crucial caste maker with Brahmin (Fadnavis) as prime minister. Led by Patil Danve, the BJP grew up in rural Maharashtra, became more serious in urban centres and scored high in several local elections. In lok Sabha's elections, the BJP won 23 of the 48 seats, while ally Shiv Sena won 18 seats. Babul Supriyo, a singer-turned-politician in the previous NDA government and a former minister for heavy industries and public enterprises, was sworn in in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's new government on Thursday. Supriyo retained his Lok Sabha constituency seat in Asansol in the 2019 general election. Supriyo has played many with aplomb at different stages of life. Born and raised in the small town of Uttarpara in bengal's Hooghly district, the well-known Bengal singer and composer Banikantha N.C. Baral, Supriyo made the Big Bang into politics five years ago when he pulled off a major upset by winning lok sabha's election from the Asansol constituency. Babul Supriyo Image Credit: IANS BJP was then organisationally quite weak in Bengal, but Babul charmed voters nature, hard work, work, personality and simple but impressive speeches to become one of the only BJP MPs from the state at the time. Supriyo was elected to the first Modi government as Minister of State for Urban Development; and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. He then gained the status of Mos for Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. The 48-year-old Supriyo's steely determination cool as a cucumber exterior has impressed many people over the years, including Modi. Born on 15 December 1970 and married to flight attendant Rachna Sharma, Supriyo has been particularly interested in the East West Metro Railway project under construction over the past five years, following every stage of its progress and doing everything possible to solve various bottlenecks. Supriyo B.Com honorary degree holder and is articulate and the face of the party in Bengal television debates and panel discussions. The man who, at the beginning of his career as an entertainer, changed his birth name to Supriya Bala's Babul Supriyo, made his mark as a successful singer in both Hindi and Bengali films, in addition to coming out on hit solo albums. He will be credited with hits such as Dil Ne Dil Ko Pukara, Pari Pari Pari Hai Ek Pari and the film's title song Hum Tum. She has also starred in two sriji Mukherjee films - Uma and Shah Jahan Regency. Srijit recently announced that Supriyo would also be working on his upcoming film Gumnami, based on the life of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Although his political career has so far been quite a fairy tale, Supriyo argued when Mahua Moitra, the head of the Trinamool Congress, filed a police complaint against the singer-politician for allegedly insulting him during a television debate. During his time, the Department of Heavy Industry saw new initiatives such as driving electric vehicles and a plan for loss-making payment service providers such as Scooter India to restructure and sell. Debasree Chaudhuri has long been a saffron-mouthed activist. She has worked in bhartiya Janata Yuva Morcha and Mahila Morcha, the party's youth and women's wing, and is now one of the general secretaries of the party's state unit. Five years ago, the BJP received Chaudhur as its candidate in the Burdwan-Durgapur Lok Sabha constituency, where he finished third with around 17% of the vote. In 2019, the BJP again ordered him to contest Lok Sabha's battle for Raiganj in North Bengal, a seat the party hoped to win. This time, Chaudhuri finally tasted victory, humiliating, among others, Deepa Dasmun of Congress and Mohammad Salim of CPI-M. The 48-year-old spinster, originally from Khadimpur in Balurghat in south Dinajpur, is an M.A. in Bengal from Burdwan University. Chaudhuri cites his profession as a social service and according to his election promise income includes tuition fees and consulting. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi induced Rameswar Sit in his cabinet on Thursday, goodness swept across Assam, especially in the state's tea garden areas. Many in Assam feel that a young and dynamic MP named Telil was long overdue. Rameswar Telil was born on April 14, 1920, in New Teil, New Teil. The BJP lawmaker, who was twice from the seat of the Assam Assembly in Assam, has attracted surprises since his political debut. In 2001, he contested polls in the Assam Assembly with a BJP flag for the first time and defeated a congressional candidate in Duliajan's constituency, a congressional bastion. Telil retained his seat in the 2006 Assembly polls but lost it to Amiya Gogoi in 2011. Defeat, however, does not dent his popularity. His popularity gained ground for the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in dibrugah lok Sabha polls in 2014 against congressman and former Union minister Paban Singh Ghatowar, who had retained the seat for five seasons since 1991. Telil defeated Ghatowar by more than 1,85,000 votes. He defeated Ghatowar again in Dibrugah in this Lok Sabha poll and by the highest margin, by 3,64,566 votes in Assam. Bachelor Telil is popular in the area due to his usual lifestyle and amicable nature. While his parents still live in an itch house in Tipling, his uncle is a handcart-pulling man. While in his constituency, Telil operates from his bamboo office, like most houses in rural Assam. G. Kishan Reddy, who was sworn in as Minister of the Union on Thursday, is one of the prominent faces of the BJP in Telangana. A three-time MLA, Kishan Reddy is a first-term MP from Secunderabad, one of Lok Sabha's constituencies in Hyderabad, the capital of telangana state. Since starting his political career as an ordinary party worker, he has come out with hard work and determination. Born in 1960 in a farmer's home in the Ranga Reddy district of Telangana, Kishan Reddy received a master's degree in tool design from the Hyderabad Centre for Tool Design. Inspired by Jayaprakash Narayan, he began his political career as a youth worker in the Janata Party. When the BJP was founded, he joined the party as an ordinary employee, but soon graduated to address key positions in the organization. The 58-year-old Kishan Reddy served as president of the party's youth wing, All India Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha. He was also chairman of the BJP's indivisible Andhra Pradesh state unit for two seasons from 2010 to 2014. After the dualisation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, he became chairman of the party's Telangana unit and served until 2016. He was first elected to the Andhra Pradesh Assembly in 2004 from the Himayatanagar constituency of Hyderabad. After demarcation of constituencies in 2009, he denied and won two seasons as a constituency MLA. He also served as the party's floor leader at both state meetings. He lost the Amberpet Assembly constituency in December last year in an elected election, but was elected as the party's candidate for the Lok

Sabha elections in Secunderabad. Since Amberpet is one of the blocks of the Secunderabad Assembly, Kishan Reddy was not new to the constituency and with the good support of city voters he has come to Lok Sabha. The 70-year-old former Indian administrative official of The Punjab Kaader Som Parkash is the Dalit face of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in Punjab. He is one of the new faces of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government. A first-time MP from Hoshiarpur (reserved) defeated his closest congressional rival, Raj Kumar Chabbabal, by 93,898 votes. Parkash received 4,21,320 (42.52 percent) votes, while Chabbawal received 3,72,790 (37.63 percent) votes. Parkash was awarded the BJP after a former Union minister in Vijay Sampla was refused a ticket. Parkash is a sitting legislator from the Phagwara General Assembly segment, which belongs to the Hoshiarpur Parliament. He also fought the 2009 general election from Hoshiarpur, but lost by a small margin. In 2012, he won the seat of the Phagwara House of Representatives and retained it in 2017. Before entering politics, Parkash served as Jalandhar's deputy commissioner. He has a postgraduate degree in economics from Punjab University in Chandigarh. Parkash is the former president of the Chandigarh Volleyball Federation. Kiren Rijiju has been the face of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in northeastern states. Rijiju was sworn in as a Union minister on Thursday in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's new ministry. Mr Arunachal, a member of Lok Sabha, in the West constituency, was obliged to win a seat of government not only because of his political manoeuvre, which helped the BJP reach Congress after it was lit, but also because of his brilliant oratorical skills, which earned him a name in national politics. Kiren Rijiju Image Credit: Supplied Born to the political family of Rinchin Kharu and Chirai Rijiju, Kiren Rijiju had been socially active since childhood and attended an Indian feast on SNTL in 1987 when he was just 16 years old. Rijiju was born on November 19, 1971 in the West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh and educated at the famous Hansraj College in Delhi and also received a law degree from the University of Delhi. She is married to JoramRina, a graduate of Lady Shri Ram College in Delhi. Kiren Rijiju first contested the 2004 Lok Sabha election in the Arunachal West constituency and won. Although Kiren Rijiju lost the 2009 Lok Sabha election by a small margin of 1,314 votes, he won the seat again in 2014, after which he was accommodated as interior minister in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's cabinet. Kiren Rijiju defeated former Arunachal Pradesh in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections Minister Nabam Supported by a margin of 1,74,843 votes. When he received 63.02% of the vote, Support received only 14.22% of the vote. Kiren Rijiju, known as one of the most outspoken parliamentarians, is also a fitness freak and has travelled extensively. His video of cycling with Arunachal Pradesh Prime Minister Pema Khandu and Bollywood actor Salman Khan at the opening of the Mechuka Adventure Festival in Arunachal Pradesh in November last year went viral on social media. A former RSS activist who served as interior minister in Narendra Modi's first prime minister, Rajnath Singh is popular in the BJP ranks and led the party before Amit Shah took the lead. A pleasant politician with friends in almost all political parties, just when he was running the Home Office, the government launched a major crackdown on Mao and other rebels. He gave his free hand to the National Bureau of Investigation (NIA) to detain several key separatist leaders in Jammu and Kashmir. Union Interior Minister Rajnath Singh speaks in Lok Sabha during a winter parliamentary session in New Delhi on Tuesday, January 8, 2019. Photo: PTI Born on July 10, 1951 to a farmer's family at the time in the babhora village of Varanasi, Rajnath Singh joined Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) in 1964 at the age of 13. He was already at the RSS when he was a lecturer at K.B. Post Graduate College in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. Singh began his political career as secretary of the Gorakhpur division of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) and held the post since 1969 in 1971. In 1972, he became secretary general of the Mirzapur RSS and then an active policy in 1974. He became president of Jana Sangh District and a key figure in the JP movement that shook the insecator Prime Minister Indra Gandhi. He was elected MLA to Uttar Pradesh in 1977. He became a member of Rajya Sabha in 1994 and the party's chief whip in the House of Lords. On 22 November 1999, he was elected to the Government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee as Minister of Surface Transport of the Union. During this time, he launched the Vajpayee Dream Project NHDP (National Highway Development Programme). Rajnath Singh became prime minister of Uttar Pradesh from 2000 and, after two years, served as Minister of Agriculture in the Vajpayee Government from 2003 to 2004. He was president of the BJP before Amit Shah took the leadership in 2014. In the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, Singh retained the Lucknow seat by defeating his closest rival, Poonam Sinha of the Samajwadi Party. Pralhad Joshi won the Dharwad Lok Sabha constituency in north-west Karnataka for the fourth time in a row in the newly decided parliamentary elections. Joshi, a member of the RSS, served as head of the BJP's Karnataka unit from 2014 until 2017. He shot into the limelight in 1992 when he led a unique movement to raise the national flag at Idgah Maidan in Hubl. 16. In Lok Sabha, the veteran parliamentarian was part of the MPs' procedure of the Chamber of Deputies in the absence of the President and the Vice-President. Retaining his ministerial seat in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's second cabinet, five-year North Goa MP Shripad Naik will now have the opportunity to finally create his own political brand. The 66-year-old Shripad Naik, one of the BJP's most prominent faces in Goa, had for years been overshadowed by the dynamic and enterpricable presence of manohar Parrikar, the four-year-old prime minister who died of cancer in March this year. Shripad Naik, the BJP candidate from the North Goa constituency, celebrates his victory in the 2019 Lok Sabha results in Panaji. Photo Credit: PTI Both were Ram and Laxman of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), who were finding their feet in the coastal state. Naik's journey extends from soft-spoken Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) volunteer, state-level kabaddi player and Durbhat village panchayat sarpanch in the mid-1980s to her third stint as central minister in 2019. According to his long-time colleague, friend and BJP office holder Govind Parvatkar, Shripad Naik's patience has kept him in a good position on his political journey. He's extremely patient. It's his greatest quality. He has the ability to listen to people and tackle the topic, Parvatkar told IANS. After his two terms in Sarpanch, Naik was elected to the Goa Assembly from Marcaii in 1994. In 1999, he was elected 13th President of the United States. Since then, he has been invincible in Lok Sabha's election. In Modi's first cabinet, he was minister of tourism and minister, independently responsible for the newly established AYUSH ministry, which anchored Modi's outreach to yoga across India and the world. He was elected to Lok Sabha from North Goa by defeating his closest congressional rival Girish Chodankar by 80,247 votes. Naik also overcame opposition from part of the BJP, not least the late Parrikari's nephew Akhil, who had accused him of being isolated from party workers. In Delhi, Naik's official bungalow on the Lodh estate has been a transition home for several Goans who have moved from the coastal state to the national capital in work chores. He is very hospitable and does not treat people differently regardless of background. His approach is extremely humble and sincere, Parvatkar said. Although the BJP has only one seat in the General Assembly and does not have a member of Lok Sabha from Kerala, V. Muraleedharan, a member of Rajya Sabha, is credited with building the BJP steadily in a country divided between the UDF and the left, which has long been run by Congress. The 60-year-old, who on Thursday became the only Kerala minister to be sworn in as a member of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ministry, entered full-time politics after quitting government work. Start An ABVP activist in 1983, Muraleedharan was rewarded for his organisational skills when he became vice chairman of Nehru Yuva Kendra from 1999 to 2002 and for another two years became its director general. In 2006, he was appointed vice president of the BJP's Kerala unit and in 2010 he was promoted to its chairman and served until 2016. He finished second in the Kazhakoottam Assembly constituency in 2016 and pushed the sitting congressional legislature to third place. In March 2018 Muraleedharan became the first BJP leader from Kerala to be appointed to Maharashtra's Rajya Sabha. Muraleedharan, originally from Tellicherry in the Kannur region, is part of the Hindu Ezhava community. Kannur has seen as much violence as possible involving the RSS and the Marxist Communist Party of India (CPI-M) as the first began expanding its base. His wife, K.S. Jayasree, is a university professor. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi elected Gujarat politician Parshottam Ruble's Panchayati Raj as Union Foreign Minister in 2016 and later included agricultural and farmer care in his profile in 2017, it surprised no one. Rupala was born into a farming family on 1 January 1945. Before entering active politics, rupala served as headmaster of a government school in the Amrel district of saurashtra district from 1977 until 1983. He then served as chief of amrel municipality since 1983 in 1987. Rupala married Savitaben in 1979 and has a son and daughter. His first political post as president of the Amreli district of the Bharatiya Janata Party came in 1988 and in 1991 became secretary of the party's Gujarat unit. Then there was nothing to look back. Rupala was first elected MLA from Amrel in 1991 and then won two consecutive elections until 2002. Because of his background, he was made Minister of Narmida, Irrigation and Water Resources and later Agriculture. He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 2016 and then elected to the Council of Ministers of the Union. Patidar Rupala of the Kadva Patidar sub-sect also worked hard for his party to take on Hardik Patel, a young firebrand leader from his community, although there was little he could do to stop him. Ramdas B. Athawale, a member of Rajya Sabha, was sworn in as Minister of the Union in prime minister Narendra Modi's new government on Thursday. He was elected as a member of the upper house in 2014 and became foreign minister in the first government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2016. Athawale was involved in Dalit's politics from an early age and worked simultaneously at the Marathi Theatre. She played the lead role in the Marathi film Anyayacha Pratikar. After the fall of the Dalit Panther movement in 1974 past Class 12, Athawale joined the Indian Republican Party (RPI) group splinter groups that later allied themselves with Congress. Hoping to redeem his backward image, he was made a member of the Maharashtra Legitimative Council (MLC) and became a minister in state governments under Prime Minister Sharad Pawar and later CM Sudhakarrao Naik. He was later elected three times to Lok Sabha from Mumbai in 1998, 1999 and 2004, but lost the 2009 election to Shird's seat and resigned from the Congress-Nationalist Congress Party alliance. Athawale, 59, linked his hand to the merger of Bharatiya Janata Party and Shiv Sena, contesting Briha's Mumbai municipal company elections and later the House of Representatives and parliamentary elections. As head of the RPI, he has been regularly courted by all the political parties he is reported to have support among various Dalit factions, constantly keeping him in the national and state political limelight. When she launched the children's wing of the RPI in 2017, she appointed her 12-year-old son its chief. Chief.

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