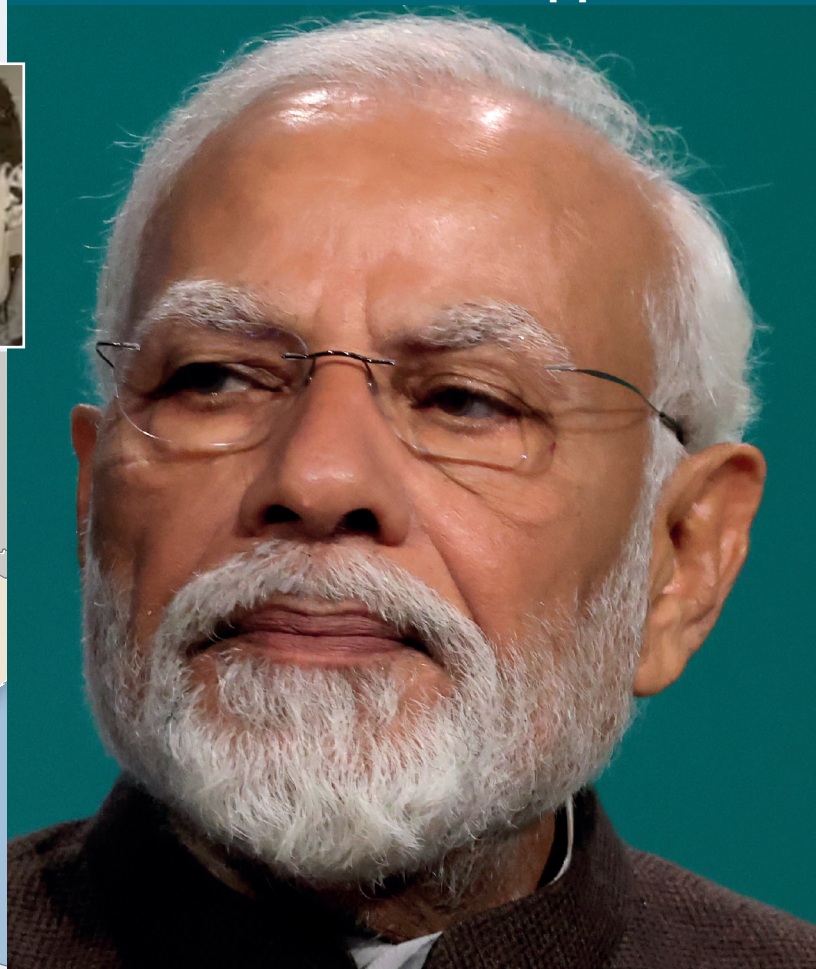


# Narendra Modi's unstoppable rise



■ **May 2014:** Modi sworn in as 14th Prime Minister of India. U.S. lifts visa ban – President **Barack Obama** invites Modi to visit

■ **Oct:** Launches **Clean India** sanitation campaign to give half of India's 1.3 billion people access to toilets within five years

■ **2015:** Modi launches **Digital India** to make government services available electronically via improved online connectivity

■ **2016:** Introduces **Goods and Services Tax**. GST replaces federal and state taxes, making business easier, and brings millions of businesses into tax net

500- and 1,000-rupee banknotes banned in bid to cut crime and fight tax evasion



■ **Feb 2019:** Pulwama suicide attack results in death of 40 Indian troops. Pakistan-based **Jaish-e-Mohammed** terrorist group claims responsibility. Modi authorizes attack on Balakot terrorist camp in Pakistan

**May:** Modi re-elected as PM. Lok Sabha approves **Citizenship Amendment Act**, granting residency rights to persecuted religious minorities. Act excludes Muslims

Modi featured in **Time** magazine

Supreme Court orders contested Ayodhya land to be handed to trust to build **Ram Mandir** Hindu temple



■ **Feb 2020:** Four days of riots in Delhi sees Hindu mobs attack Muslims, 53 people are killed

**May:** Indian and Chinese troops clash along Sino-Indian border

**Sep:** Modi's farm reform bills lead to protests. **Bills repealed in 2021**

■ **2021-22:** More than 720 million people are vaccinated during Covid-19 pandemic

■ **Jan 22, 2024, Ayodhya:** Modi inaugurates Ram Mandir temple ahead of nationwide elections



■ **Feb 2002:** Riots break out after 59 Hindu pilgrims die in train fire in town of Godhra. Hindu mobs kill over 1,000 people, mainly Muslims. Modi is accused of not doing enough to quell violence

■ **Jul-Dec:** Modi resigns as chief minister but wins decisive re-election victory

■ **2005:** U.S. State Department denies Modi's diplomatic visa over 2002 riots

■ **2007:** BJP wins Gujarat assembly elections with 117 of 182 seats. Modi serves as chief minister for third time

■ **2008:** Modi persuades **Tata Motors** to move factory to Gujarat to build its low cost Nano car



■ **Dec 2012:** Modi wins fourth successive term as chief minister of Gujarat

■ **2013:** Modi is chosen as leader of BJP's campaign for upcoming elections to **Lok Sabha** – lower house of Parliament

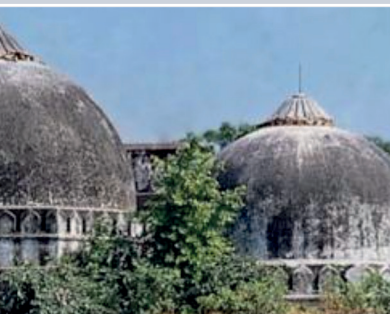
■ **1995:** BJP wins 121 seats in Gujarat's 182-member legislative assembly. Modi is made national secretary of BJP and rises quickly up party ranks

■ **1998-2001:** Modi serves as BJP general secretary



■ **Jan 2001:** Magnitude seven Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat kills more than 20,000 people. **Chief minister of Gujarat, Keshubhai Patel, is forced to step down**

■ **Oct:** Modi is selected as Patel's replacement



■ **Sep 17, 1950:** **Narendra Damodardas Modi**, third of six children, born in town of Vadnagar, in state of **Gujarat**

■ **1965:** India-Pakistan war breaks out over majority Muslim state of Indian-held **Jammu and Kashmir**. Teenager Modi serves tea to soldiers at Vadnagar train station as they travel north



■ **1971:** Joins Hindu nationalist **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)** volunteer organisation

■ **1974:** Participates in mass protests against economic crisis and corruption in public life in Gujarat. **Protests broaden Modi's worldview on social issues**

■ **1980:** **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** founded



■ **1983:** Modi receives MA in Political Science as external student at Gujarat University

■ **1987:** Modi joins BJP

■ **1988:** Appointed general secretary of Gujarat BJP – strengthening party's influence in state

■ **Dec 1992:** Thousands of Hindu hardliners, from groups including BJP and RSS, raze 465-year-old **Babri Masjid** mosque (below) in Ayodhya. Rioters claim mosque occupies site of birth place of Hindu deity Ram. **Ensuing riots result in over 2,000 deaths**

