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Government of MaharashtraSat GovernmentMumbbayExcomptivitruentBhagat Singh KoshyariChiariChif Minister Uddav Tekkerai (Shiv Sena) Deputy Chief Minister Adjit Pawar (NCP)LegislativeSembliMashashtra Vidhan SabhaSpikerNan Patole (INC) Assembly members288 (Yap. 1 appointed) CouncilMaharashtra Vidhan ParishadChairramraje Nimbalkar (NCP) Deputy Chairman Nilam Gorha (Shiv Sena) Council members78JudiciaryHigh CourtBombay High CourtTifankar Datta Government of maharashtra state is the government of the state of Maharashtra in India. It is an elected government with 288 MLAs elected to the Legislature for a five-year term. Maharashtra has a bicameral legislature that consists of two chambers, Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council). As in the parliamentary system, the government is formed by a party, alliance or group of assembly members who have a majority in the lower house. The majority leader in the lower house becomes chief minister and selects cabinet members from both chambers. If an unelected person becomes Chief Minister, he must be elected to both chambers within the next six months. On November 12, 2019, the Council of Ministers was placed under the authority of the President of the State of Maharashtra. On November 23, 2019, Indian President Ram Nath Kovind signed a decree abolishing the central rule. On 26 November, Devendra Fadnavis resigned as Chief Minister for lack of a majority in the Legislature. Two days later, on November 28, 2019, alliance leader Maha Vikas Agadi (MVA) Uddhav Techkerai was sworn in as chief minister of state. Cabinet Senior No. The name Electoral Portfolio of the Party Term of Office Took office Left Office Duration 1. Uddhav ThackerayChief Minister 2 MLC General Administration of Law and Judicial Information and Information Technology Public Relations Other departments are not allocated to any minister. SS 28 November 2019 (303 days) 2. Ajit PawarDeputy Chief Minister Baramati Financial Planning NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 3. Balasaheb Thorat Sangamner Revenue INC November 28, 2019 (303 days) 4. Jayant Patil Islampur Water And Development Command District NCP 28 November 2019 (303 days) 5. Subhash Desai MLC Industry Mining Marati Language SS 28 November 2019 (303 days) 6. Chhagan Bhujbal Yeola Food - November 28, 2019 (303 days) 7. Aaditya Thackeray Worli Environmental Tourism Protocol SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 8. Gulabrao Patil Jalgaon Rural Water and Sanitation SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 9. Anil Deshmuk Katol Home NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 10. Ashok Chavan Bhokar Public Works (excluding Public Events) INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 11. Rajendra Shingne Sindh Raja Food and Drug Administration NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 12. Rajesh Tope NCP Public Health and Family Welfare December 30, 2019 (271 days) 13. Hassan Musif Kagal Rural Development NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 14. Nitin Raut Nagpur North Energy INC November 28, 2019 (303 days) 15. Varsha Gaikwad Dharavi School Education INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 16. Jitendra Auhad Mumbra-Kalva Housing NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 17. Eknath Shinde Copri-Pachpakhadi Urban Development Public Works (including Public Events) SS 28 November 2019 (303 days) 18. Sunil Chhatrapal Kedar Savner Animal Livestock Development Sport and Youth Welfare INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 19. Vijay Namdevrao Wadettiwar Bramhapuri Other backward classes of socially and educationally backward classes Vimukta Jati nomadic tribes and special backward classes of welfare Har Development Land Earthquake Recovery INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 20. Amit Deshmuk Latour Urban Medical Education Culture INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 21. Uday Samantha Ratnagiri Higher Education and Technical Education SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 22. Dadaji Bhuze Malegaon External Agriculture Ex. SS Welfare Service 30 December 2019 (271 days) 23. Sanjay Ratod Digs Forest Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 24. Nawab Malik Anushakti Nagar Minor Development and Aukaf Skills Development and Entrepreneurship NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 25. K.C.Padvi Akkalkuwa Tribal Development INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 26. Sandipanrao Bhumr pitan Employment Guarantee Gardening SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 27. Shamrao Patil Karad Northern Collaboration Marketing NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 28. Anil Parab MLC Transport Parliamentary Affairs SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 29. Aslam Sheikh Malad West Textile Fisheries Port Development INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 30. Yashomati Chandrakant Thakur Teos Women and Child Development INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 31. Shancarrao Gadah Nevasa Soil and Water Protection SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 32. Dhananjay Munde Parli Social Justice and Special Aid NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 33. Dilip Waltz-Patil Amregeon State Excise Labor NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) State Ministers Senior No. The name Electoral Portfolio of the Party Term of Office Took office Left Office Duration 1. Abdul Sattar Sillod Income Rural Ports Development Har Land Development Special Aid SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 2. Rajendra Patil-Yadravkar Shirol Public Health and Family Welfare Medical Education Food and Drug Administration Textile Cultural Issues SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 3. Shambhuraj Desai Patan Home (rural) Finance and Planning State Development excise skills and Entrepreneurship Marketing SS 30 December 2019 (271 days) 4. Omprakash Achalpur Water Resources and The District Development District School of Women's Education and Child Child Development Labor's Welfare and Development PJP (SS) 30 December 2019 (271 days) 5. Dattatray Vithoba Bharne Indapur Public Works (excluding public events) soil and water forests livestock breeding development and fisheries of the General Directorate of NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 6. Vishwajit Kadam Palus-Kadegeon Agriculture Social Justice Food, Civil Supply and Consumer Protection Minority Development and Aukaf Marathi Language INC 30 December 2019 (271 days) 7. Satej Patil MLC Home (Urban) Housing Transport Information Technology Parliamentary Affairs Ex. Servicemen Welfare INC December 30, 2019 (271 days) 8. Sanjay Bansode Udgir Environment Water and Sanitation Public Works (Public Events) Job Guarantee Earthquake Restoration parliamentary affairs NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 9. Prajakt Tanpure Rahuri Urban Development Energy Tribal Development Higher and Technical Education Disaster Management and Rehabilitation NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) 10. Aditi Tatkare Shrivardhan Law and Judicial Industry and Mining Tourism Gardening Sports and Youth Welfare Protocol Information and Public Relations NCP 30 December 2019 (271 days) See also Manav Vikas Mission Make in Maharashtra Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha Local Government in Maharashtra bucket links images of the latest on Maharashtra forming government. Creative Table, ELC (November 23, 2019). Amid speculation, Devendra Fadnavis was sworn in as CM Maharashtra, Ajit Pawar, to remain his deputy. Eternal holidays. Received on November 23, 2019. Maharashtra government forming live: Devendra Fadnavis criticizes Uddav's decision on Aarey. The Times of India. November 29, 2019. Received on June 21, 2020. External links To the official website of the Cid Government of India (permanent dead link) The official website of the Maharashtra state government, obtained from the Narendra Modi signs documents after taking the oath of office as Prime Minister of India at the President's House in New Delhi on May 30, 2019. Picture: AFP Narendra Modi: Prime Minister and also in charge of: Ministry of Personnel, Public Complaints and Pensions; Department of Atomic Energy; Department of Space; and all l other portfolios not allocated to any minister. 1. Rajnath Singh: Minister of Defence. 2. Amit Shah: Minister of the Interior. 3. Nitin Jairam Gadkari: Minister of Road Transport and Roads; and minister of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. 4. D v Sadananda Gouda: Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. 5. Nirmala Sitharaman: Minister of Finance; and minister for corporate affairs. 6. Ramvilas Paswan: Minister for Consumer, Food and Distribution. 7. Narendra Singh Tomar: Minister of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare; Minister for Rural Development; and Minister Panchayi Panchayi 8. Ravi Shankar Prasad: Minister of Law and Justice; Minister of Communications; and the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology. 9. Harsimrat Kaur Badal: Minister of Food Industry. 10. Taavar Chand Gehlot: Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. 11. Subrahmanam Jaishankar: Minister for Foreign Affairs. 12. Ramesh Pokhriil Nishank: Minister of Human Development. 13. Arjun Munda: Minister for Tribal Affairs. 14. Smriti Irani: Minister for Women and Child Development; and the Minister of Textiles. 15. Harsh Vardhan: Minister of Family Health and Welfare; Minister of Science and Technology; and the Minister of Earth Sciences. 16. Prakash Javadekar: Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change; and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. 17. Piyush Goyal: Minister of Railways; and the Minister of Trade and Industry. 18. Dharmendra Pradhan: Minister of Oil and Natural Gas; and minister steel. 19. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Minister for Minorities. 20. Pralhad Joshi: Minister for Parliamentary Affairs; Minister of Coal; and the Minister of Mines. 21. Mahendra Nath Pandey: Minister of Skills Development and Entrepreneurship. 22. Arvind Ganpat Savant: Minister of Heavy Industry and State Enterprise. 23. Giriraj Singh: Minister of Livestock, Dairy and Fisheries. 24. Gajondra Singh Shehavat: Minister Jal Shakti. 1. Santos Kumar Gangwar: Minister of State (independent fee) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. 2. Rao Inderjit Singh: Minister of State (independent collection) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme; and the Minister of State (independent charge) of the Ministry of Planning. 3. Sripad Esso Naik: Minister of State (independent charge) of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AISH); minister of state in the Ministry of Defence. 4. Jitendra Singh: Minister of State (independent charge) of the Ministry of Development of the North-East Region; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office of Personnel, Public Complaints and Pensions; Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and Minister of State in the Space Department. 5. Kieren Rigiju: Minister of State (independent on charges) of the Ministry of Youth and Sports; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs. 6. Prahalad Singh Patel: Minister of State (independent on charges) of the Ministry of Culture; and the Minister of State (independent fee) of the Ministry of Tourism. 7. Raj Kumar Singh: Minister of State (independent charge) of the Ministry of Energy; Minister of State (independent collection) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; minister of state in the Ministry of Skills and Entrepreneurship Development. 8. Hardeep Singh Puri: Minister of State (independent charge) of the Ministry And city affairs; Minister of State (independent fee) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation; minister of state in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. 9. Mansouh L. Mandawiya: Minister of State (independent collection) of the Ministry of Shipping; minister of state in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. 1. Faggan Singh Kulaste: Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel. 2. Ashwini Kumar Chowbey: Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Family. 3. Arjun Ram Megwal: Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industry and State Enterprises. 4. General (Retd) v K Singh: Minister of State in the Ministry of Roads and Highways. 5. Krishan Pal: Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. 6. Danve Raosaheb Dadarao: Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer, Food and Public Distribution. 7. G Kishan Reddy: Minister of State in the Ministry of the Interior. 8. Purshottam Rupala: Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. 9. Ramdas Atawale: Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. 10. Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti: Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development. 11. Babul Supriyo: Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change. 12. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan: Minister of State in the Ministry of Livestock, Dairy and Fisheries. 13. Dhotr Sanjay Shamrao: Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Development; Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications; minister of state in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. 14. Anurath Singh Thakur: Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. 15. Angadi Suresh Channabasappa: Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways. 16. Nityanand Rai: Minister of State in the Ministry of the Interior. 17. Rattan Lal Kataria: Minister of State in Jal Shakti; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. 18. v Muraliharan: Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; minister of state in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. 1 9. Renuka Singh Saruta: Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. 20. Som Parkash: Minister of State in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. 21. Ramesvar Teli: Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Industry. 22. Pratap Chandra Sarangi: Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and the Minister of State in livestock, dairy farming and fisheries. 23. Kailash Choudhary: Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. 24. Debarri Chowdhury: Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. After the most successful successful As the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) president, Amit Shah, called Chanakya of modern Indian politics, on Thursday joined the cabinet of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Shah is likely to be given a financial portfolio that was previously with Arun Jaitley, who on Wednesday urged Modi to keep him out of the ministry for health reasons. BJP National President Amit Shah on arrival at Kannur International Airport in Kannur, Saturday, October 27, 2018 Image Credit: PTI After Modi, Shah was the man who systematically built the party's campaign around the board of nationalism and the popularity of the Prime Minister. Shah, who has been in election mode since becoming party president in 2014, was rewarded by Modi after the BJP registered an impressive election victory in Lok Sabha with 303 seats on its own. Although Shah entered national politics in 2013, his organizational training and extensive trips to India helped him learn the intricacies of cow belt politics. For a long time in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Shah changed the profile of the BJP, which has long been regarded as a party of forward castes in the state. Both in the Elections to the Lok Sabha Assembly and in the 2014 Assembly elections, Shah for the first time formed a strong intra-party caste alliance within the broad political framework of the BJP in the state. It also strengthened the so-called rainbow coalition, which resulted in a pre-vote alliance with smaller regional outfits. As a result, the BJP won 71 in Uttar Pradesh in 2014 and the party won a two-thirds majority in 2017. It also led the BJP to victory in the Assembly elections in Haryana, Maharashtra, Jarhanda, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and other states. Previously an SLA member from Naranpura in his home state of Gujarat, Shah was elected four times from Sarhedj. Shah became Modi's loyalist, as both were associated with Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sang (RSS) from an early age. During his tenure as minister in Gujarat, Shah held several portfolios including transport, police, housing, border security, civil defense, gram rakshak gave, Home Guards, prison, ban, excise duty, law and justice, parliamentary affairs and the coveted Ministry of the Interior. A science graduate, he has been active in politics since his college days, when he was with Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarti Parishad. Born on October 22, 1964 in a family of philanthropists, joined RSS as Tarun Syavamsevak. In 1982, as a biochemistry student, he became secretary of the student wing of RSS ABVP in Ahmedabad. He then became secretary of the BJP's Ahmedabad city unit. Since then, looking back has not been. He continued to hold many important positions in order to rise up in the BJP ranks in Gujarat. In 1997, he became the national treasurer of Bharatiya Janata, Yuva Morcha, and then vice-president of the BJP in Gujarat. Shah credited with turning a turn Sector in Gujarat. In 2000, when the Ahmedabad District Cooperative Bank was reeling and declared a weak bank due to lack of leadership, Shah was brought in as chairman of the Bank. Just a year after it was hanging, the bank cleared its debts and fell in line with other profits banks, with a declaration of 10 percent dividends. Today, Ahmedabad District Cooperative Bank Ltd is the leading bank among 367 cooperative banks in the country. Former Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar, who played a key role in shaping Prime Minister Narendra Modish's first term in the induction to the Council of Ministers, marks a recognition of the exceptional work he has done in the Foreign Ministry. Known for his insight, poignancy and extraordinary efficiency, the 64-year-old Indian Foreign Service (IFS) took the oath of office on Thursday, although he is not a member of either chamber of parliament. In 1977, the party's staff member served in various positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as India's envoy to key countries such as the United States and China. He was foreign minister from January 2015 to January 2018 and played a key role in shaping Modi's foreign policy during his first term, which saw a significant increase in India's ties with key countries, especially the United States and Arab countries. Prior to that, during his tenure as India's ambassador to the United States from September 2013 until he took office as foreign minister, he played an important role in bringing the U.S. administration and Modi's government closer together. He also planned and performed Prime Minister Modi's highly successful first visit to the United States in September 2014 and his landmark address to the Indian diaspora in Madison Square. An important development of his diplomatic career was his tenure as joint secretary, responsible for the American unit from 2004 to 2007, when he participated in negotiations on the historic Civil Nuclear Agreement. He also led India's negotiating team under the subsequent 123 agreement with the United States, which was linked to the civil nuclear deal and concluded in 2009. Jaishankar, who was awarded India's fourth highest civilian award in January, Padma Sri, also played a key role in improving defense cooperation between India and the United States. Jaishankar's tenure as India's ambassador to China from 2009 to 2013, which was the longest ever in his tenure as an IFS officer, coincided with a number of important developments in bilateral relations. It was his briefing to the Cabinet Security Committee in 2010 on China's refusal to issue a visa to the commander of the Northern Army, which led to the suspension of Indian defense cooperation with China and military exercises before the issue was resolved in April 2011. Jaishankar negotiated an end to China's policy of issuing entry visas to Indians from Jammu and Kashmir in 2010. Born 15 January 1955, Jaishankar, son of son A well-known strategic expert, K. Subrahmaniam, joined the Indian Foreign Ministry in 1977. His first post abroad was as the third and second secretary (political) in Moscow from 1979 to 1981. From 1981 to 1985, he served as Deputy Secretary (America) and Policy Planning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He then spent three years from 1985 to 1988 as First Secretary, engaged in political affairs at the Indian Embassy in Washington, and then two years as First Secretary and Political Adviser to the Indian Peacekeeping Forces (IPKF) in Sri Lanka. In 1990, Jaishankar became a commercial advisor in Budapest. Three years later he returned to India, where he served first as director of the Eastern European division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and then as a spokesman for the President of India. Jaishankar went abroad again - to Tokyo in 1996 as deputy head of mission. In 2000, he was appointed Ambassador to the Czech Republic and was there until 2004. Jaishankar returned to India, where he headed the American mea division. After three years in the unit, he was promoted to High Commissioner in Singapore for two years in 2007. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, who held the food industry portfolio in the previous Modi-led central government, was given a union cabinet berth for a second term on Thursday. The wife of Shiromani Akali, Sukhbir Badal, and the daughter-in-law of five-time Punjab Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal, retained Batinda Lok Sabha's seat for a third consecutive term. The husband-wife duo won the parliamentary elections. A man known for micro-polling his 98-year-old party, Sukhbir Badal, beat Feroosepur by a record margin of 1.97,008 votes. In 2009, she defeated Congress leader Raninder Singh, the son of current Chief Minister Amarinder Singh, by more than one vote. In 2014, Harsimrat Kaur defeated her estranged brother Manprit Singh Badal, now Punjab's finance minister. This time, Harsimrat, who turns 53 on July 25, defeated congressional candidate and lawmaker Amrinder Singh Raj Warringah by a small margin of 21,772 votes in a closely contested battle. Harsimrat has a degree in textile design and is a mother of three children - two daughters and a son. Her political career was preceded by the launch of Nanhi Chhaan, a non-profit organization, aimed at combating gender disadvantage and environmental degradation. Her husband, Sukhbir Badal, refused to enter Modi's cabinet as head of the party, which he believes must now focus on rebuilding Akali Dahl, who has lost his position in the state, said her IANS aide. Former Deputy Chief Minister Sukhbir Badal remained Minister of State for Industry under the Government Bihari Vajpayee in 1998-1999. Prakash K. Javadekar was born into a Brahma family on January 30, 1951, originally from capital - Pune. A Bachelor of Commerce graduate from Pune University, the 68-year-old has been active in politics since student times. He was active during the state of emergency and was arrested and imprisoned for almost 16 months for leading several agitations and protests in those days. After playing various roles in the party's youth wing, Bharatiya Janata ywwa Morcha, he later joined the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), serving in various positions, including the party's secretary of state, was twice elected to the Legislative Council of the State of Maharashtra and then to Rajya Sabha. During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first term, Javadekar worked first as a junior minister, replacing several portfolios - parliamentary affairs, and then information and broadcasting, as well as the environment, forest and climate change (both ministries as an independent charge). In 2016, as a result of a cabinet reshuffle, he earned Modi's trust, was allocated to the Ministry of Human Resources and Development and made a huge contribution to the development, improvement and rationalization of various education systems in the country. At the party level, he is the official national representative of the BJP, a position he previously held even in Maharashtra. Mumbai-born Rajya Sabha member Piyush Goyal, 55, hails from a well-known political family. His father was the late Vepraqas Goyal, who was a union minister in the cabinet of former Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and longtime treasurer of the Bharatiya Janata Party. His mother, Chandrakanta Goyal, was a three-time member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in Mumbai. A graduate of Don Bosco, Matunga, Goyal graduated from his chartered accountant, the second most nationally and a law degree from the University of Mumbai. He began his professional career as an investment banker and served as a government-appointed director on the boards of the State Bank of India and Baroda Bank. In Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first government, formed in 2014, Goyal worked in important ministries - first as a junior independent minister on key economic factors such as coal, energy and new and renewable energy, and then as minister for railways and briefly on finance and corporate matters. Goyal, considered one of Modi's trusted aides, took the oath of office as union minister in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's new ministry on Thursday. Given his experience in financial matters, Goyal is likely to be awarded a portfolio that suits his interests. ENT specialist in the profession, Dr. Harsh Vardhan defeated the trade union minister and MP to get a second term from Chandni Chowk of Delhi parliamentary seat. In the recently completed general election, Vardhan defeated congressional candidate Jaya Prakash Agarwal by a margin of 2,28,145 votes. While Vardhan got 52.94 runner-up Agarwal received 29.67 votes. In 2014, he won the seat of Chandni Chowk Sabha, defeating Kapil Sibal, Sibala, in Congress. was then the Minister of Justice of the Union. He served as Acting Minister of Science and Technology, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change and the Ministry of Earth Sciences. In 1992, he was elected a member of the Delhi Assembly from Krishna Nagar. He was appointed Minister of State of Health and Minister of Law of Delhi. He later became Minister of State for Education in 1996. Vardhan was re-elected in the same constituency in the 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013 Assembly elections. During the 2013 Assembly elections, Vardhan, thanks to his clean image, was nominated as the main candidate for ministership of the BJP to take over the party of Aam Aadmi (AAP) Arvind Kejriwal in Delhi. The BJP won 32 seats, but AARP and Congress formed a coalition government. Sadanda Goud Karnataka was sworn in as union minister in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's new ministry on Thursday. Gouda was elected for the second time from the prestigious seat of Bangalore North in the 2019 Lok Sabha polls. He first became Union minister in May 2014 in the NDA-1 government. Although Gouda was first appointed Minister of Railways in May 2014, he joined the Ministry of Justice in November 2014 and then In July 2016 during a cabinet reshuffle. Following the sudden death of Chemicals and Fertilizers Minister H.N. Anent Kumar on November 12, 2018, Gouda was given the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers as an additional charge he held until the end of his five-year term in office this month. Born on March 18, 1953, Kumar was six times elected a member of Lok Sabha from the high-profile Bangalore south seat. After the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) lost power in the state in the 2013 Assembly elections, Gouda was the opposition leader in the state legislature from May 2013 to May 2014. Gouda was the BJP's second chief minister in Karnataka from August 1, 2011 to July 2012. The party's first chief minister was B.S. Eddyurappa, who resigned on July 31, 2011. Prior to his return to public policy, Gouda was a member of Lok Sabha from Udupi-Chikmagalaur from May 2009 to 2011 and from Mangalore (Dakshin Kannada) from 2004 to 2009. He was a member of the state Legislature and leader of the opposition for two terms from his native Turf Puttur in the coastal district from 1994 to 2004. A Bachelor of Science and LLB degree holder, Gouda entered student politics during his college course during a law course in the mid-1970s and became general secretary of the District of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarti Parishad (ABVP), student wing Yang Sang and then BJP. Gouda was also president of the state party from 2006 to 2011. Self-made politician-godfather, Nitin J. Gadkari, 62, hails from in the eastern part of Maharashtra and began his political career with a ABVP and BJYM wings RSS and BJP respectively. A sweet and mild-mannered man, adept at winning friends and influencing people, Gadkari, who is a Brahman by birth, joined the BJP and later became a minister in the first opposition saffron combine maharashtra Shiv Schai-BJP led by Manohar Joshi (1995-1999). Enjoying an excellent personal rapport with leaders of all parties, and with his penchant for improving the basic transportation infrastructure in the state, he quickly gained notoriety and was a moving spirit for hundreds of overpasses, roads, state and national highways, including the Mumbai-Pune Expressway. He held several positions in Maharashtra State, including the BJP president and opposition leader, but his big moment of responsibility came in 2009 when he was elected president of the BJP, a post he held until 2013. The mandate was to rebuild and rebuild a party that faced defeat in two consecutive elections of Lok Sabha (2004-2009), in addition to a number of other states that left the cadres demoralized. And Gadkari lived to see this challenge. In Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first term, Gadkari handled critical and high visibility infrastructure related portfolios like road transport and highway, shipping, etc. and made his indelible mark there. Given his time-fulcing experience and no-nonsense approach to the job, Gadkari could be allocated key portfolios in Modi's second government. Former and sophisticated BJP spokesman Ravi Shankar Prasad was a key aide to then-Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his deputy L.K. Adwani, and then a confidant of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who kept him in his cabinet after returning to power in the 2019 election. The Supreme Court-turned-politician first became famous in the mid-1990s when he pleaded guilty to poop fraud against then-Chief Minister Bihar Lalu Prasad. It was Ravi Shankar Prasad and two others who filed a PIL demanding the Central Bureau of Investigation in the scam. Prasad, 65, called himself Patna Ka ladka as he challenged Lok Sabha polls - for the first time - from Patna Sahib to the seat after four terms in Rajya Sabha. He won by a wide margin, defeating the actor-turned-politician and sitting mp Shathugan Sinhu, who went to Congress. Born and raised in Patna by an educated Kayasth family, he has been active in student politics since his days at the University of Patna. Prasad has always leaned heavily towards right-wing politics, as his father Thakur Prasad was the leader of Jan Sangha, who was instrumental in its creation in the state. As leader of ABVP, he joined the emergency campaign at the call of veteran leader Jay Prakash Narayan. Unlike other RSS leaders, Prasad spoke fluently and that's what helped bring wajpayai and Adwani's attention to him as the BJP got national in the 1990s. In 1995, he became a member of the National Executive Body of the BJP, the party's highest political body, and was incorporated into the Vajpayee Government in 2001. Made by a party representative in 2006, he was, for more than two decades, the face of the BJP in televised debates. He did not hang up his legal clothes because he appeared as a lawyer for Ram Lalla (divine) in Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid titular lawsuit case in the High Court of Allahabad. Made a minister in Modi's government when he came to power in 2014, he held various key portfolios including communications, information technology, and law and justice. Known for his organizational skills, Dharmendra Pradhan will once again become a cabinet minister during Narendra Modi's second term. Pradhan, who held important portfolios such as oil and natural gas and skills development in the previous NGO government, was a prominent face of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) just completed by Lok Sabha and the Assembly of Polls in Odisha. Although he lost one pick to the Assembly from the Prellahara constituency in 2009, Pradhan's political path has seen a rise and rise. Pradhan, who was elected to the upper house of parliament this time from Madhya Pradesh state, is a three-time MP and one-time MLA. Building on Pradhan's organizational skills, the Saffron Party won eight of Lok Sabha's 21 seats in Odisha, while its share of the vote in the two polls increased significantly. The son of former Union Minister Debendra Pradhan, Dharmendra was born on June 26, 1969, in Talcher. It falls into the category of Other Backward Caste (OBC). He is married to Mrdul Pradhan and has two children, Nishant and Naimisha. He began his political career as an activist of Akhil Bhartia Vidyarti Parishad (ABVP) in 1983, continuing his higher education at Talcher College. He became president of the Talcher Student Union in 1985. He later became ABVP's national secretary. He was educated in anthropology at Utkal University in Odisha. Pradhan became an MLA from the Pallahara constituency in 2000 when Biju Janata Dal (BJD) came to power in Odisha in alliance with the BJP. Pradhan was awarded the Best Legislator Award, the Utkalmani Gopabandhu Pratibha Samman Award in 2002-03 and the Odishi Citizens Award in 2013. He represented Deogarkh Lok Sabha district in Odisha in the 2004 elections. After proving his organizational skills, Pradhan became the National President of The Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha from 2004 to 2006. In addition to being general secretary of the BJP, he served as the party's main responsible candidate in Bihar and was responsible for party affairs in Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Jarhand and Odisha. A close confidant of BJP President Amit Shah, Pradhan was instrumental in securing the BJP's election victory in Bihar Sabha in 2014. In 2014, when the NGO came to power, headed by the Prime Minister Modi, Pradhan became oil minister with an independent charge. He was later promoted to cabinet rank and received an additional skills development portfolio in 2017. Pradhan is the first Odiya to be a car who has been rounded up by Rajya Sabha as a state lawmaker. He first received the representation of Rajya Sabha from Bihar in 2012, and then from Madhya Pradesh in 2018. As The Union's Oil Minister, Pradhan was the architect of several progressive reforms and initiatives in the sector. Consumer initiatives such as PAHAL and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana have earned praise across the country. Smriti Irani is the giant killer of this election Lok Sabha, who defeated Congress President Rahul Gandhi. To articulate the face of the BJP and the go-getter, it has emerged as a problematic arrow for the ruling party. Irani-turned-politician was one of the most prominent figures in Modi's government and often called for the Bharatiya Janata Party's views to be articulated. She managed Amethi's feat by staying in touch with the electorate despite losing the election five years ago, and worked to bring development projects to the constituency when Narendra Modi was prime minister. Irani's induction into the allied cabinet in 2014 and the human resources portfolio it packed created a stir. She later moved to the Ministry of Textiles. Between them, she was also provided with a portfolio of information and broadcasting. The congressional attack on her because of her educational qualifications did not affect her electoral destiny. Born on March 23, 1976, Irani is a former model who became a household name after her role as Tulsi Virani in the iconic Kyunki TV show Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi. When she moved to Mumbai, she worked for a while at a McDonald's outlet to support herself while auditioning for work in show business. She first became a member of Rajya Sabha in 2011 and also headed the BJP by Mahila Morcha. Nirmala Sitharaman became india's first full-time minister of defense in September 2017, and has been working hard to address the country's security concerns ever since. Sitharaman, 60, a member of Rajya Sabha, is the second woman to lead the most important ministry after Indira Gandhi, who also held the post as prime minister in the seventies. A senior bjp member before she ascended to power, Sitharaman is a graduate of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the London School of Economics. As Minister of Defence, Sitharaman tried to strengthen the army, navy and air force, and was seconded to speed up the decision-making process regarding defence procurement. It has drawn up the Defence Planning Committee to develop an action plan to effectively address the various security challenges facing However, her greatest moment came came India has carried out airstrikes on a terrorist training camp in Pakistan's Balakot, seen as a major shift in the country's efforts to combat cross-border terrorism. She has taken the opposition head with her fiery defence of the Rafale Fighter Deal in Parliament. It also focused on stimulating domestic defense production, in addition to taking steps to implement an ambitious strategic partnership model with a number of countries, such as the United States and Russia. Under the new model, some Indian private firms will be linked to the creation of military platforms such as submarines and fighter jets in India in partnership with foreign defense majors. Sitharaman was born on August 18, 1959, in the temple town of Madurai, Tamil Nadu. She did her schooling and her graduation in economics, from Seethalakshmi to Ramaswamy College in Tiruchirapalli. She then earned a master's degree in economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Sitharaman worked as an assistant economist at the Association of Agricultural Engineers in London. She subsequently worked as a senior manager (research and analysis) at Price Waterhouse, London. During this time she also worked for BBC World Service for some time. On her return to India, she served as Deputy Director of the Centre for Public Policy Studies in Hyderabad. Sitharaman joined the Bharatiya Janata Party in 2008 and became a member of the national executive branch. She was nominated as a party representative in March 2010 and has been a full-time party worker ever since. On 26 May 2014, she was placed in the Union Cabinet as Minister of State for Trade and Industry. A politician with an uncanny knack for probing which way the wind is blowing, The Local Party's leader Ram Vilas Paswan has a rare distinction of serving as a minister in the cabinets of six prime ministers. The septuagenarian began as a member of the Bihar Legislature in the 1960s and became famous in the 1977 elections after Sabha's emergency lock, when he won a seat in Hadjipur by more than four Lakhs, a record gap. Another decisive victory in 1989 earned him his first stint in the cabinet of V P Singh, who appointed him Minister of Labour. Less than a decade later, he returned as minister of railways in successive governments led by H D Deve Gowda and I K Gujaral, which together lasted for several years. Janata Dahl's faction, with which he was linked in the 1990s, sided with the BJP-led NGO, and Paswan became Communications Minister and then Coal in the Government led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Later, he sailed his own party to explore opportunities as the main Dalit leader in Bihar after Babu Jajwan Ram. The unrest in Gujarat he left the NGO in protest and gravitated toward the UPA Congress, which came to power two years later. He was appointed Minister of Minister and fertilizer and steel under the direction of Manmohan Singh. His relationship with Congress escalated during UPA-2, when he was denied a ministerial berth following his party's debacle in the 2009 Lok Sabha elections. Paswan himself was defeated in his own citadel of Hajipura. Ahead of the 2014 election, Lok Sabha, the BJP's poll, which was looking for allies in Bihar to help him make his case in the wake of the loss of Chief Minister Nilish Kumars JD (U), welcomed him with open arms and offered him seven seats for the contest. LJP won six, including Paswan, his son Chirag and brother Ram Chandra. As Minister for Food and Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs under Narendra Modi, Paswan made his mark as a fat votary government whenever he came under attack on social justice issues. It has dealt effectively with the impulses and crisis of the sugar sector, in addition to reforms in the public distribution system. He did not dispute the recent Polls of Lok Sabha. His younger brother and Minister Bihara Pashupati Kumar Paras beat Hajipour. Now Paswan must enter Rajya Sabha, most likely from Bihar. After the end of the term of Chief Minister Uttarakhand in 2011, Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank remained in the political wilderness for eight years. On Thursday, he was sworn in as a minister in Narendra Modi's cabinet. During these years, he won every election he contested, but did not get any ministerial berth either in his state or in the Center. Nishank won a seat in the Doiwala assembly in 2012. Two years later, he vacated the seat to fight Haridwar in the 2014 Elections of Lok Sabha, defeating the wife of then-Chief Minister Harish Rawat Renuk by 1.7 votes. In the 2019 election, he retained his seat, defeating Ambrish Kumar of Congress by a wide margin of 2.59 lakh. Nishank was elected to the state assembly five times, first in the undivided state of Uttar Pradesh and then in Uttarakhand from 1991 to 2014. He is reportedly close to BJP President Ait Shah and Nitin Gadkari. He is also known for his closeness to yoga guru Ramdev. According to a poll conducted by the Association of Democratic Reforms, he asked 389 questions in Lok Sabha, a maximum of five deputies from the state. Nishank is a prolific Hindi writer with 36 works on his account, of which 10 have been translated into other languages. His works include novels, short stories, poems and travel. He received his PhD from Hemwati University, Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal. Nishank hails from the village of Pinani in Pauri, an area that has trained figures such as Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, Uttarakhand CM Trivendra Singh Rawat, Army Chief Bipin Rawat and National Security Adviser Ajit Doval. Arjun Munda is a prominent tribal face not in his home state of Jarhand, but also in neighbouring Bihar, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Three-time Chief Minister, Munda Edges Out Kalicharan Congressional Congress by a small margin of just 1,445 votes in the junta (ST) seat, except for the BJP's campaign in the Lok Sabha elections in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. He is a passionate golfer and en

union cabinet for the second time, has come a long way in politics since starting as leader of the BJP's youth wing in the early 1980s. It was Tomar who held the ceremony in the Central Hall of Parliament, when Narendra Modi was unanimously elected by the constituent parties of the NGO as its leader. Tomar was born on June 12, 1957, in the Murar district of Gvalior and was president of the Gwalior unit of the BJP's youth wing in 1980-84. He was elected as an adviser 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 BJP. After a brief stint as a member of Rajya Sabha, Tomar was elected to Lok Sabha from Morena in 2009. In 2014, he won the Lok Sabha election from Gwalior and became cabinet minister, leading several ministries including mines, steel, labor and employment, as well as rural development and panchayi Raj. He returned to The Younger in the 2019 election, winning by a margin of more than 1.13 votes. From setting up a party organization in Dhul in the northern state of Maharashtra to snatching a high-profile seat in Mumbai in the south, it has been a long way for shiv Sena legislator Arvind Savant, who was given a berth in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's cabinet. Known as a leader available to party workers and people, Sawant made the mark during his first term in Lok Sabha in 2014 with speeches that reflect a detailed analysis of issues related to this and proposals for political solutions. The 68-year-old leader who retained his Mumbai-South seat this time by defeating the Milind Deora Congress by more than 1 lach vote, was linked to Shiv Sena with the party party Years. Savant, who is now the party's deputy leader and its press secretary, began in 1968 as a gat-pramah, the lowest rank of the hierarchy, providing his services in electoral duties and participating in various agitations organized by Sina. He was also associated with the party's staff, Stanik Lokadikar Samiti, whose main requirement was jobs for bhumi putra or sons of the earth. Described as a grassroots organization, Sawant helped the party led by Uddhav Thackeray invade northern Maharashtra and Maratwada. The Seine expanded its base in the northern state of Maharashtra when it was its coordinator in the region, where it first won the Dhule Municipal Corporation in 1995, and later five of its MLAs were elected in the Nashik district. Savant also worked in the Punsk, Nashik and Ahmednagar districts and achieved success in Jalgaon, Nanded, Hingoli and Kalyan-Dombilali as a sampark of the pramah. He was an engineer at Mahanagar Telephone Network Ltd (MTNL) until 1995 and took voluntary retirement after he was appointed to the Maharashtra State Legislative Council from the governor of the quota after the Shiv Sena-BJP government came to power. He is currently president of the MTNL trade union. He was later elected as an MLC from Mumbai local constituency bodies. Previously, he was also secretary general of State Transport Kamgar Sena, where he helped set up trade unions in 30 districts. He was also a member of the Standing Committee on Oil and Natural Gas, the Parliamentary Evaluation Committee and the IT Advisory Commission. School passout, Raosaheb D. Patil Danwe, 64, is a five-time MP for Jalna, as well as Maharashtra BJP president, who returns to The Ministry of Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the second time. Starting his activist life in the village of Sarpanch, he is considered a grassroots leader who rose to the ranks to become an MLA twice, then an MP five times, a minister in maharashtra state, and served for one year as a minister of state in Modi's first term. After the BJP-Shiv Sena became in power in Maharashtra State in October 2014, the then president of the state party, Devendra Fadnavis, was elected chief minister after stepping down as head of the party in the state. The hunt for a suitable BJP head in Maharashtra has been slammed by Patila Danve, who has offered to leave his post at the centre to lead the BJP in the state. Born on March 18, 1955, Marata became only the second BJP leader after Suryabhan Wahadan-Patil, who was a member of Lok Sabha while a member of Lok Sabha. His appointment also balances the most important caste factor in the state with Brahmin (Fadnavis) as Chief Minister. Under The Leadership of Patil Danve, the BJP grew up in rural Maharashtra, consolidated in urban centres and won a big victory in several local In the Lok Sabha elections, the BJP won 23 of the 48 seats and Shiv Sen's ally 18 seats. Singer-turned-politician and former ex The state for heavy industry and state-owned enterprises in the last GOVERNMENT of the NGO, Babul Supriyo, was sworn in in the new cabinet of Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Thursday. Supriyo retained his seat in the Lok Sabha constituency in Asansola for the 2019 general election. Supriyo played a lot of role with aplomb at various stages of life. Born and raised in the small town of Uttarpara in the Bengali district of Hoogli, the grandson of the famous Bengali vocalist and composer Banicant N.K. Barala, Supriyo made a big burst of entry into politics five years ago when he scored a big upset by winning the election of Lok Sabha of Asansol County. Image Copyright: IANS The BJP was then organisationally quite weak in Bengal, but Babul charmed the electorate with his affable character, hard work, gouter personality and simple but impressionable speeches to become one of the two BJP MPs from the state at the time. Supriyo was introduced to Modi's first government as Minister of State (MoD) in the Ministry of Urban Development; and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty. He then took the position of Mos for heavy industry and state-owned enterprises. The 48-year-old Supriyo's steely determination with a cool cucumber-like exterior over the years has impressed many people, one of them Modi. Born on December 15, 1970, and married to an air hostess, Rahna Sharma - his second wife - Supriyo has shown particular interest in the sub-project of the East West Rail Metro for the past five years, monitoring every step in his progress and going all out to solve various bottlenecks. The winner of B.Com honor, Supriyo is articulate and the face of the party in Bengali television debates and panel discussions. The man who early in his career as an entertainer changed his birth name Supriya Baral Babul Supriyo, made his mark as an accomplished singer in both Hindi and Bengali films, besides coming out with hit solo albums. He has to his credit hits like Dil Ne Dil Ko Pukara, Pari Pari Hai Ek Pari and the title song of the film Hum Tum. He also starred in two films by Shrijit Mukherjee - Uma and Shah Jahan Regency. Shrijit recently announced that Supriyo will also star in his upcoming film Humnumi based on the life of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. While his political career so far has been quite a fairytale, Supriyo court controversyd when Trinamool Congress leader Maua Moitra filed a complaint with the police against the singer-politician for allegedly insulting her during a televised debate. He said the Ministry of Heavy Industry saw new initiatives such as a push for electric cars and a restructuring and sale plan for loss-making PSOs such as Scooter India. Prominent person in various agitation led by BJP against Mamata Banerjee West government DePadri Chowdhury has been a long time saffron outfit. Working in the youth and women's wings of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Yuva Morcha and Mahila Morcha are now one of the general secretaries of state in the party. Aware of its potential, the BJP nominated Chowdhury as its candidate for the Burdwan-Durgapur Lok Sabha constituency five years ago, where it came in third with about 17 per cent of the vote. In 2019, the BJP again told her to contest the battle of Lok Sabha of Reaganj in northern Bengal, a seat the party hoped to win. This time Chowdhury finally tasted victory, humiliating among other experienced politicians like Deepa Dasmunsi Congress and CPI-M Mohammad Salim. The 48-year-old Spinster, originally from Khadimpura in Balurgata, southern Dinajpur, is a student at the University of Bengal in Bengal. Chowdhury mentions her profession as a social service, and her campaign testimony states that her sources of income are training and counselling. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced Rameswar Teli into his cabinet on Thursday, happiness swept through Assam, especially in the state's tea garden areas. Many in Assam feel the berth of the cabinet for young and dynamic MPs like Teli is long overdue. Born on August 14, 1970 in Budhu Teli (father) and Dukla Teli (mother) in the Tipling district of Dibrugarh Assam, Rameswar Teli went a long way to becoming a member of Lok Sabha from Dibbugarh District Lok Sabha. A two-time BJP lawmaker from the Dulyajan Assembly in Assam, Teli has been a springing surprise since his political debut. In 2001, he first participated in the election to the Assam Assembly on a BJP ticket and defeated a congressional candidate in Duliajan district, a stronghold of Congress. Teli retained his seat in the 2006 Assembly elections, but lost it to Aami Gog in 2011. Defeat, however, failed to dent its popularity. His popularity has made the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) field him in 2014 Lok Sabha polls from Dibrugarh against congressman and former union minister Paban Singh Ghatowar, who has retained the seat for five terms since 1991. Teli defeated Gatovor by more than 1,85,000 votes. He again defeated Gatovor in Dibrugarh in this Poll of Lok Sabha and by a margin of 3,64,566 votes in Assam. Teli, a bachelor, is popular in the area for his usual lifestyle and friendly nature. While his parents still live in thatched houses in Tipling, his uncle handcart pulleys. When in his constituency, Teli works out of his office, which is made of bamboo, like most homes in rural Assam. Mr. Kishan Reddy, who was sworn in as union minister on Thursday, is a prominent BJP official in Telangan. A three-time MLA, Kishan Reddy is a first-term MP for Secunderabad, one of the Lok Sabha constituencies in the state capital Hyderabad. Starting his political career as an ordinary party worker, he come up through just hard work and determination. Born in 1960 in a farmhouse in the Ranga Reddy district of Telangana, Kishan Reddy received a diploma in instrumentation design from the Central Institute of Instrument Design in Hyderabad. Inspired by Jayaprakash Narayan, he began his political career as a youth worker in the Janata Party. When the BJP was formed, he joined the party as an ordinary employee, but soon finished to handle key responsibilities in the organization. Kishan Reddy, 58, served as president of the All India Bharatiya Janata Juva Morch, the party's youth wing. He was also president of the BJP's state unit in the indivised state of Andhra Pradesh for two terms from 2010 to 2014. After bifurcing Andhra Pradesh in 2014, he became president of the party's Telangana branch and held the post until 2016. He was first elected to the Andhra Pradesh State Assembly in 2004 in the Himalayan district of Hyderabad. After delimitation of constituencies in 2009, he challenged Amberpet and went on to win two terms as an MLA from the constituency. He also served as party leader in both state assemblies. He lost the constituency of the Amberpet Assembly in elections held last December, but was chosen as the party's candidate in the elections to Lok Sabha from Sekankerabad. Since Amberpet is one of the Assembly segments under Secunderabad, Kishan Reddy was not new to the constituency and with good support among the urban electorate, he entered the Lok Sabha. A seventy-year-old former member of Punjab's Indian Administrative Service, Som Parkash, is a member of the Dalits of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in Punjab. He is one of the new faces in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government. The first member of parliament from Hoshiarpur (reserved) defeated his closest congressional rival, Raj Kumar Chubbewala, by 93,898 votes. Parkash received 4,21,320 (42.52 percent) of the vote, while Shabbewal received 3,72,790 (37.63 percent) of the vote. The BJP expelled Parkash after former union minister Vijay Sample was denied a ticket. Parkash is a legislator from the Fagwar Assembly segment, which falls into the Hoshippur parliamentary seat. He also fought in parliamentary elections in 2009 from Hoshirpur, but lost by a small margin. In 2012, he won a seat in the Fagwara Assembly and retained it in 2017. Prior to joining politics, Parkash served as Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar. He holds a master's degree in economics from the University of Punjab at Chandigarh. Parkash is a former president of the Chandigarh Volleyball Association. Kieren Rigiju was the face of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in the northeastern states. Rijiju on Thursday took the oath of office as Union Minister in the new Prime Minister's Ministry Maudie. Member Lok Sabha of Arunachal West was obliged to get a cabinet berth not only because of his political maneuver, which helped the BJP do do into a state that has governed Congress since its introduction, but also because of his magnificent oratorical prowess that brought him a name in national politics. Kieren Rijiju Image Credit: Supplied born into the political family of Rinchin Haru and Chiraai Rijiju, Kieren Rijiju has been socially active since childhood and he participated in the India Festival in the USSR in 1987 when he was just 16 years old. Regiju was born on November 19, 1971, in the West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh, studied at the famous Hansraj College in Delhi, and earned a law degree from the University of Delhi. He is married to Joram Rina, a graduate of Lady Sri Ram College in Delhi. Kieren Rijiju first contested the 2004 Lok Sabha election from the Arunachal West constituency and won. Although he lost the 2009 Elections to Lok Sabha by a narrow margin of 1,314 votes, Kieren Rishiju regained his seat in 2014 before being accepted as interior minister in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's cabinet. In the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, Kieren Ridziju defeated nabama Tuki, the former chief minister of Arunachal Pradesh state, by a margin of 1,74,843 votes. With 63.02 per cent of the vote, Tuki was able to get only 14.22 per cent of the vote. Known as one of the most outspoken parliamentarians, Kieren Rijiju is also a fitness freak and has travelled extensively. His video of cycling with Arunachal Pradesh Chief Minister Poma Handu and Bollywood actor Salman Khan during the opening ceremony of the Mechuka adventure festival in Arunachal Pradesh last November went viral on social media. A former RSS activist who was interior minister in Narendra Modi's first stint as prime minister, Rajnath Singh is popular with the BJP and led the party before Amit Shah took charge. An amiable politician who has friends in almost all political parties, it was when he headed the Interior Ministry that the government launched a major crackdown against the Maoists and other insurgents. He gave freedom to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to detain several key separatist leaders in Jammu and Kashmir. Union Interior Minister Rajnath Singh speaks at Lok Sabha during the winter session of parliament, in New Delhi, Tuesday, January 8, 2019. Image Credit: PTI Born on July 10, 1951 in the family of a farmer in the then village of Babhora Varanasi, Rajnath Singh joined Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sang (RSS) in 1964 at the age of 13. He was with RSS even when he was a lecturer at K.B. After College higher in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. Singh began his political career as organizational secretary of The Ahila Bharatia's Vidyarti Parishad (ABVP) of Gorakhpur, closing the post from 1969 to 1971. In 1972, he became Secretary General of RSS Mirzapur, and entered into active politics in 1974. He became the district president of Yana Sang and a key figure in the JP movement that shocked the then prime minister Indira Gandhi. He was elected to the VLA in The State of Uttar Pradesh in 1977. He became a member of Rajya Sabha in 1994 and the party's chief whip in the upper house. On 22 November 1999, he was introduced to the Government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee as Minister of Surface Transport of the Union. During this period he initiated the NHDP (National Highway Development Program), a dream project of Vajpayee. Rajnath Singh became Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh State in 2000 and served two years as Minister of Agriculture in Vajpayee's Cabinet from 2003 to 2004. He was president of the BJP before Amit Shah took over in 2014. In the 2019 elections, Lok Sabha retained Lucknow's seat, defeating his closest rival Punam Sinhu of samajwadi's party. Pralhad Joshi won the Dharwad Lok Sabha district in northwest Karnataka for the fourth time in a row in the just-completed general election. Rss member Joshi was president of the BJP's Karnataka division from 2014 to 2017. He shot into the spotlight in 1992 when he led a unique movement to raise the national flag at Idgah Square in Hubli. In the 16th Lok Sabha, the veteran parliamentarian was part of a pool of deputies who presided over the House proceedings in the absence of the Speaker and Vice Speaker. Retaining his ministerial seat in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's second government, five-year-old North Goa MP Sripad Naik now has the opportunity to finally create his own political brand. Sripad Naik, 66, one of the BJP's two most prominent figures in Goa, has for years been overshadowed by the dynamic and enterprising presence of Manohar Parrikar, a four-year-old chief minister who died of cancer in March this year. THE BJP candidate from the North Goa constituency, Sripad Naik, celebrates his victory in the 2019 panaji elections. Image Credit: PTI Both have been described by their peers as Ram and Laxman bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which finds its feet in the coastal state. Naik's path stretches from the soft language of Rashtriya Swaiamsevak Sangh (RSS) volunteers, state-level kabaddi player and sarpanch from the village of Durbhat panchayat in the mid-1980s to his third stint as central minister in 2019. According to his longtime associate, friend and BJP office holder Govind Parvatkar, Sripad Naik's patience kept him in a good place on his political journey. He's very patient. This is its greatest quality. He has the ability to listen to people and understand the subject, Parvatkar told IANS. After his two terms as a sarpanch, Naik was elected to the Goa Assembly by Marcaim in 1994. In 1999 he was elected to the 13th Lok Sabha and then was appointed to the then Ministry of Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee in 2000, where he served as Minister of State economy, shipping, civil aviation, road transport and roads and finance. Since then he has been in the elections in Lok Sabha. In Modi's first government, he was a minister of state for tourism and an independent minister responsible for the newly created AYUSH ministry, which cemented Modi's yoga propaganda across India and around the world. He was elected to Lok Sabha from Northern Goa, defeating his closest congressional rival, Girish Chodankar by 80,247 votes. Naik also overcame resistance from part of the BJP, in particular from the nephew of the late Parrikar Ahil, who accused him of being cut off from party workers. In Delhi, Naika's official bungalow on the Lodhi estate was a transitional home for several goas moving from the coastal state to the national capital for work. He is very welcoming to people in a different way, regardless of their background. His approach is extremely modest and sincere, Parvatkar said. Despite the fact that the BJP holds only one seat in the Assembly and does not have a member of Lok Sabha from Kerala, Rajya Sabha member V. Muraleidaran is credited with the steady construction of the BJP in a state long divided between the Congress-led ODF and the left. The 60-year-old, who on Thursday became the only minister from Kerala to take the oath of office as a member of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ministry, entered full-time politics after leaving his job in government. Starting as an ABVP activist in 1983, Muraledharan was rewarded for his organizational skills when he became vice chairman of Neru Yuva Kendra from 1999 to 2002 and for two more years, he became its CEO. In 2006, he was appointed vice-president of the BJP's keral division, and in 2010 he was promoted to 2016. In 2016, he came second in the Kazhakutam Assembly constituency, ranking third in the congress. In March 2018, Muraledharan became the first BJP leader from Kerala to be nominated to Rajya Sabha from Maharashtra. Muraliharan, originally from Telicherri in the Kannur district, belongs to the Hindu community of the Rjava. Kannur witnessed maximum violence involving RSS and the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) as the first began to expand its base. His wife, C.S. Jayadri, is a college professor. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi took over from Gujarat Parshottamu Rupale as State Minister for The Panchayai Raja Union in 2016 and then incorporated the Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture into his profile in 2017, it did not surprise anyone. Born into a farming family on October 1, 1954, in the village of Ishwaria in the Amrel district of Saurashtra, Rupala is a typically rural grassroots politician. Before immersing himself in active politics, the high-level and aggressive Rupala was the headmaster of a public school in the Amreli district of the Saurashtra region from 1977 to 1983. Subsequently, with in 1987, he served as Chief Executive Officer of the municipality of Amrely. Rupala married in 1979 he has a son and a daughter. His first political post as president of the Amreli district of the Bharatiya Janata Party was held in 1988, and in 1991 he became secretary of the Gujarat branch of the party. Then there was no looking back. Rupala was elected by the VLA from Amreli for the first time in 1991 and won two consecutive elections thereafter until 2002. Given its origin, it was made a cabinet minister for Narmada, irrigation and water resources, and then for agriculture. In 2016, he was elected to Rajya Sabhu and later appointed to the Union Council of Ministers. A patidar from the Subgroup of Kadva Patidar, Rupala also worked behalf of his party to take on Hardik Patel, the young firebrand leader from his community, though could not do much to stop him. Rajya Sabha Ramdas B. Atawale was sworn in as union minister in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's new government on Thursday. He was elected to the upper house in 2014 and became a minister of state in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first government in 2016. Atawale was involved in Dalit politics from an early age while being active in the Marati Theatre. He starred in the Marathi film Anayacha Pratikar. After the collapse of the Dalit Panther movement in 1974, a Class 12 pass Athawale joined the Republican Party of India (RPI) faction among a dozen breakaway groups that later allied with Congress. Hoping to cash in on his backward image, he became a member of the Legislative Council (MLC) in maharashtra State and became a minister in state governments under Chief Minister Sharad Pawar and then CM Sudhakarrao Naiq. He was later elected to Lok Sabha from Mumbai three times in 1998, 1999 and 2004, but lost the 2009 election from Shirdi's seat and split from the Party's Congress-Nationalist Congress alliance. Atawale, 59, joined forces with the Bharatiya Janata-Shiv Sena plant, participated in elections for the Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation and then in the elections to the Assembly and Parliament. As head of the RPI, he regularly courted all political parties, lured by the support he reportedly enjoys among the various Dalit factions, constantly keeping him in the spotlight on national and public policy. When he launched the RPI Children's Wing in 2017, he appointed his 12-year-old son as his boss. Main. cabinet ministers of india 2019 in marathi pdf. new cabinet ministers of india 2019 in marathi

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