

Early Life and Education

1. Q: When and where was Amit Shah born?

A: He was born on October 22, 1964, in Mumbai to his Gujarati parents, Mrs. Kusumben and Mr. Anilchandra Shah.

2. Q: Where did Amit Shah spend the first 16 years of his life?

A: He lived in his native village of Mansa in Gujarat until the age of 16.

3. Q: What was unique about his primary education?

A: His early education followed the 'Indian Value Tradition' under scholars of the Gaikwad State, where he was taught Indian scriptures, historical texts, grammar, and epics.

4. Q: Who had a deep influence on his life and inspired him to wear Khadi?

A: His mother, Mrs. Kusum Ben, who was an avid Gandhian, had a deep influence on him.

5. Q: Where did his family move after he completed his primary education?

A: Amit Shah's family moved to Ahmedabad.

6. Q: The writings of which author greatly influenced him? A: He has been greatly influenced by the writings of K.M. Munshi.

7. Q: What is Amit Shah's full name?

A: Amitbhai Anilchandra Shah.

8. Q: What was his grandfather's profession?

A: His grandfather was a wealthy merchant (Nagar Seth) in Mansa.

Entry into Politics and RSS

9. Q: At what age did Amit Shah's public life begin and which organization did he join?

A: His public life began at 16 in 1980 when he joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) as a Swayamsevak (volunteer).

10. Q: What was his first political activity and at what age?

A: At the age of 13, during the 1977 general elections, he actively participated in the campaign for Maniben Patel by putting up posters and stickers.

11. Q: Who was Maniben Patel?

A: She was the daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a Jana Sangh candidate from the Mehsana Lok Sabha seat.

12. Q: When was he made joint secretary of the Gujarat unit of the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP)?

A: In 1982.

13. Q: What was his first role within the BJP in 1984?

A: He served as a polling agent for the Sanghvi booth of Narayanpur ward.

14. Q: When did he join the Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha (BJYM)?

A: He joined the BJYM, the BJP's youth wing, in 1987.

15. Q: When did he become the secretary of the BJP's Ahmedabad unit?

A: In 1989.

16. Q: For which senior BJP leaders did he manage election campaigns in the Gandhinagar Lok Sabha constituency?

A: He handled the election management for Shri LK Advani and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

17. Q: Which social reformer did he get the opportunity to learn from at the Deendayal Research Institute?

A: He got the opportunity to stay close to the great social reformer Nanaji Deshmukh.

18. Q: What role did he play in the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi movement?

A: He fulfilled the responsibilities given by the party during the movement and the subsequent Ekta Yatra.

Political Career in Gujarat

19. Q: When was Amit Shah first elected as an MLA and from which constituency?

A: He was first elected as an MLA in a 1997 by-election from the Sarkhej assembly constituency.

20. Q: For how many consecutive terms did he serve as an MLA in Gujarat?

A: He served for five terms, from 1997 to 2017.

21. Q: What portfolios did he hold as a minister in the Gujarat government?

A: From 2002 to 2010, he held important portfolios like Home, Traffic, Prohibition, Parliamentary Affairs, Law, and Excise.

22. Q: According to the National Crime Bureau, how was Gujarat described during his tenure as Home Minister?

A: It declared Gujarat as the most peaceful state in the country regarding labour, industrial, and farm conflicts.

23. Q: What "world's first" university was established in Gujarat during his ministerial tenure?

A: The world's first Forensic Science University was started in Gujarat.

24. Q: What was the outcome of the Sohrabuddin encounter case in which he was accused?

A: A special CBI court acquitted him of all charges in 2015, with the remark that the case was "politically motivated".

25. Q: What major health issue did he address as an MLA in his constituency?

A: He addressed the issue of fluoride-contaminated groundwater by mobilizing a budget of ₹1400 crore for clean drinking water.

26. Q: What positions did he hold in the Gujarat state BJP unit in 1998 and 1999?

A: He became the state secretary in 1998 and the state vice-president in 1999.

Cooperative Sector Achievements

27. Q: At what age did he become the youngest chairman of the Ahmedabad District Co-operative Bank (ADCB)?

A: At the age of 36, in the year 2000.

28. Q: What was the financial turnaround of ADCB under his one-year chairmanship?

A: The bank went from a loss of ₹20.28 crore to a profit of ₹6.60 crore and distributed a 10% dividend.

29. Q: What role did he play in the revival of the bankrupt Madhavpura Bank?

A: He led the effort to revive the bank and introduced a deposit insurance scheme that helped depositors recover ₹400 crore.

30. Q: In 2001, what national position was he given in the BJP's cooperative wing?

A: He was appointed the National Coordinator of the Cooperative Wing of the BJP.

31. Q: What nickname was he given for his work in the cooperative movement?

A: His colleagues adorned him with the name 'The Grandfather of the Cooperative Movement'.

32. Q: By what percentage did the profits of the Gujarat State Finance Corporation (GSFC) increase under his chairmanship in 1995?

A: The profits saw a spike of 214 percent.

33. Q: What innovative financial products were introduced at GSFC during his tenure?

A: Lease purchase, working capital term loan, and truck loan were introduced for the first time.

Role in Sports Administration

34. Q: In which year did Amit Shah become the President of the Gujarat Chess Association?

A: In 2006.

35. Q: What innovative program involving chess did he introduce in schools?

A: He introduced chess in the primary schools of Ahmedabad, an initiative that was later expanded across the state.

36. Q: What world record was set during his tenure at the Gujarat Chess Association?

A: A national chess competition with 20,000 players was held, setting a Guinness World Record.

37. Q: What position did he hold in the Gujarat Cricket Association (GCA) in 2009?

A: He became the Vice-Chairman of the GCA.

38. Q: When did he become the President of the GCA?

A: He became the President in 2014 after Shri Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister.

39. Q: What major stadium redevelopment project was initiated during his tenure at GCA?

A: The redevelopment of Ahmedabad's Motera Stadium, now known as the "Narendra Modi Stadium".

40. Q: What other cricket association was he the President of?

A: He was also the President of the Ahmedabad Central Board of Cricket Association.

National Politics (BJP General Secretary & Party President)

41. Q: When was Amit Shah appointed as the National General Secretary of the BJP?

A: In 2013.

42. Q: Which state was he made in-charge of for the 2014 Lok Sabha elections?

A: He was made the in-charge of Uttar Pradesh.

43. Q: How many Lok Sabha seats did the BJP win in Uttar Pradesh in 2014 under his leadership?

A: The BJP won a record 73 out of 80 seats.

44. Q: When did he first become the National President of the BJP?

A: On July 9, 2014.

45. Q: Under his leadership, the BJP's membership grew to how many members?

A: The membership rose from 2.47 crores to 11.2 crores, making it the world's largest party.

46. Q: Under his presidentship, in which states did the BJP form a government for the first time?

A: In Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Haryana, and Maharashtra.

47. Q: When was he re-elected as the BJP's national president?

A: In 2016.

48. Q: What was the goal of the "Pt Deendayal Upadhyay Vistarak Yojana"?

A: The project was designed to strengthen the party at the polling booth level.

49. Q: What was the North East Democratic Alliance (NEDA)?

A: A brainchild of Shah, NEDA is an alliance of like-minded parties that helped the BJP's political growth in the North East.

50. Q: How far did Amit Shah travel across India as BJP President?

A: He traveled 10,23,867 kilometers.

51. Q: What record did he set when he became BJP National President at 49?

A: He became the youngest National President, a record that remains unbeaten.

52. Q: How did he promote a culture of reading within the BJP?

A: He mandated libraries in all party offices and initiated a project to digitize party documents.

53. Q: How did he restructure the BJP's internal organization?

A: He dissolved dysfunctional departments and created 19 new departments and 10 projects with clear mandates.

54. Q: What was the purpose of the "All India Presidential Vistrit Paravas (Extensive Tour)"?

A: The tour's purpose was to strengthen the party organization and boost the confidence of party workers.

55. Q: What was his strategy for expanding the BJP's footprint in states where it was traditionally weak?

A: He devised a strategy for seven states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and West Bengal) involving extensive tours and programs for party leaders.

Union Minister (Home and Cooperation)

56. Q: When did Amit Shah first assume charge as the Union Home Minister?

A: On June 1, 2019.

57. Q: Which new ministry was formed on July 6, 2021, with him in charge?

A: The Ministry of Cooperation.

58. Q: What is the motto of the Ministry of Cooperation?

A: "Sahakar Se Samriddhi" (Prosperity through Cooperation).

59. Q: What major constitutional change regarding Jammu and Kashmir occurred during his tenure?

A: The abrogation of Article 370.

60. Q: What key legislative achievement replaced colonial-era laws?

A: He is credited with replacing colonial criminal laws with indigenous legislation, reforming the criminal justice system.

61. Q: What is his stated policy towards Left Wing Extremism?

A: A policy of zero tolerance.

62. Q: Name two notable peace accords signed for the northeastern states under his leadership.

A: The Bru-Reang Pact and the resolution of the Bodo problem.

63. Q: When did he reassume charge as Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation for his second term?

A: On June 11, 2024.

64. Q: How many Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are being computerized under his initiative?

A: 63,000 PACS across India.

65. Q: By what percentage did terror incidents decrease in Jammu and Kashmir in his first three years as Home Minister?

A: There was a 32% decrease in terror incidents.

66. Q: By what percentage did terror incidents decrease in Northeast India during the same period?

A: There was a 68% decrease in terror incidents.

67. Q: What major reform for cooperative banks was introduced under his tenure?

A: The housing loan limits for cooperative banks were doubled.

68. Q: What is his approach to disaster management based on?

A: It is based on a ten-point agenda set by PM Narendra Modi, covering everything from advanced planning to rehabilitation.

69. Q: What controversial act was passed during his initial tenure as Home Minister?

A: The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA).

Key Policies and Legislative Achievements

70. Q: What has been the stated result of abrogating Article 370 in Kashmir?

A: It has opened the path to peace and progress, weakened separatism, and reinstated grassroots democracy.

71. Q: What was the main objective of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)?

A: To grant citizenship to people facing religious persecution in neighboring countries.

72. Q: What has been the impact of the zero-tolerance policy against Left Wing Extremism?

A: Left Wing Extremism has been significantly contained and pushed to corners.

73. Q: What is the underlying belief behind the creation of the Ministry of Cooperation?

A: That a strong cooperative movement can be a growth engine for India's economy and GDP.

74. Q: Which significant inter-state border dispute was resolved during his tenure?

A: The Assam-Meghalaya border dispute.

75. Q: How has the readiness of the internal security system against terrorism evolved?

A: The system's readiness has improved, limiting terrorist activities to sporadic incidents.

76. Q: What new service can cooperative banks now offer, on par with commercial banks?

A: They can now provide doorstep banking services.

77. Q: How did drug seizure statistics change during his first three years as Home Minister compared to the 2009-2012 period?

A: The value of seized drugs shot up from ₹14,018 crore to ₹61,125 crore, and the quantity increased nearly threefold.

78. Q: How has he contributed to the modernization of policing in Gujarat?

A: He took significant steps to modernize the state police and was instrumental in establishing a state-of-the-art Forensic Laboratory.

79. Q: What significant change was made for cooperative sugar mills regarding income tax?

A: They were exempted from paying additional income tax on payments made to farmers above the Fair Remunerative Price.

Electoral History

80. Q: What was Amit Shah's winning margin in his first assembly election victory in 1997?

A: He won by a margin of 24,689 votes.

81. Q: What was his record-breaking victory margin in his third term as MLA from Sarkhej?

A: He won by a margin of 2,88,327 votes.

82. Q: When was he elected as a Rajya Sabha member from Gujarat?

A: In 2017.

83. Q: From which constituency did he win the Lok Sabha elections in 2019?

A: He won from the Gandhinagar Lok Sabha constituency.

84. Q: What was his winning margin in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections?

A: He won by a record margin of 5.57 lakh (557,000) votes.

85. Q: Name two previous prominent leaders who contested from the Gandhinagar seat. A: Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and former Deputy Prime Minister L.K. Advani.

86. Q: What is his track record in elections he has contested?

A: The documents state that he has never lost an election.

87. Q: What was his winning margin in the 2024 Lok Sabha election?

A: He defeated his nearest rival by a vast margin of 744,716 votes.

88. Q: How many total votes did he secure in the 2024 Lok Sabha election?

A: He received a massive 10,10,972 votes.

89. Q: After the delimitation process, from which constituency did he contest and win?

A: He won from the Naranpura constituency.

Personal Interests and Ideology

90. Q: What are some of Amit Shah's personal interests and hobbies?

A: He enjoys different types of food, old film songs and movies, playing chess, and studying history and spirituality.

91. Q: What is a notable fact about his international travel since 2006?

A: He has not gone on a foreign trip since 2006.

92. Q: Who is mentioned as his mentor from his early days in the RSS?

A: Shri Narendra Modi.

93. Q: What does he consider a major obstacle to the development of a society or nation?

A: He believes weak and inefficient security is a major obstacle to development.

94. Q: What environmental initiative did he undertake as an MLA in his constituency?

A: He developed 75 gardens and facilitated the plantation of over 1.25 lakh trees.

95. Q: What principle guides his electoral strategy?

A: His strategy is guided by the principle, "to win an election one has to win the polling booth".

96. Q: He is a trustee of which famous temple trust, alongside PM Modi and L.K. Advani?

A: The Somnath Temple Trust.

97. Q: What is his working style known for?

A: He is known for his disciplined working style, and hard work is his hallmark.

98. Q: Which scheme in his constituency reflects his futuristic approach to social transformation?

A: A scheme he launched to distribute nutritious food supplements to pregnant women to ensure the birth of healthy children.

99. **Q: What does the principle "Karya Sanskriti Wahi Karya Paddhati Nayi" mean?**

A: It translates to "The same work culture but with a modern method," a principle he applied to modernize the BJP.

100. **Q: What is his view on India's traditional knowledge?**

A: He firmly believes that successive governments failed to recognize and use the inner strengths of India's traditional knowledge and ethos for the country's development.