



The Journey of Global Political Leaders



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Introducción

Welcome to this project! This project explores the journeys of top world politicians, highlighting how they rose to power, faced challenges, and made an impact. Read now to get inspired and learn how leadership can shape the world.



Political

What is Politics?

Politics is the system of decision-making for a country. It involves leadership, making laws, and guiding the nation's progress through power, policies, and public service.

Why is Studying Political Journeys

Studying political journeys helps us understand how leaders rise, face challenges, and lead nations. It inspires youth to believe that anyone can bring change through leadership.

Purpose of the Project

This project highlights the life stories of top global politicians. It encourages students to learn from their experiences and motivates young minds to engage in political life.

Our Team



Aditya Kumar



Ai Assistant



Designer

Conclusion

01

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faucibus urna interdum.



Donald Trump (United States)

01. Short bio:

Born in 1946 in New York, Donald Trump is a real estate developer and TV host who became the 45th and 47th US President.



02. Entry into Politics:

Built a brand as a businessman and media personality; entered politics in 2015.

03. Era Impact:

Known for populist policies, controversial rhetoric, changed the direction of US foreign and domestic policy.



04. Growth:

Won the 2016 US presidential election, served from 2017–2021 and re-elected in 2024.

05. Achievements

Tax reforms, job growth, three Supreme Court appointments, and "America First" policies.

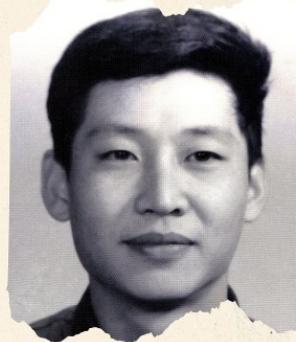




Xi Jinping (China)

01. Short bio:

Born in 1953, Xi Jinping has led China's rapid modernization and is General Secretary of the Communist Party.



02. Entry into Politics:

Son of a prominent Communist revolutionary, joined the Communist Party early.

03. Era Impact:

Strengthened economic and political centralization, global Belt and Road Initiative.



04. Growth:

Rose through ranks in various provinces, became President in 2013; extended his influence and power.

05. Achievements

Launched Belt and Road Initiative, strengthened Communist Party control, ended presidential term limits, and expanded China's global influence.

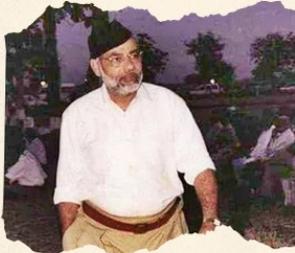




Narendra Modi (India)

01. Short bio:

Born in 1950 in Gujarat, Modi's journey from humble beginnings to Prime Minister showcases perseverance and vision.



02. Entry into Politics:

Began as a RSS pracharak, later joined BJP in the 1980s; rose through party ranks and became Gujarat Chief Minister in 2001.

03. Era Impact:

Launched major programs like "Make in India," fostered economic reforms, redefined India's global image.



04. Growth:

Became Chief Minister of Gujarat (2001–2014), then Prime Minister from 2014, 2019, 2024

05. Achievements

Launched Digital India, GST, Make in India, Swachh Bharat, Ujjwala Yojana, strengthened foreign relations, built Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, improved infrastructure, and revoked Article 370 in Jammu & Kashmir.





Vladimir Putin (Russia)

01. Short bio:

Born in 1952 in Leningrad; Putin is a key contemporary figure in global politics.



02. Entry into Politics:

Former KGB officer; entered politics in the 1990s, became head of FSB, later appointed Prime Minister in 1999



03. Era Impact:

Centralized power, asserted Russian influence globally, controversial in the West.



04. Growth:

Became President in 1999, has served as President and Prime Minister, maintaining a strong hold. 2025

05. Achievements

Restored state control over economy, boosted military power, hosted 2014 Sochi Olympics, annexed Crimea, expanded Russia's global influence, and maintained long-term political dominance.





Emmanuel Macron (France)

01. Short bio:

Born in 1977 in Amiens, Macron represents a new generation of leadership in France.



02. Entry into Politics:

Banker and civil servant before entering politics as Economy Minister.

03. Era Impact:

Pushed for EU reforms, faced protests (Yellow Vests), but modernized French economy.



04. Growth:

Formed his own party, "En Marche!", became youngest President of France in 2017.

05. Achievements

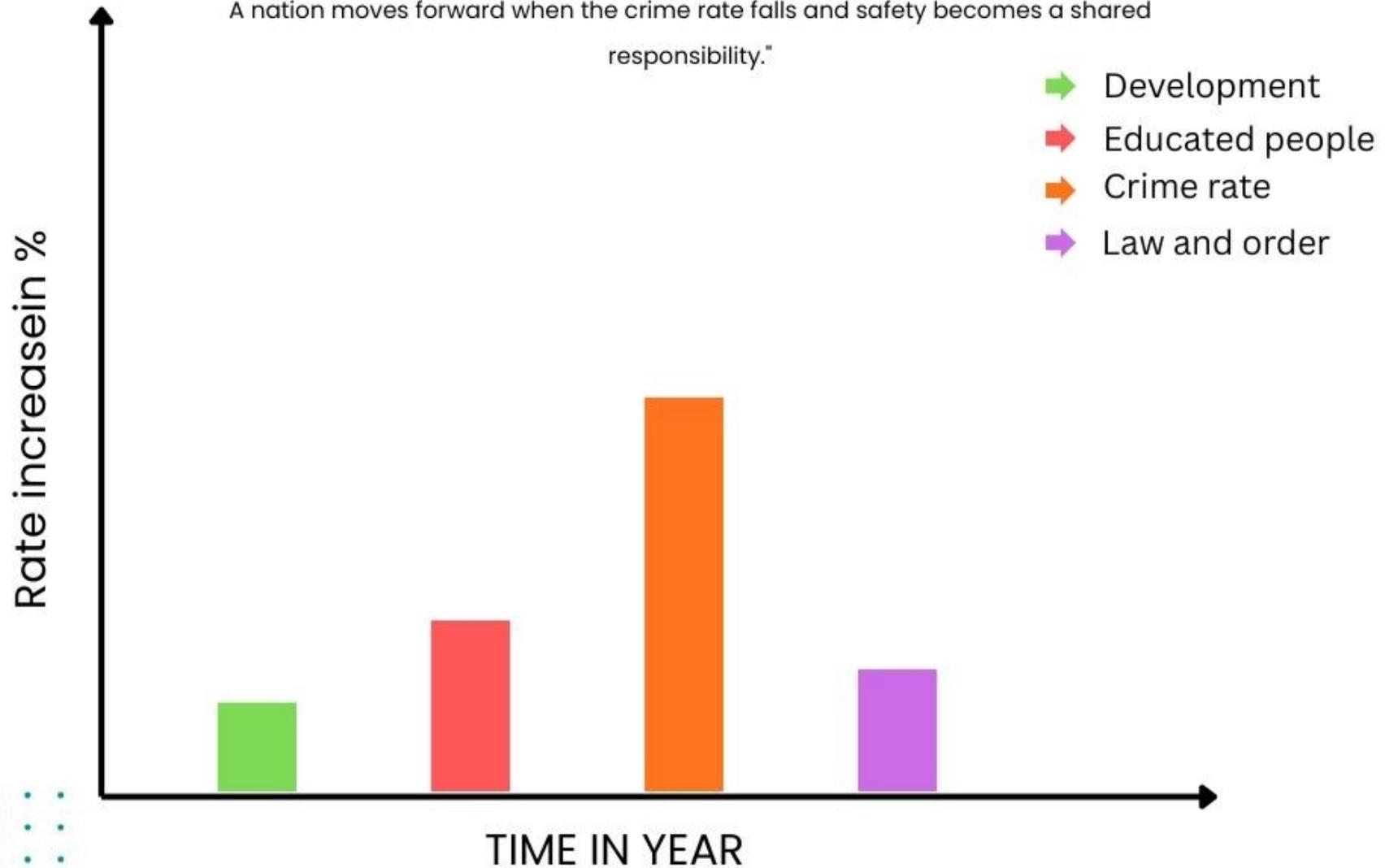
Youngest French President, re-elected in 2022, introduced labor and pension reforms, strengthened EU leadership, promoted climate action, and managed COVID-19 response.



CRIME RATE



A nation moves forward when the crime rate falls and safety becomes a shared responsibility."



- ➔ Development
- ➔ Educated people
- ➔ Crime rate
- ➔ Law and order

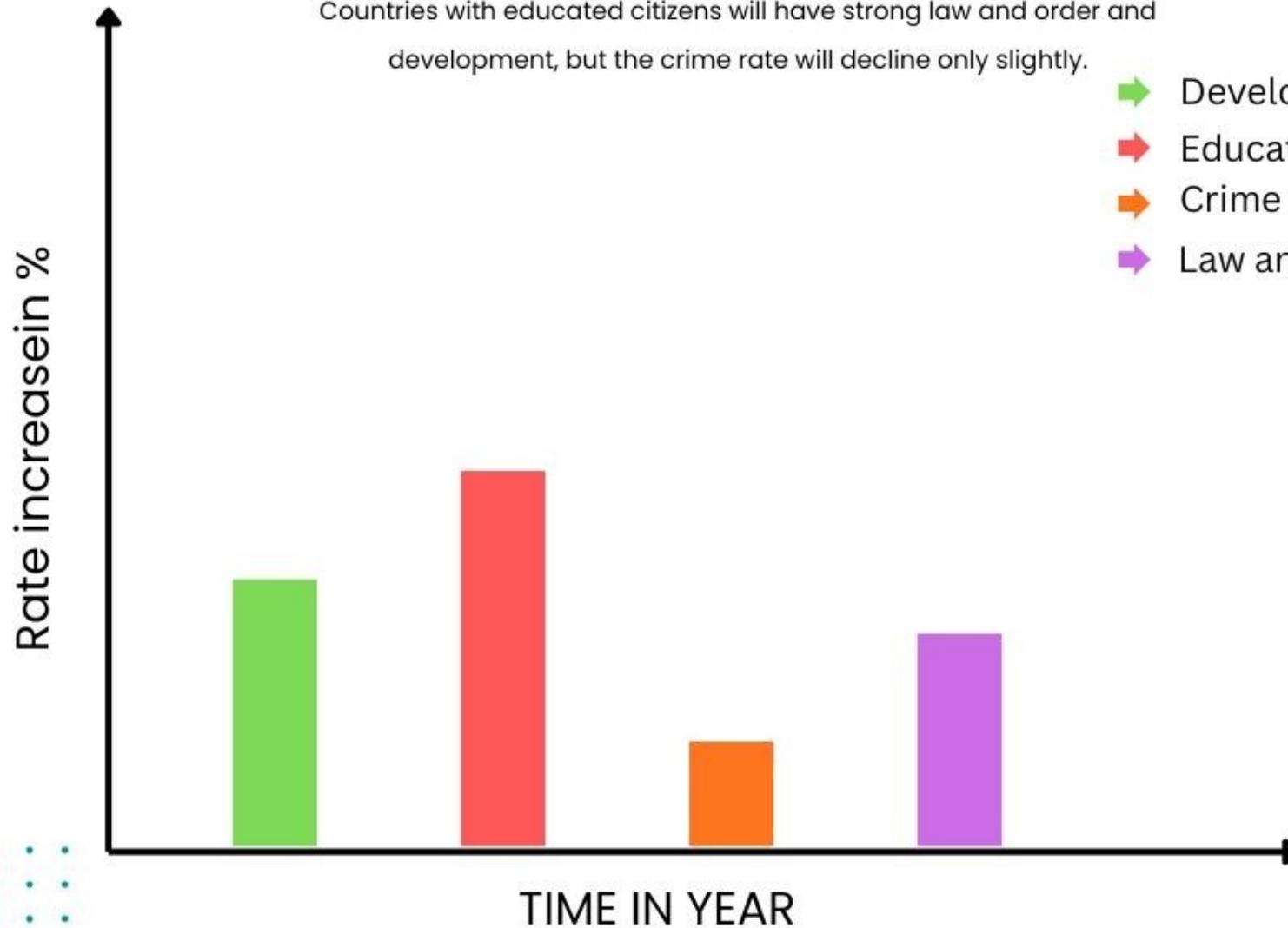


EDUCATED PEOPLE



Countries with educated citizens will have strong law and order and development, but the crime rate will decline only slightly.

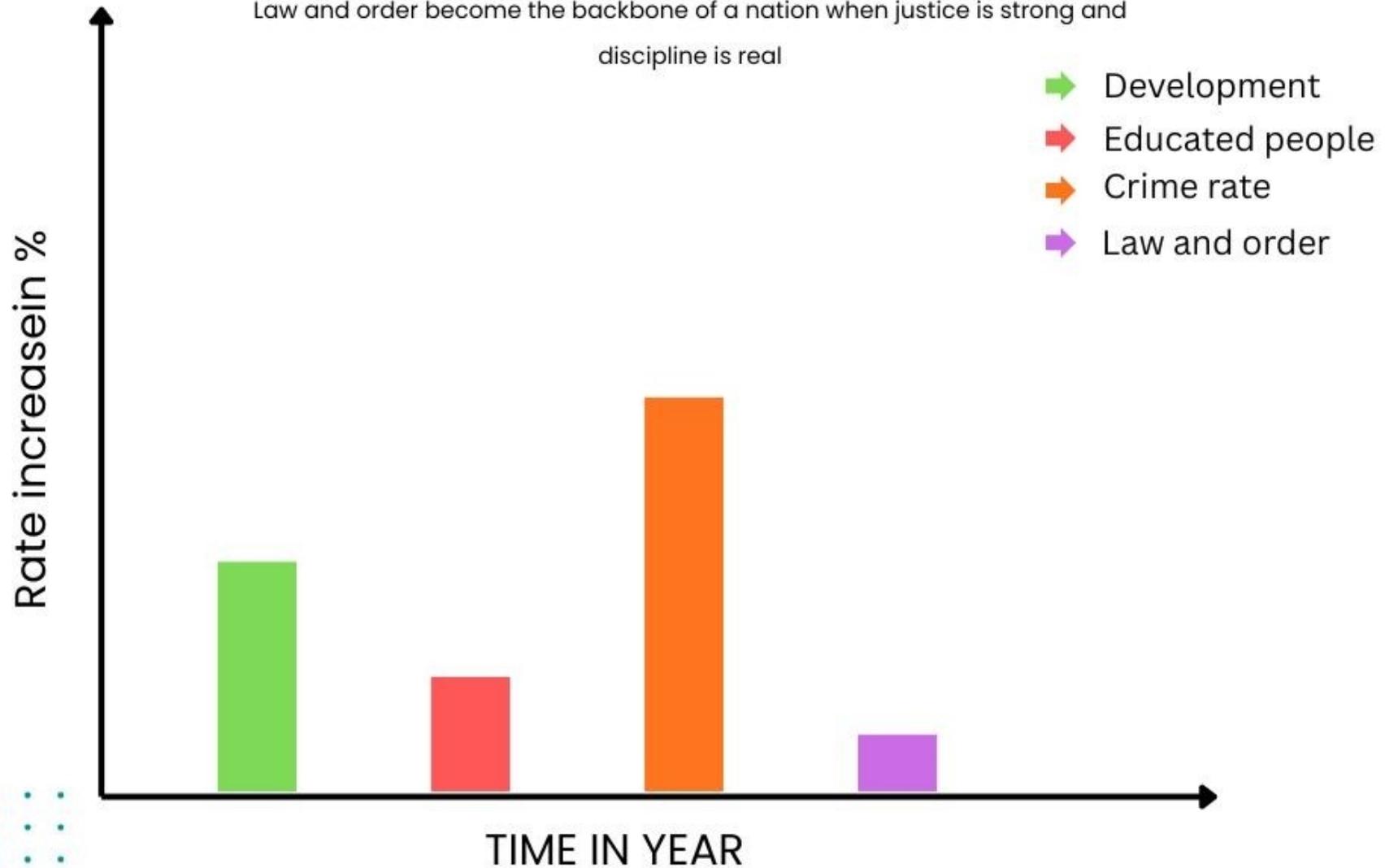
- ➔ Development
- ➔ Educated people
- ➔ Crime rate
- ➔ Law and order



LAW AND ORDER



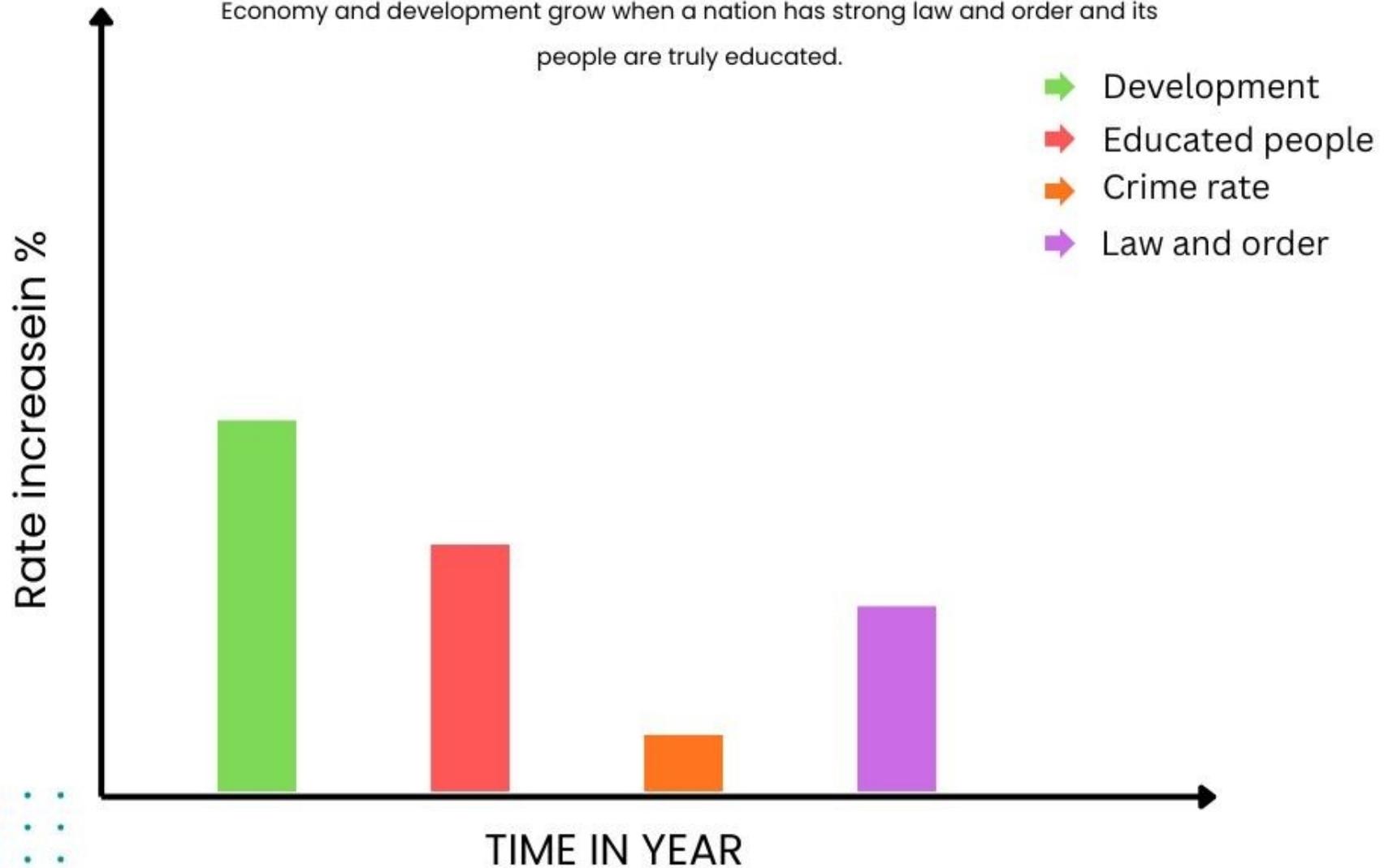
Law and order become the backbone of a nation when justice is strong and discipline is real



ECONOMI & DEVELOPMENT



Economy and development grow when a nation has strong law and order and its people are truly educated.



1. How did a normal man become the world's biggest politician?



My research clearly shows that most of the world's top political leaders have risen through two paths.

The first path—their family's prior political connections. Many leaders entered politics and rose through the influence of their family or party. Rahul Gandhi, whose family has been active in Indian politics for generations,

The second path—creating their own political journey. Such individuals are either associated with a large organization or become part of a movement focused on an issue. For example, Narendra Modi was associated with the RSS before entering politics, and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin was a member of the KGB (Committee for State Security). Meanwhile, former Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal was active in movements addressing various social issues and gradually entered politics.

The basic point is that to enter politics, you have to join a large organization, movement, or influential institution—one that is itself politically active, like the RSS.

2. Why do people choose the wrong leader even though they know they're not qualified to be a leader?



This question frequently comes to my mind: Why do people vote for someone who is well-versed in the public's ability to be a leader? Often, qualified and educated candidates stand in the opposition, but they don't receive support. People also know that some leaders are embroiled in criminal cases, yet they still elect them.

This was evident in the recent Bihar elections—JDU MLA Vibha Devi was unable to even take the oath properly. When a candidate can't even speak their own language clearly, how can they be expected to be a capable leader? There are numerous such cases in India. However, it's also true that some leaders are educated and qualified, like Swati Maliwal.

QUESTION 2 SECOND PAGE



I believe the biggest reason behind this is that people only look at their own immediate benefits. During elections, many leaders win support by offering money, alcohol, or other benefits. The second reason is that we, the common citizens, don't even consider the need to enter politics and bring about change. This is why there is very little competition in politics, and the same people win elections again and again.

Even when educated candidates contest elections, they often lose because they talk about education, development, and policy—but most people aren't interested in these. They focus only on immediate benefits and small profits. The result is that educated people hesitate to re-enter politics, and uneducated or incompetent leaders dominate society. And sometimes, caste and religion also overshadow educated people.

3. Will people ever find better political leaders in the future?



If you're wondering whether we'll find a better political system and good leaders in the future, we need to start with the history of politics.

When politics began in 2500–1000 BC, people needed to advance their kingdoms, keep them safe, and create a system that could run them effectively. Surprisingly, exploitation of the people began right then.

Leaders began to pursue their own interests, and exploitation of the people increased—like King Dhanananda of Magadha or Samudragupta.

Over time, rulers did what they thought was right—whether Mughals or the British, they ruled according to their own will.

This suggests that a better political system and completely good leaders in the future are almost impossible.

QUESTION 3 SECOND PAGE



Whoever gets power starts acting according to their own will.

To avoid this, the public will have to take power into their own hands—that is, enter politics.

But as soon as you enter politics and gain power, you too can begin exploiting the public.

So now you must have understood.

QUESTION 3 THIRD PAGE



Politics is the same as it was when it began.

Earlier, there were wars between kings, and even today there are wars between countries—
India-Pakistan, Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Palestine.

Earlier, the army was always sacrificed, and the same thing happens today.

Earlier, the king had many different ministers—
Commander-in-Chief, Intelligence Officer, Treasurer,
Messenger.

And even today, there are many departments in the country—
Home Ministry, Finance Ministry, Information and
Broadcasting Ministry, Foreign Ministry, and Defense
Ministry.

Almost everything remains the same today.

If anything has changed, it is only that the policies
have become new and the way of working has
changed.