

Dharti

putra

Chaudhary Charan Singh

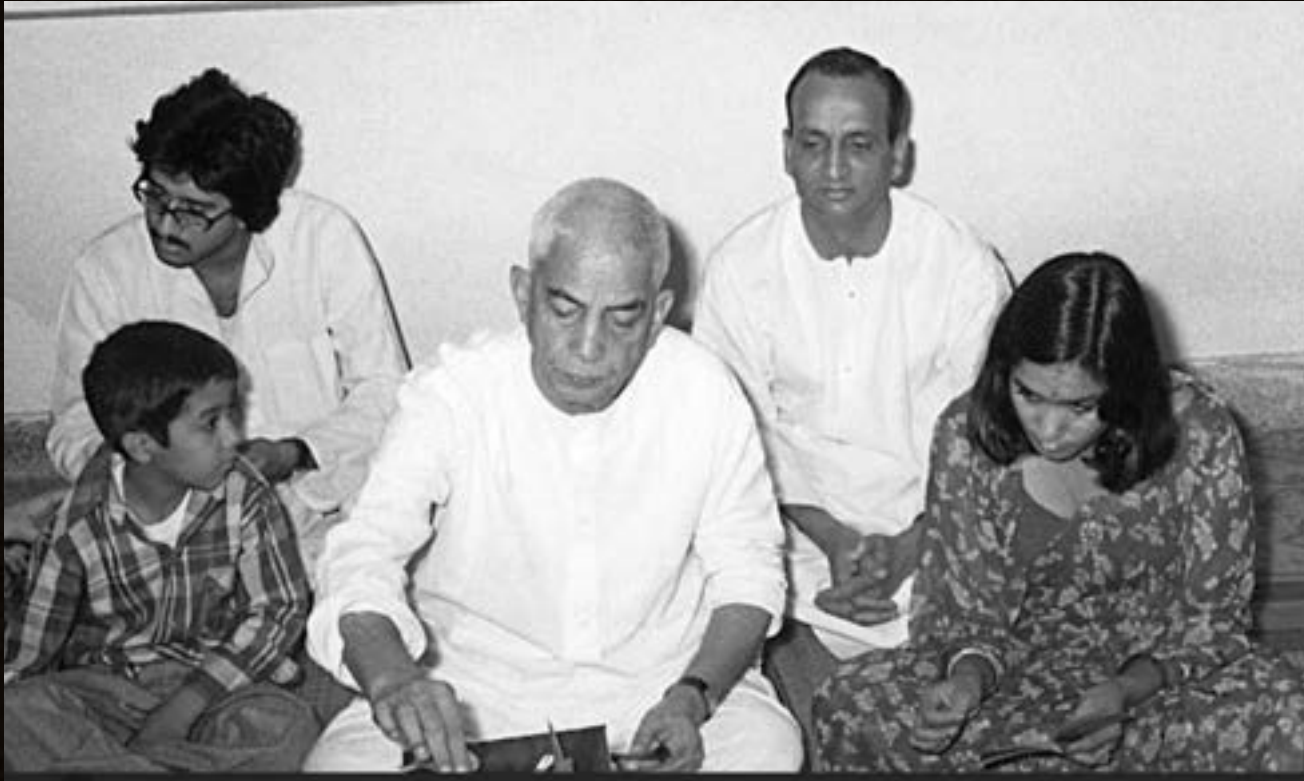


Seated: Charan Singh, son Ajit, wife Gayatri Devi

Standing, from left: niece Manju, daughters Saroj, Ved with child Rashmi, Gyan & Sharda. La Place, Lucknow, 1953.



Charan Singh and Gayatri Devi with grandson Harsh, Moti Bagh. New Delhi. 5 Jan 1969



Charan Singh at a Havan at home, 12 Tughlak Road, New Delhi. 1977

Paul Richard Brass

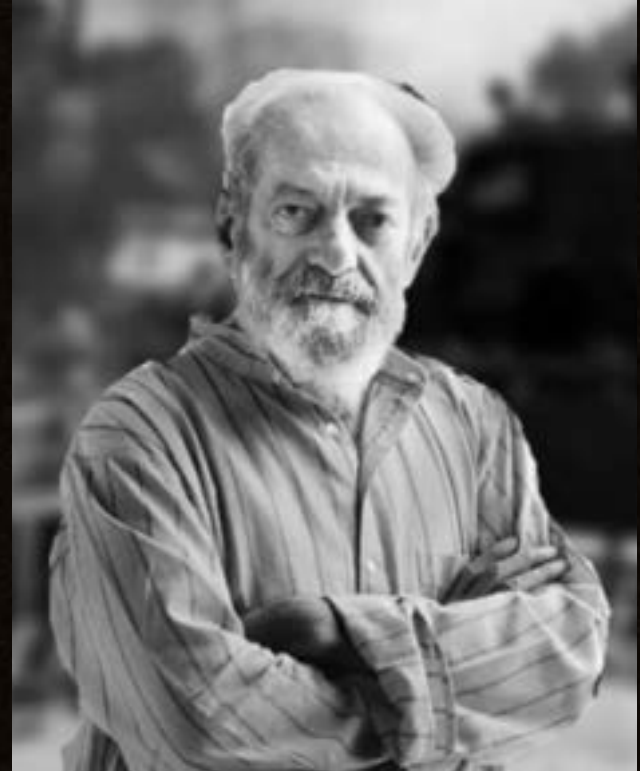
(1936 – 2022)

a prolific American political scientist known for his extensive work on the politics of India.

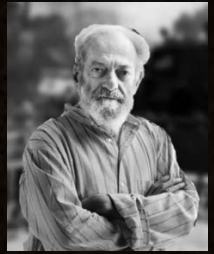
B.A. in Government Harvard College, M.A. & Ph.D. in Political
University of Chicago in 1964 with Myron Weiner.

www.paulbrass.com

Professor Emeritus of political science and international
relations at the Henry M. Jackson School of International
Studies, University of Washington, where he taught since 1965.



Paul Richard Brass

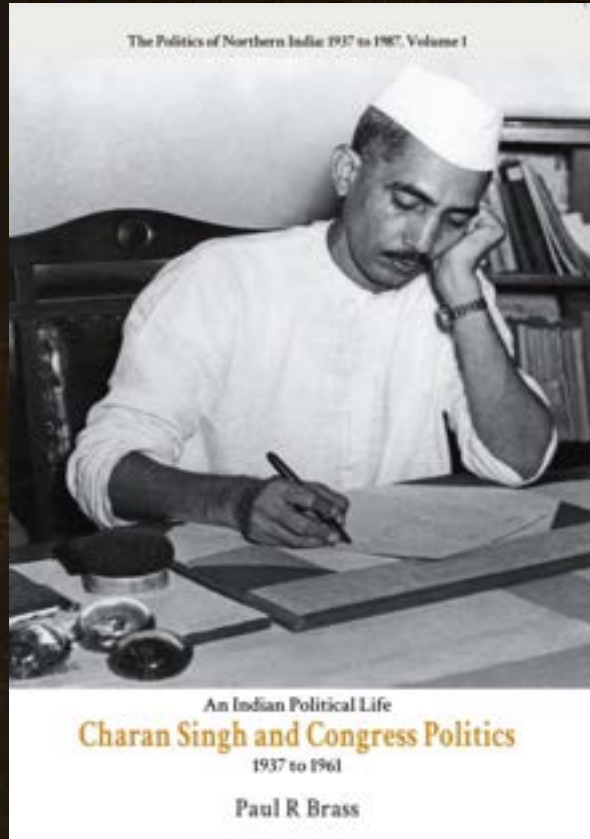


- 1964. Factionalism & the Congress party in UP
- 1968. Coalition Politics in North India
- 1976. Leadership Conflict and the Disintegration of the Indian Socialist Movement
- 1980. The Politicization of the Peasantry I
- 1981. Congress, Lok Dal, Middle Caste 1977-1980 Parl Elections UP
- 1984 Division in the Congress and the Rise of Agrarian Interests and Issues in Uttar Pradesh Politics, 1952-1977.
- 1984. Caste, Faction and Party in Indian Politics, Vol. One: Faction and Party
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- 2002. India, Myron Weiner, and the Political Science of Development
- 2004. Riots in Meerut 1961-1982 (1)
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- 2010. Leadership and the Power of Honour in a Corrupt System
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Meeting Paul in 2015



Paul Brass & Harsh Singh Lohit. 8 July 2015, Acme, Washington, USA.



PAUL R. BRASS, 2012

“I do admire those few persons in political life who see politics as their vocation, pursue clearly stated goals, and do not enrich themselves in the process. That Charan Singh did relentlessly seek power and office throughout his political life cannot be doubted, but, ... there was a difference between his drive for power and those of his opponents, namely, that he had a set of policies that he consistently sought to implement for what he saw as the good of the country and its people.”

An Indian Political Life: Charan Singh and Congress Politics, Volume I. Paul Richard Brass (1936-2022).



Paul Richard Brass (1936-2022).

FS/16/52/72 नं. 43

गायत्री देवी
मुख्य सचिव लोकसभा ग्रंथ विभाग कक्षा
उत्तर कक्षा

12, नुसमन रोड,
नई दिल्ली-110001
फोन : 3782170
हस्त-सूच
011-26101111-1199 4

श्री श्रीमान्. सर्वो जी,

सम्बन्धित पत्र - दिनांक : पत्र 1/16/52/72 पत्र पत्र पत्र-2 - 14 जून
1994 को प्राप्त हुआ। अपने मनीष-सोपरी सचिव सिंह जी के कार्यालय सुनिश्चित करने
के सम्बन्ध में मेरी शर्ती को स्वीकार किया है। इसके तहत मैं अपने सम्बन्धित करी हूँ।

इन कार्यालय को करने के लिये मैं निम्नलिखित ग्योहानों को मंगोलीत करती हूँ।

सम्बन्धित सोपरी	श्रीमान सिंह
वेपरी	श्रीमान सिंह
सम्बन्धित	पत्र पत्र सिंह
सम्बन्धित	सम्बन्धित सिंह

उपसचिव महोदय,

लोकसभा

गायत्री देवी
[सचिवी के]



संस्कृत भाषा संशोधन एवं पुस्तकालय
Shri Gauri Singh Sanskrit & Library

अनुमति पत्र - नं. 1/16/52/72 पत्र पत्र पत्र-2 - 14 जून 1994 को प्राप्त हुआ। अपने मनीष-सोपरी सचिव सिंह जी के कार्यालय सुनिश्चित करने के सम्बन्ध में मेरी शर्ती को स्वीकार किया है। इसके तहत मैं अपने सम्बन्धित करी हूँ।

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सम्बन्धित सोपरी	श्रीमान सिंह
वेपरी	श्रीमान सिंह
सम्बन्धित	पत्र पत्र सिंह
सम्बन्धित	सम्बन्धित सिंह

उपसचिव महोदय,

लोकसभा

गायत्री देवी
[सचिवी के]

Born to Poverty

Family man

Ethical

Incorruptible

Arya Samaji

Opposed Caste

Fearless & Forthright

*Significance in
Indian political history*

Legislator

Abolished Zamindari

Intellectual

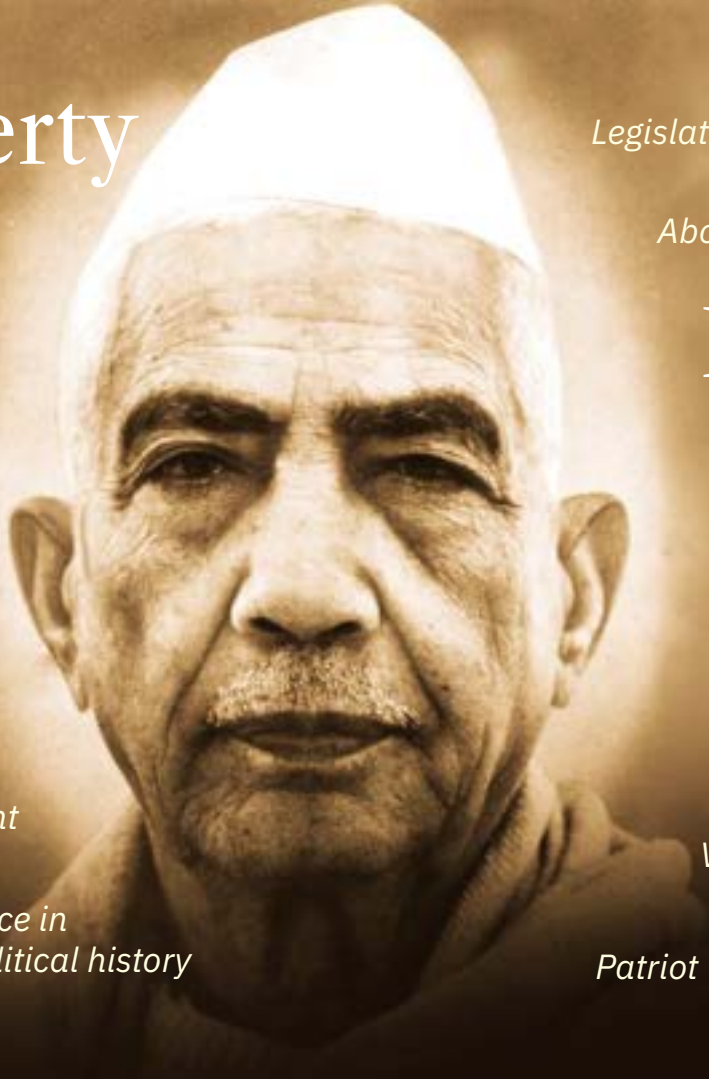
Effective Administrator

Grassroots Leader

Gandhian

Voice of the Village

Patriot



Born to Poverty



Mir Singh and Netra Kaur, Parents of Charan Singh. Village Bhadaula, District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. 1940s

Land Relations and Poverty



Rao Bahadur Giriraj Singh of Kuchesar
with Sikh IOS 15 Lancers, 1939

This section based on Eric Stokes, Asiya Siddiqui, Kai Friese & Bulandshahr Gazetteer

Oppression

British law recognised the **zamindar as the absolute magnate and essential intermediary.**

Land Relations and Poverty



Land Rent

Indebted peasants often lost their lands to Zamindars and other urban moneylender castes.

Land Relations and Poverty



19th century Peasants ploughing a rice field

Inequality

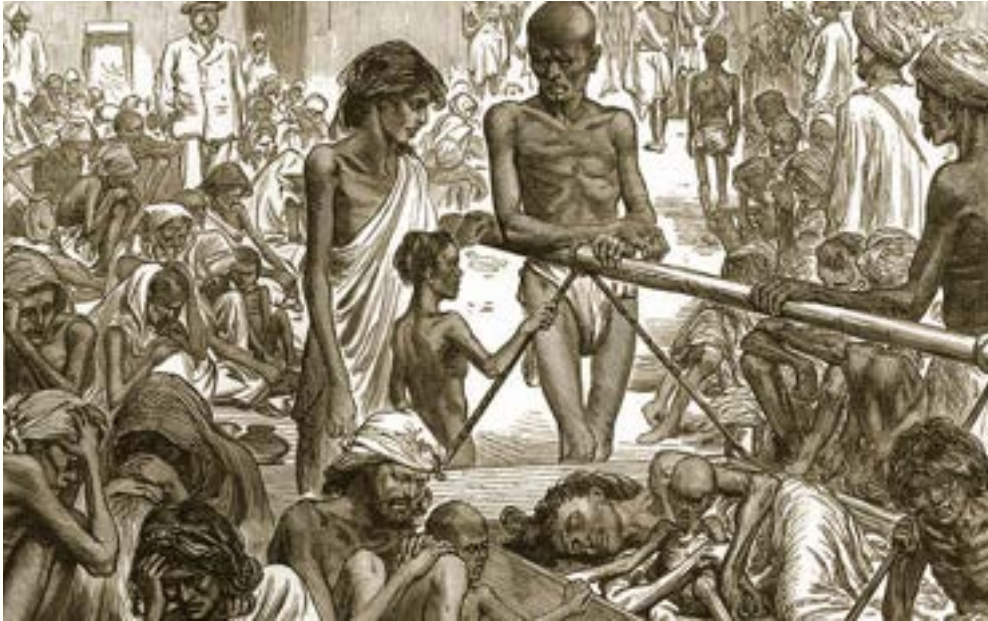
Of the 63 Million peasants in the United Provinces in 1947, only 2 million were rent paying.

1.5% or 30,142 persons paid 58% of the land revenue demand.

85% were small holders (1-4 acres)

Landholders meted out a **sparse existence**, leaving little for nutritious food or adequate clothing.

Land Relations and Poverty



Famines

Famines continued unabated from the 1860s.

Kuchesar Riyasat
Nurpur Village 1902



Land Relations and Poverty



Rao Bahadur Giriraj Singh of Kuchesar
with Sikh IOS 15 Lancers, 1939

The Kuchesar Zamindar family revenue in the 1920s was Rs. 1,18,292.

Under their rule not a single school, hospital or bazaar was built in the estates. The family, like most zamindars, was a rent-soaking parasite.

CHARAN SINGH , 1982

“I was born in an ordinary peasant’s home under a thatched roof supported by kachcha mud walls, with a kachcha well ... for drinking water and irrigation.”

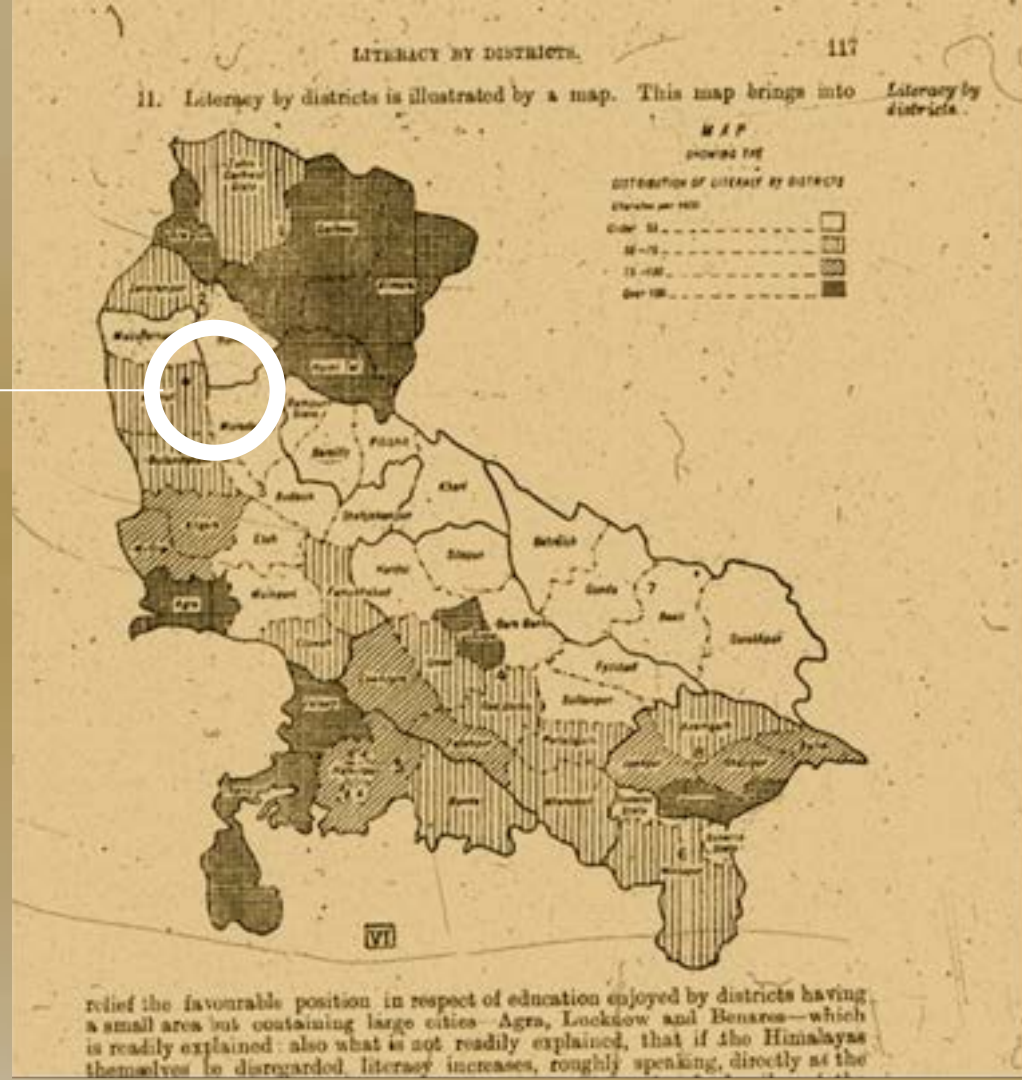


Mir Singh and Netra Kaur, Parents of Charan Singh. Lucknow, 1950s



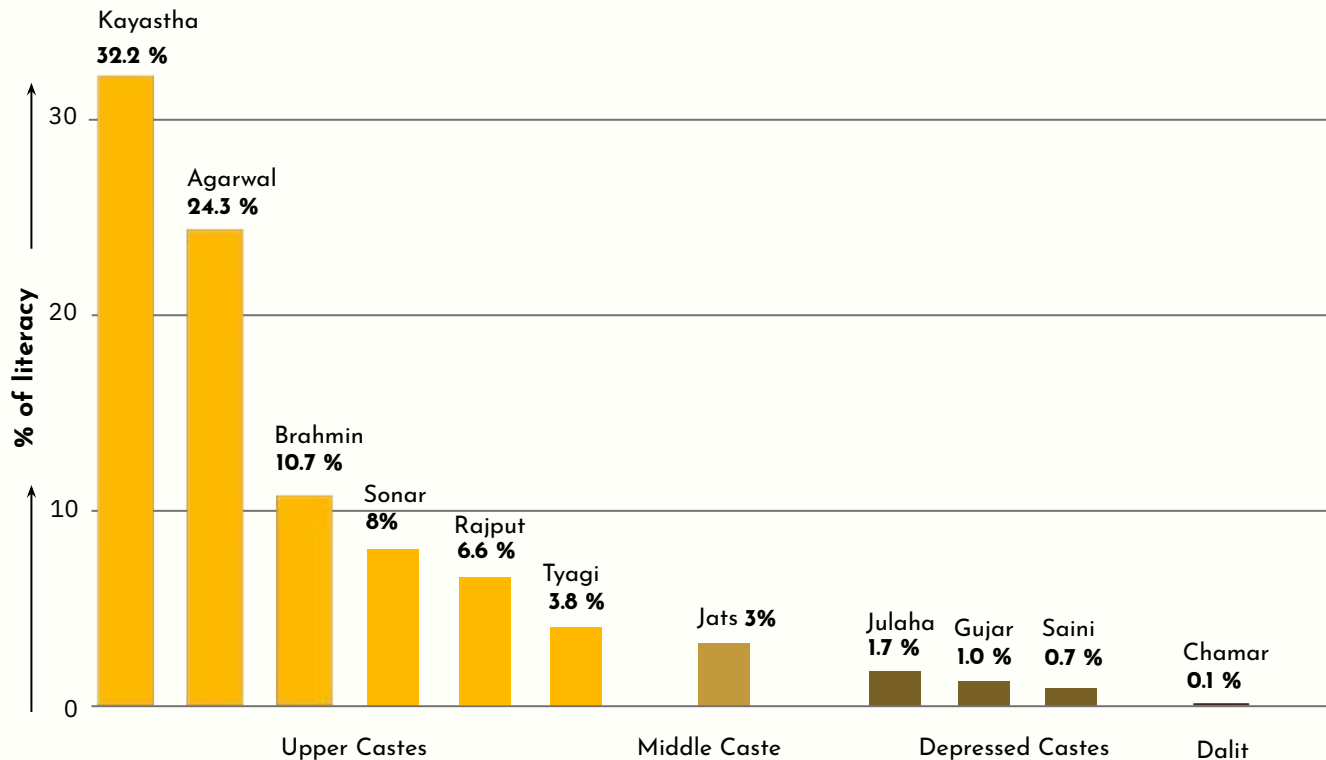
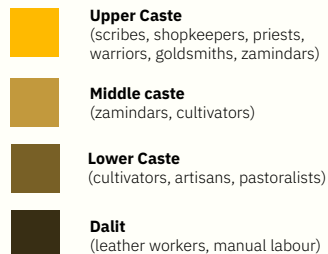
Intellectual

5.5 to 7.5 % Literacy



Census of India 1921

Literacy in the United Provinces of Agra & Oudh



Agra College

BA, MA, LLB. 1919-25



Agra College is the oldest College in North India, set-up 1823 CE.

Charan Singh studied here between 1919-1925 CE for Matriculation, Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts in History (British, French and Indian).

Agra College was affiliated to Allahabad University and was regulated and monitored by the heads of the Departments of University of Allahabad.

Professor Rushbrook

Williams (1890-1978 CE) was founding head of the History Department at Allahabad University, whose course of study was followed at Agra College between 1916-1923



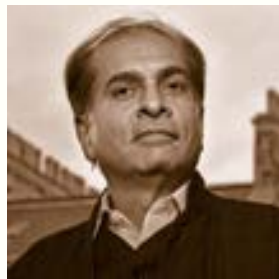


Agrarian Intellectual

SUNIL KHILNANI, 2006

INCARNATIONS : INDIA IN 50 LIVES

“While Russia produced more than a dozen agrarian intellectuals, and China produced a few, Singh may have been independent India’s one and only.”



Sunil Khilnani is professor of politics and history at Ashoka University, India. He was previously professor of politics and the Director of the King's College London India Institute.



TERENCE J. BYRES (B.1936)

“My judgement is that on the most rigorous definition Charan Singh was clearly an intellectual; and not only that, a most unusual one.... Such a person, one might further insist, must possess a distinctively coherent, consistent and authoritative view of his ‘universe’; a capacity for independent analytical discourse; and particular skill in communicating that view in print Charan Singh, I would insist, met these criteria.”



Terence J. Byres (b. 1936) is a scholar of peasant studies and Professor Emeritus of Political Economy at SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies), University of London.

Charan Singh (1902-1987)- An Assessment
Journal of Peasant Studies, London. 15:2, 139-189, 1988

Reads voraciously in
Bareilly Jail, 1942-43.
 His handwritten diaries
 extracts from a range
 of books:



The Final Report of the Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation, Great Britain. 7th May 1924.

Report of Land Reform Commission of Bengal, Napier, Major-General Sir Charles. 19??.

Lights and Shades of Military Life, Henry Colburn, London. 1840.

Guide to Socialism and Capitalism, Shaw, George Bernard The Intelligent Woman's 1937.

Scenes From Soviet Life. Coates, W. P. and Zelda K, 1936.

Strachey, John. The Theory and Practice of Socialism, Random House, 1936.

Snow, Edgar. Red Star Over China, 1937. Webb, Sydney and Beatrice.

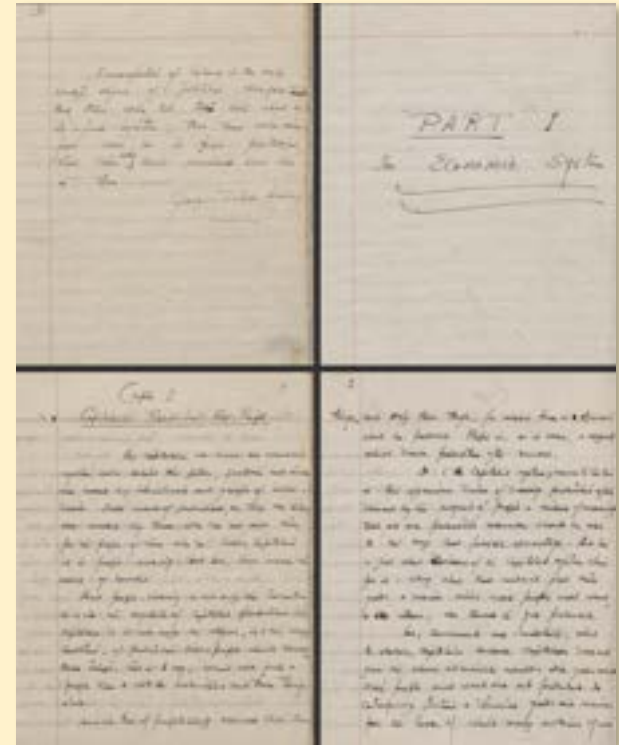
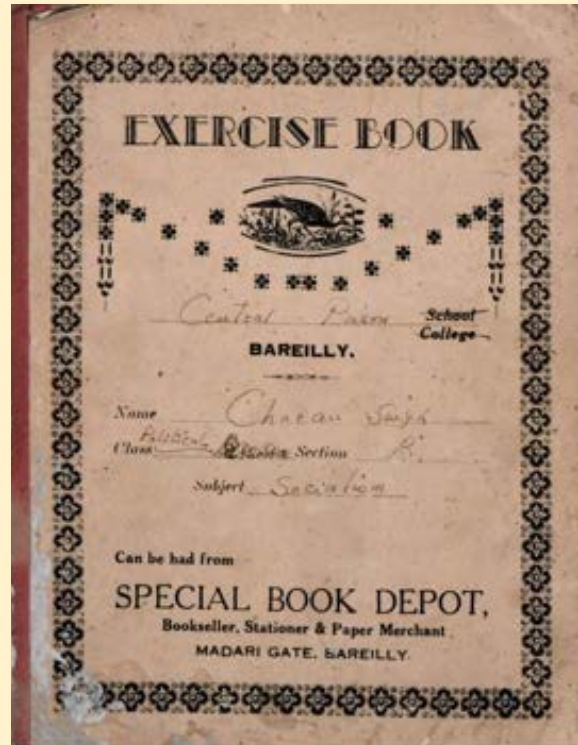
Soviet Communism: A New Civilisation. 1935. Burns, Emile.

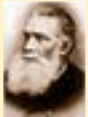
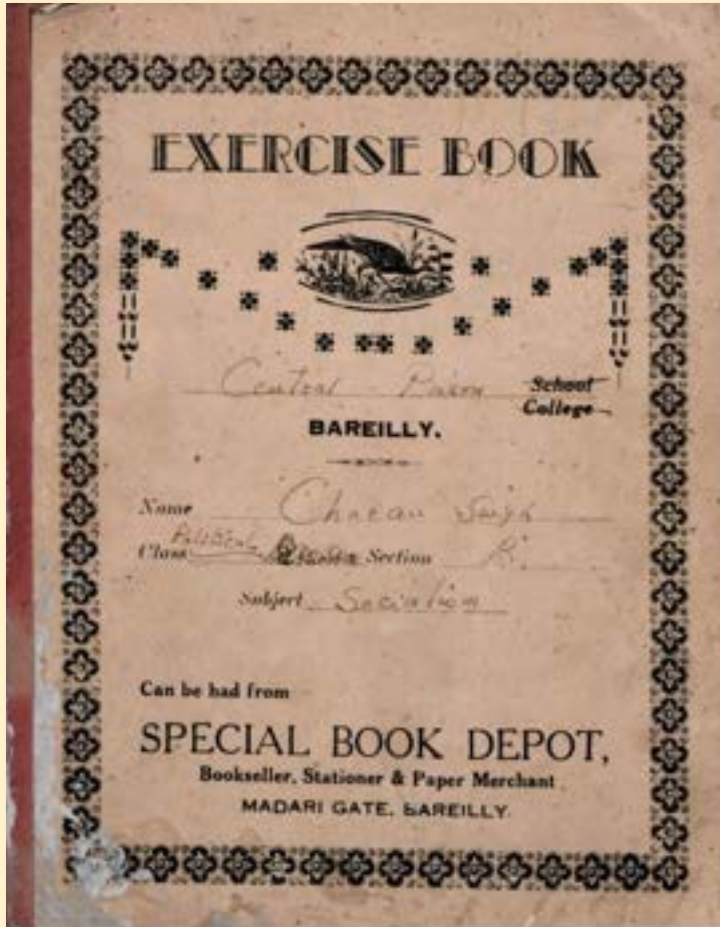
A Handbook of Marxism. 1935. Cole, G. D. H.

Practical Economics. 1937. Cole, G. D. H.

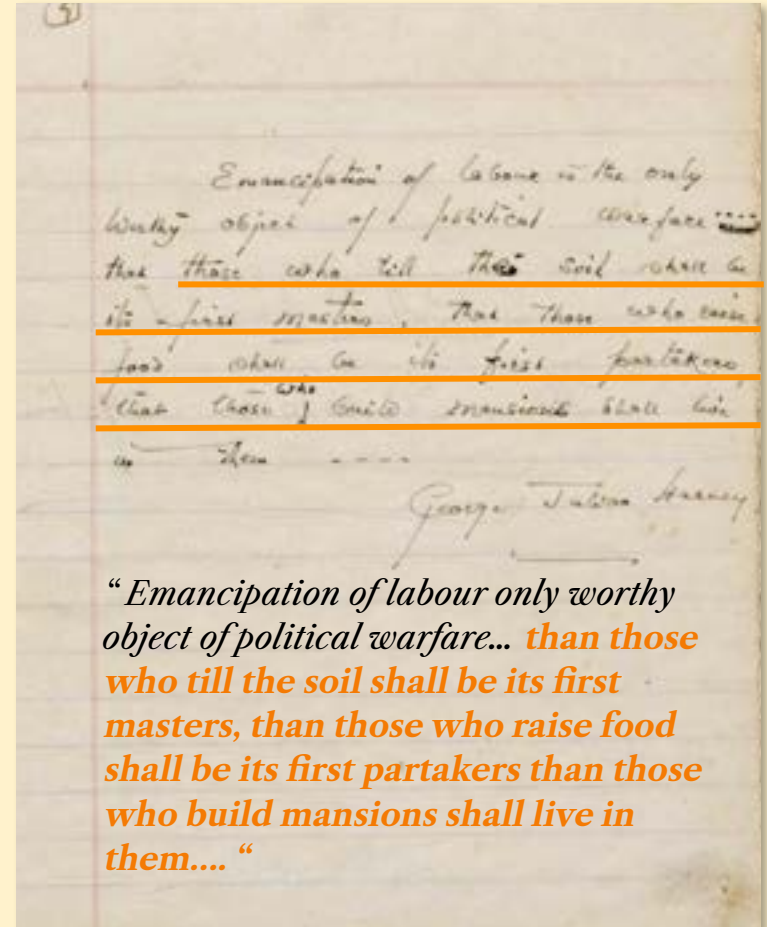
Mohan, Brij, Marxism is Dead, 1939. Lahore.

Charan Singh's Bareilly Jail Diary, 1942





George Julian Harney, 1817-1897. British Chartist, Marxist, Socialist.



“Emancipation of labour only worthy object of political warfare... **than those who till the soil shall be its first masters, than those who raise food shall be its first partakers than those who build mansions shall live in them....**”

George Julian Harney

Major Publications

Peasant Proprietorship: Land to the Workers **1939.**

Shishtachar. 200 pages. **1943**

How to Abolish Zamindari: Which Alternative System to Adopt. **1947**

Abolition of Zamindari, Two Alternatives. 263 pages. **1947**

Whither Co-operative Farming. **1956**

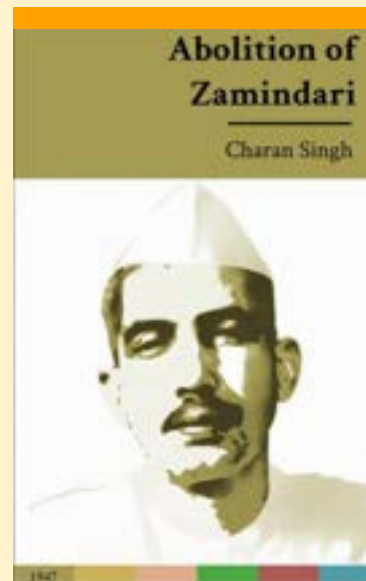
Agrarian Revolution in Uttar Pradesh. **1957**

Joint Farming X-Rayed: The Problem and Its Solution. 322 pages. **1959**

India's Poverty and Its Solution. 527 pages. **1964**

India's Economic Policy: The Gandhian Blueprint. 127 pages. **1978**

Economic Nightmare of India: Its Cause and Cure. 598 pages. **1981**



Source: Charan Singh Archives



Section II

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 India: Economic Policy, 1974
 India's Economic Nightmares, 1980
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[illegible]

¹Department of Linguistics, University of York, 100 University Road, York YO1 5DD, UK. E-mail: linguistics@york.ac.uk

U.S. Agricultural Trade and Investment (1990), Government of United Kingdom, British Agricultural Technical Assistance (1990), "Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: The Fisheries Agency, Before the European Agricultural Council" (1990), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London. (1990), National Fisheries Commission, British Sea-4, The Ministry of Agriculture of the United States of America, "Waters", New York, State Party of China (1990), Secretariat of Commerce of the Government Party of the United States, Regulations and Decisions, including Party Rules, 10 January (1990), Fisheries Society of Training Institute in the U.S.A., Ministry of Agriculture.

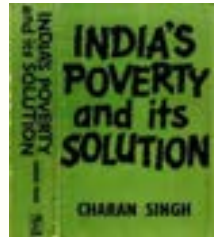
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 2. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 3. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 4. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 5. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 6. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 7. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 8. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 9. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.
 10. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1900), 10, 100.

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Ministry of India, Central Banking, Finance Commission
New Delhi
Ministry of Environment of United Kingdom, "Report", 2008
Study Environment of British India, Imperial Council of India on the Development of Agriculture and Rural Economy of British India, The Indian Secretary Commission

©1975, 'The Further East of China in Asia Area', *Planning Economy* No. 3, (Shanghai: Science Press, 1975), 11 June 1975.

*“There has always been lack of equilibrium, rather a sort of antagonism between cities and the countryside. This is particularly so in our land where the gulf of inequality between the capitalist class and the working-class pales into insignificance before that which exists between the peasant farmer in our village and the middle-class town dweller. **India is really two worlds-rural and urban. The relationship between the countryside and the cities is, therefore, a vital problem to us.**”*



India's Poverty and Its Solution, 1964. p. 406.



Manifestos by Chaudhary Charan Singh over the decades

Rashtriya Jan Congress
Congress English, 1967



Rashtriya Jan Congress
English, 1967



Bhartiya Kranti Dal
English, 1968



Bhartiya Kranti Dal
Hindi, 1968



Bhartiya Kranti Dal
English 1973



Janata Party Constitution
Hindi, 1977



Lok Dal Manifesto,
1979



Lok Dal Manifesto
Hindi, 1979



Lok Dal Constitution
Hindi, 1980



Lok Dal Constitution
English, 1980



Lok Dal
Hindi, 1984



Arya Samaji



Swami Dayanand Saraswati
12 Feb 1824 - 30 Oct 1893

Spread of the Samaj

Arya Samaj spread through Punjab, moved across the Yamuna, established itself in Meerut district in 1886 and grew rapidly in the 1920s and 1930s.

The independent-minded peasant lower-caste Jats of North-West India, who only recently had obtained access to education, were attracted to the egalitarian message of the Samaj.

In 1902, the Samaj was largely Brahmin-Bania but Jats, Rajputs, Tagas, Kayasthas and Khattris were joining in large numbers. Lower caste membership was sparse.



Values

*“Reason, logic, common sense and morality are the touchstones of **truth**.”*

*“A **brahmin** is one who excels in wisdom, piety, and charity.”*

*“**Dharma** inculcated equality and justice, truthfulness of thought, speech and deed.”*

*“One’s welfare was in the welfare of all...subordinating and disciplining the self to promote **social welfare**.”*



Arya Samaj, Congress and Nationalism

The Congress and Arya Samaj shared personnel, resources and philosophies that brought nationalism to the local level.

Some say the Harijan movement started by Gandhi has its antecedents in the Samaj's efforts for caste reforms.

In 1929-30 there had been clear support for the Civil Disobedience movement from the Samaj.

The Ascendancy of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh: Class, Community and Nation in Northern India, 1920-1940.
Gyanendra Pandey, London: Anthem Press, 2002. 56.



The Arya Samaj

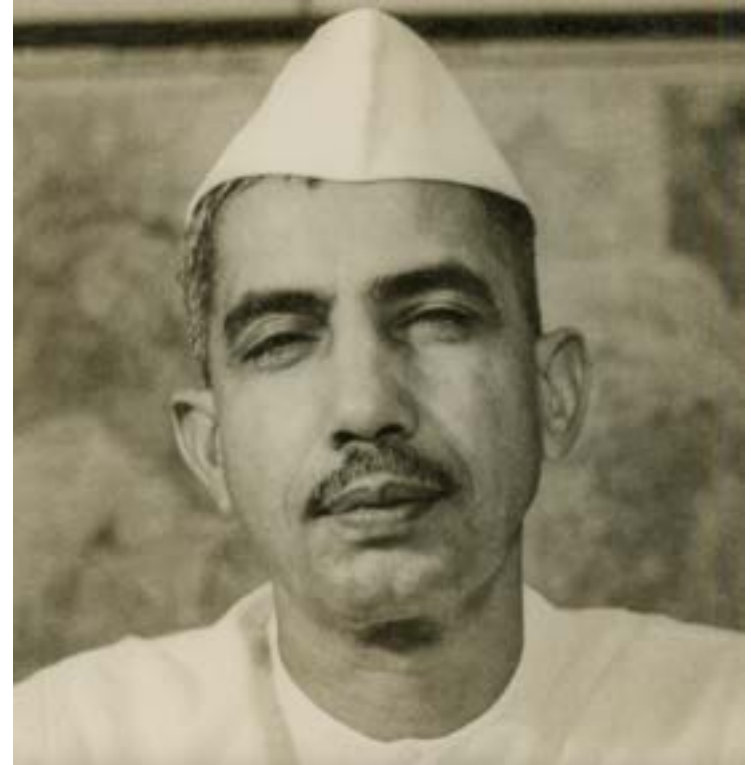
Ghaziabad, 1930



**Chairman or General Secretary of
Ghaziabad Arya Samaj, 1930-39**

CHARAN SINGH, 1984

“Have we been able to banish the debilitating caste factor from our life? Do we accord women an equal status in our lives? Do we act against social injustices and not accept them as an evil necessity of an unreal world? Have we made equal education a birth right of all children rather than on the basis of caste and class?”



CHARAN SINGH, 1984

“Though humble, Dayanand was not hesitating and halting in his beliefs, but he was sure of the words he uttered. He was a born fighter, and when it was a question of principles he never knew how to yield. He called a spade a spade, come what might.”



समय-पाल
परोपकार

दान सत्य

विनय और अहंकार

मित्रता

शिष्टाचार

चौधरी चरण सिंह

शक्तिमत्ता

सत्संग और सद्-ग्रंथ

दया और न्याय

धन



Timeliness

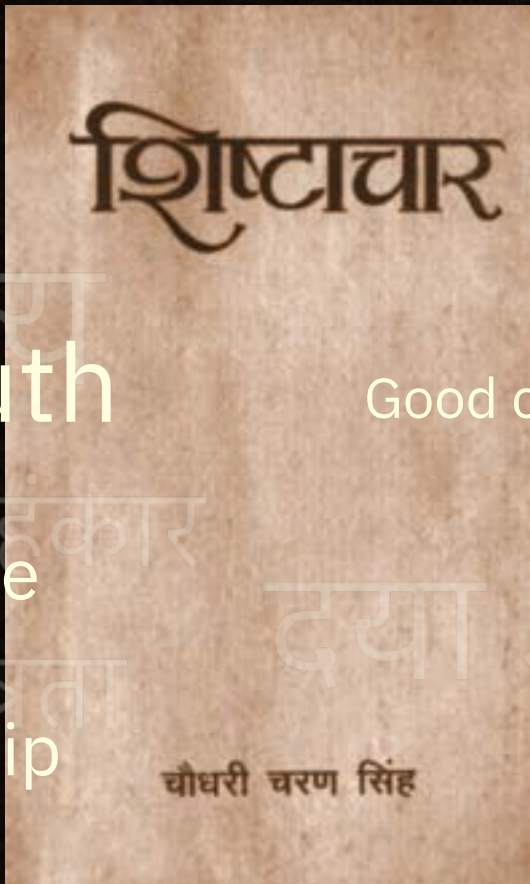
Benevolent

Giving

Truth

Modest & arrogance

Friendship



Strength

Good company & good books

Mercy & Justice

Money



Satya, Ved & Gyan

Saroj

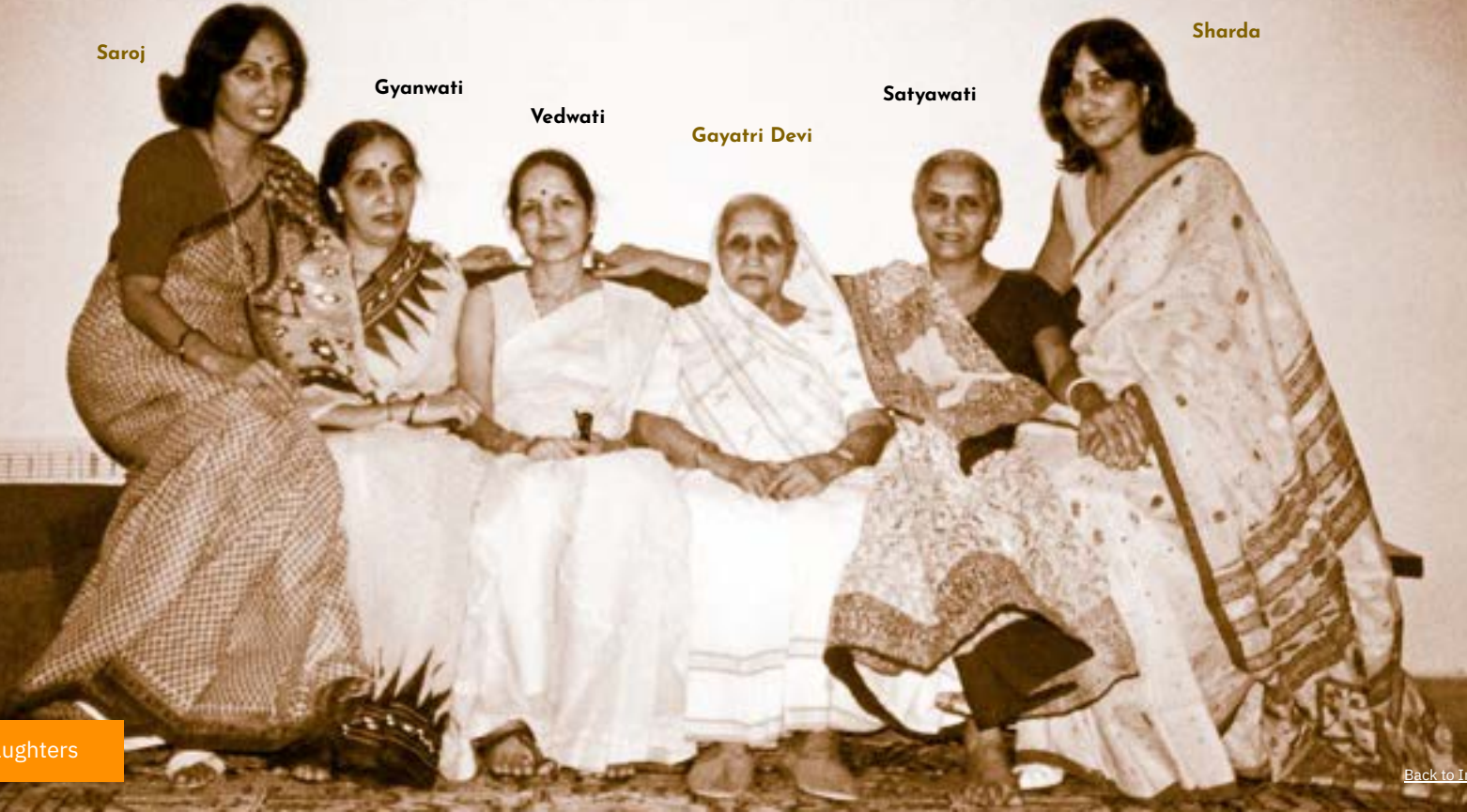
Gyanwati

Vedwati

Gayatri Devi

Satyawati

Sharda



Charan Singh's 5 daughters

An Ethical Life

The Samaj conjoined asceticism and life in the family as a householder, focused on moral values, and made patriotism and nationalism one of them.



Dr. Sarup Singh, 1917-2003. Academic, Governor, Member Parliament, Member UPSC, Vice-Chancellor Delhi University and authority on Shakespeare. On Charan Singh's honesty, 1987



On Chaudhary Charan Singh's character.

Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, 1919-89.
Congressman, former
Chief Minister of Uttar
Pradesh, Union Minister.



On Chaudhary Charan Singh's simplicity.

Jai Dev Sethi, 1924-2000.
Professor at Delhi School
of Economics. Gandhian
scholar, member Planning
Commission.





A Leader's Ethics

A story of 6 Rupees and 25 Paisa



Gandhian



- Gandhi wanted Swarajya in India: political, economic, social and religious emancipation.
- Swaraj is ethics and politics combined: restrict wants, be self-reliant and bring equality.
- There is no economics independent of values and ethics.
- Industrialisation destroys harmony and brings conflict between Man and Nature.
- Desired 'rural economics' as 80% of the country was rural, each village self-sustaining.

“True economics never militates against the highest ethical standard, just as all true ethics to be worth its name must at the same time be also good economics.

An economics that inculcates Mammon worship, and enables the strong to amass wealth at the expense of the weak, is a false and dismal science. It spells death. True economics on the other hand, stands for social justice, it promotes the good of all equally including the weakest, and is indispensable for decent life.”



Pictorial Manifesto of **Bharatiya Kranti Dal**, 1969



*The historical
rupture between
the radical
visionary &
the socialist
ideologue*

Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru. October 5, 1945. Poona.

*“The village of my dreams is still in my mind. After all every man lives in the world of his dreams. **My ideal village will contain intelligent human beings. They will not live in dirt and darkness as animals. Men and women will be free and able to hold their own against anyone in the world. There will be neither plague nor cholera nor smallpox; no one will be idle, no one will wallow in luxury.** Everyone will have to contribute his quota of manual labour. I do not want to draw a large scale picture in detail. It is possible to envisage railways, post and telegraph offices etc. For, me it is material to obtain the real article and the rest will fit into the picture afterwards.*
If I let go the real thing, all else goes.”

Jawaharlal Nehru to Gandhi, October 9, 1945. Allahabad.

*“As you know, the Congress has never considered that [ideal village] picture, much less adopted it.... I do not understand why a village should necessarily embody truth and non-violence. **A village, normally speaking, is backward intellectually and culturally and no progress can be made from a backward environment.** Narrow-minded people are much more likely to be untruthful and violent. Probably we have to discourage this [city] overgrowth and at the same time encourage the village to approximate more to the culture of the town.”*

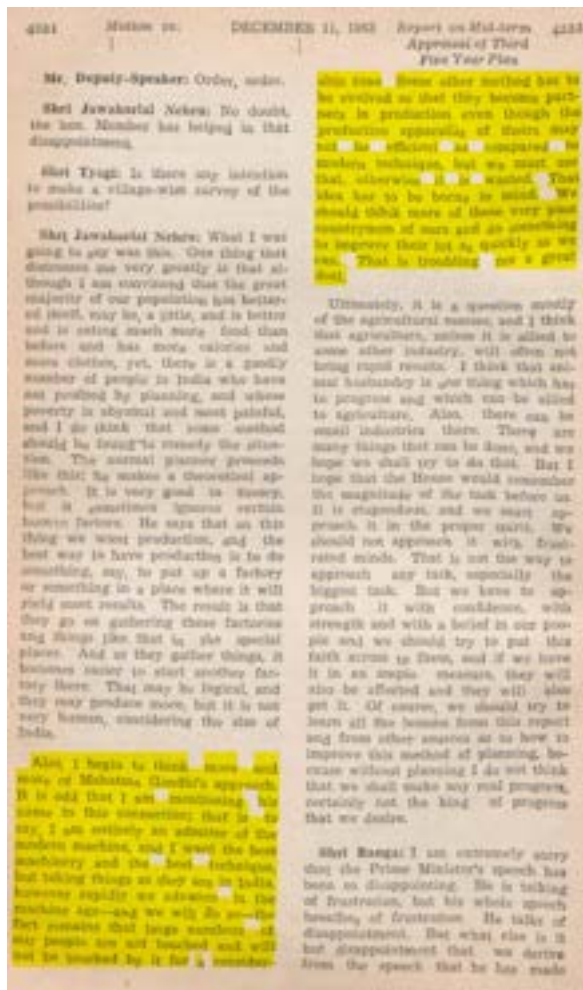
Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru, November 13, 1945. Calcutta

*“Man is not born to live in isolation but is essentially a social animal independent and interdependent. We are forced to the conclusion that the **unity of society should be a village**, or call it a small and manageable group of people who would, in the ideal, be self-sufficient (in the matter of vital requirements) as a unit bound together in the bonds of mutual cooperation and interdependence.*

*Charan Singh's political
& economic approach
was an outcome of
Gandhian thinking.*



Charan Singh' was disappointed with Nehru's policies for India's development



*“Mahatma Gandhi said India lived in villages, not in cities. ... In the circumstances of the country which had such vast manpower and comparatively little land and other natural resources, he argued, **it could only be cottage industry, which required little or nominal capital, that could provide the needed employment**”*



Handloom weaver, Sircilla, Andhra Pradesh



Charan Singh 'but industry will come only after agricultural production has increased.' 'On 16 April 1962, Chinese People's Congress passed a resolution- agriculture first, light industry second and heavy industry third.'



Pictorial Manifesto of **Bharatiya Kranti Dal**, 1969

*“... we committed the mistake of setting our sights too high and, on attainment of political power, immediately fell for heavy industry. **Gandhi wanted to build the country from the bottom upwards on the strength of its own resources—with the village or agriculture and handicrafts as the base and the town or a few large-scale industries, that we must inevitably have, as the apex.**”*

India's Economic Policy: The Gandhian Blueprint. Charan Singh. 1979.



*“..... and otherwise answer our needs best, not capital-intensive, mechanized industry based on the **Western model of economic growth which would only add to unemployment and concentrate wealth in the hands of a few**, and thus usher in capitalism with all its abuses.”*



Handloom weaver, Sircilla, Andhra Pradesh



*“The present situation can therefore be remedied by a **shift of resources from the metropolitan, industrialized, capital-intensive and centralized production based on the purchasing power of the upper-middle classes to agriculture, employment-oriented and decentralized production** which, in Gandhi’s telling words, is ‘not only for the masses but also by the masses.’”*

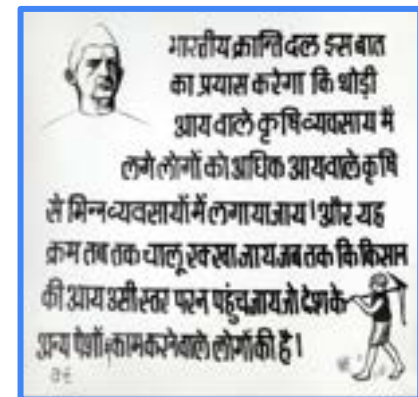
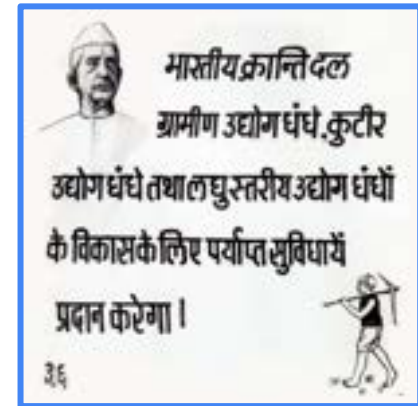


Spinning factory workers, Malkha, Sircilla Andhra Pradesh.



Interview of Chaudhary Charan Singh
at 12 Tughlak Road, Delhi. Vijay Rana
BBC, 12 April 1985.

His policies targeted poverty, unemployment, inequality, caste & corruption.



Pictorial Manifesto of Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1969



Vijay Rana, BBC, 12 April 1985,
Interview at 12 Tughlak Road, Delhi


Pictorial Manifesto of Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1969.



भारतीयक्रान्तिदल
चाहता है कि तकनीकी
और ज्ञान में वृद्धि के साथ
साथ पहले लघु उद्योग, इसके बाद
हल्के और मध्यम स्तर के उद्योग
और सबके अन्त में भारी
उद्योग आने चाहिए !




६१




भारतीयक्रान्तिदल
ग्रामीण उद्योग धंधे, कुटीर
उद्योग धंधे तथा लघु स्तरीय उद्योग धंधों
के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधायें
प्रदान करेगा ।



३६

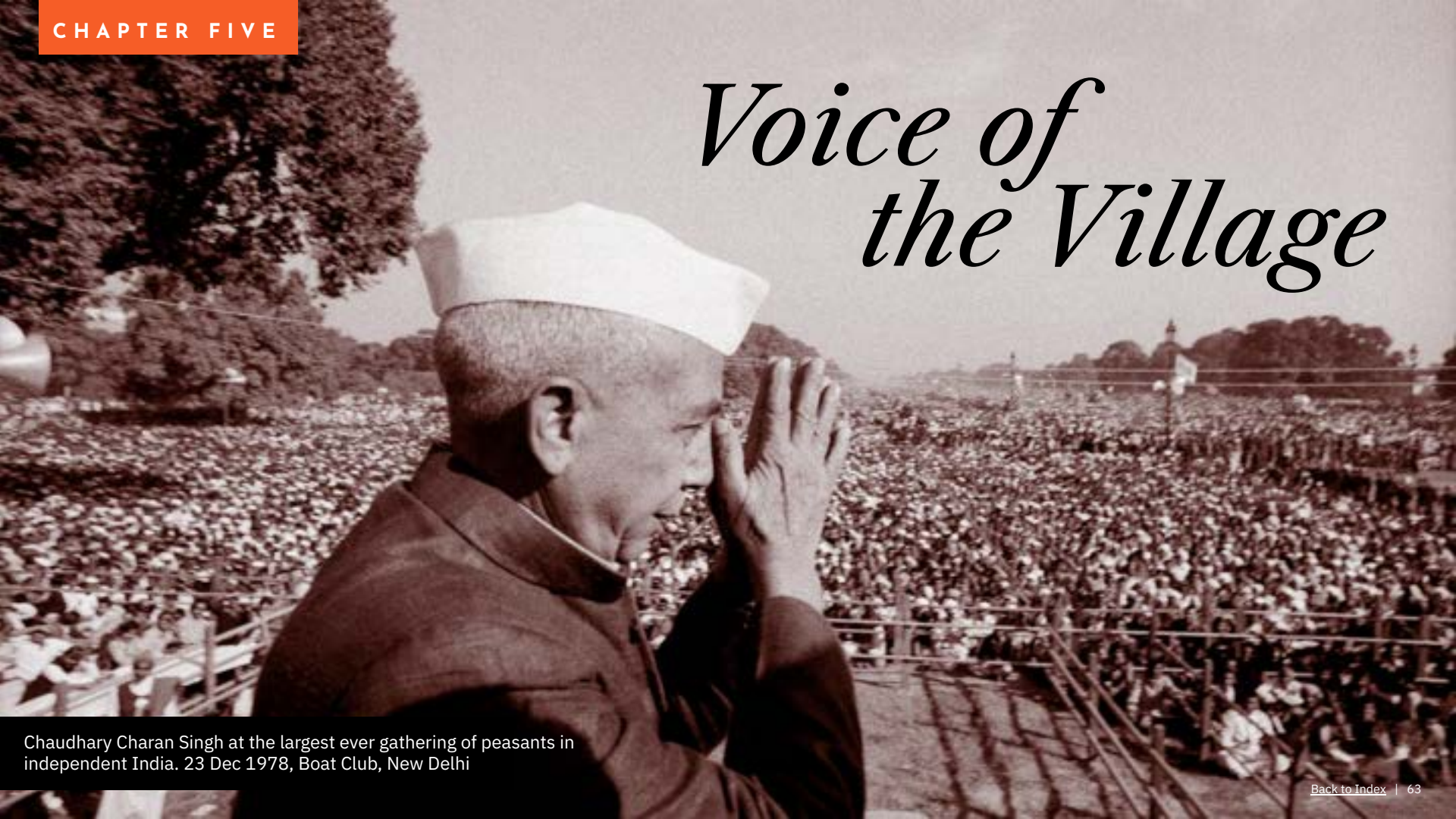


भारतीयक्रान्तिदल
का यह मत है कि
वर्तमान स्वाद्य क्षेत्रों को तोड़कर
देश को आर्थिक या बाजार की दृष्टि
से फिर एक इकाई बना
दिया जाय ।



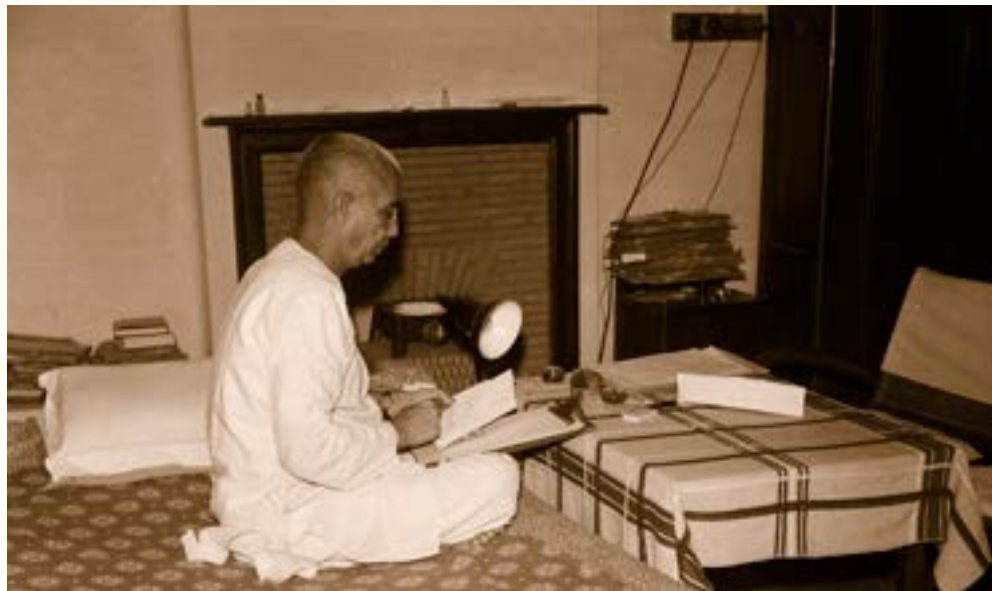
६०

Voice of the Village



Chaudhary Charan Singh at the largest ever gathering of peasants in independent India. 23 Dec 1978, Boat Club, New Delhi

CHARAN SINGH, 1947



*“For, a farmer's son by reason of the surroundings in which he is brought up, possesses strong nerves, an internal stability, a robustness of spirit and a capacity for administration, which the son of a non-agriculturist or a town-dweller has no opportunity to cultivate or develop..... **Only those who are connected with him by ties of economic interest, by cultural bonds and psychological affinities will strike the right chord or turn on the switch that will illumine his life and dispel the darkness that surrounds him today....”***



Prime Minister Charan Singh on Villages
Madhya Pradesh, December 1979

Charan Singh. 'Why 60% Government Services Should
Be Reserved for sons of cultivators?' 21 Mar 1947
Source : Charan Singh Archives

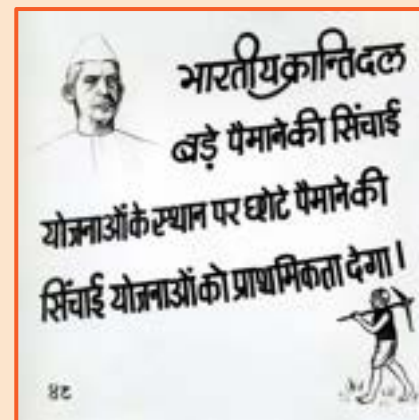
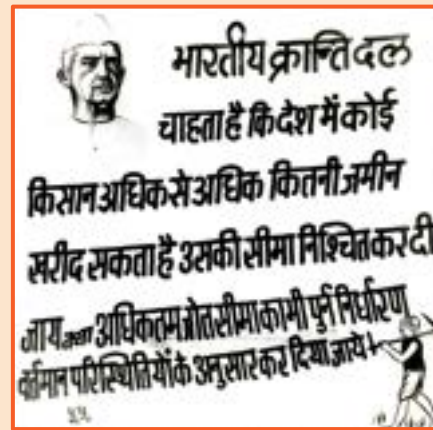
Agriculture

1952-54

- Reads Albert Howard's *Agricultural Testament* recommends to all his bureaucrats as primary reading in agriculture
- Sends Secretary to Japan to study agricultural methods of small-holding peasantry
- Soil & Water Conservation Act, first in the country



Chaudhary Charan Singh as Agriculture Minister, Uttar Pradesh. 1954



Agriculture

*“So long as there is great poverty and unemployment in the country, particularly in the rural areas, and agriculture has the largest potential for generating employment, and providing purchasing power to the large majority of the people, there can be no let-up in the task of agricultural improvement. **The large scale unemployment in the country requires the promotion of labour intensive techniques instead of capital intensive techniques.**”*

India's Economic Policy: The Gandhian Blueprint. Charan Singh, 1979.
Also Union Budget speech of Charan Singh as Finance Minister, Feb 1979



Charan Singh - A Common Cause.
Khilnani on BBC Radio 4, 23 Mar 2016



Pictorial Manifesto of Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1969.
Source: Charan Singh Archives.



केन्द्रीय बजट
1979-80
UNION BUDGET

SPEECH OF SHRI CHARAN SINGH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE INTRODUCING THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

Sir,

I rise to present the Budget for the year 1979-80.

2. The Economic Survey for 1978-79 placed before the House a few days ago presents a detailed account of the trends in the economy for the current year. I shall therefore confine my observations to a few salient aspects of the economic situation in the context of which the budget has been formulated.

3. The performance of the Indian economy during the current year is a matter for great satisfaction. Agricultural production has continued at a record level for the second year in succession. This achievement is not due entirely to favourable seasonal factors. The increased production is in good part also the result of increased availability of irrigation and fertilizer, use of improved seeds, increased research and extension activity and extended price support and procurement operations. It is also in a great measure due to the energy and toil of millions of farmers who have undertaken investment, absorbed new technology, adopted new cultural practices and contributed to the general good by growing two ears of corn in place of one.



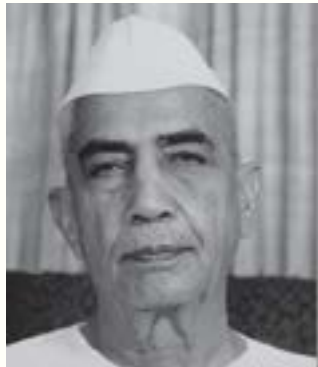
*Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978*

36. As Hon'ble Members are aware, **the objective of eradicating poverty and unemployment is basic to our new development strategy.** This calls for a

radical restructuring of the priorities in our Plans. **Agricultural and rural development have therefore been assigned the pride of place in our Plans.** But

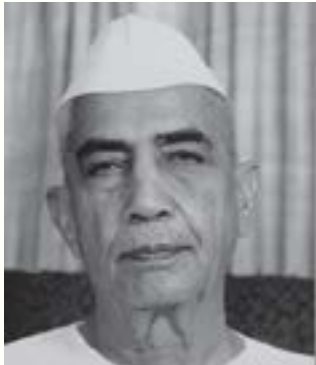
Government recognises that the-requisite degree of reorientation of development plans can be achieved only over a period of time. We propose, however, to accelerate the pace and thrust of programmes which have a material bearing on agricultural growth and promotion of employment.

“In addition to stressing the promotion of exports of manufactured goods, we should not lose sight of the fact that as a large agricultural country there is need to pursue an active policy with regard to the **promotion of exports of agricultural products.** A policy which will increase exportable surpluses of such items as fruits, vegetables, certain types of vegetable oils, oil extractions and spices, needs to be pursued vigorously because It will not only **raise the incomes of the farmers but also generate additional employment in the rural areas. ...”**



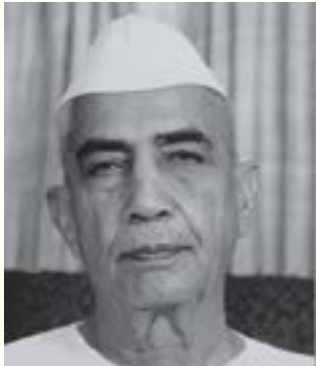
*Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978*

39. In the context of the great importance we attach to rural development and employment oriented programmes in rural areas, it is necessary to ensure that in the coming years the **flow of institutional finance to rural areas will be smooth, steady and at reasonable rates of interest.** In addition to many steps already taken, Government has decided to exempt the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the premier refinancing agency for agricultural term loans, from income tax.



Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978

..... that as part of the strategy of rural development, a **National Dairy Development Programme, known as Operation Flood II, intended to raise the nutritional standards of the people, generate employment and augment incomes in rural areas through a viable subsidiary occupation** had been approved.



Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978

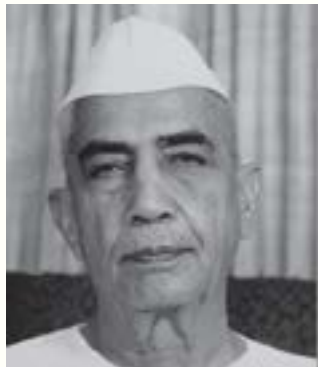
“.... rural electrification....”

“ increased **storage** to minimise wastage....”

“ rural water supply programmes”

“.... Self-sufficiency in fertilizer production...”

“.....financial provision for a programme of **‘training rural youth for self employment’**”

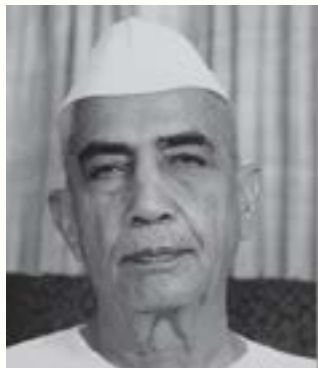


“The **Community Health Workers Scheme** which was started in October 1977 in 741 primary health centres was a significant innovation of the Janata Government in extending **elementary medical care to rural areas....”.**

*Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978*

70 In a country in which the bulk of the population lives below the poverty line **disparities in income have to be minimised.** Such disparities lead to luxury consumption which affects the propensity to save and the will to work hard. Therefore, tax policy should seek to reduce such disparities.

“.....Thirdly, they aim at **eliminating unemployment and underemployment** by stimulating agricultural production, by encouraging labour intensive techniques of production and by improving the competitive capacity of small scale and cottage industries in relation to large-scale industry.”



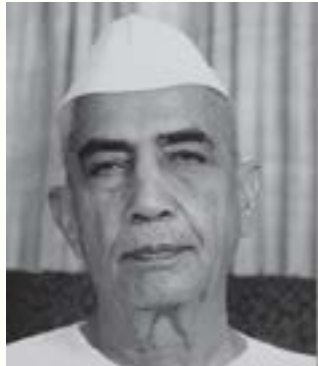
Inequalities of wealth have even less justification than inequalities of income. I, therefore, propose to **raise the rates of wealth-tax** on high slabs of net wealth.

As I mentioned earlier the second objective of my proposals is to prevent the lifestyle of the affluent sections from having an adverse impact on saving and investment through the demonstration effect. In this connection, the lavish manner in which expenditure is incurred on accommodation and entertainment in luxury hotels calls for serious notice.

With a view to **checking such conspicuous consumption** in luxury hotels, I propose to levy a new tax on the gross receipts of hotels.

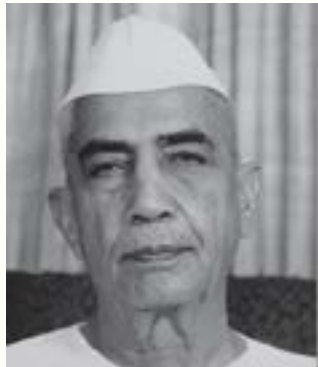
It must be realised that if the resources needed for development are to be raised without inflation, there will have to be a greater **readiness on the part of people who can bear further taxation to shoulder additional burden.**

Machine-made carpets produced in a few organised units constitute an **item of elite consumption.** I can see no justification for encouraging this line of production when we have a large number of traditional carpet weavers whose skills have won international renown.



Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978

“ I have also selected some consumer Items like soap, tooth paste, toothbrush and detergents, for **increase in duties** taking care, at the same time, to see that the goods produced by the small units in the decentralised sector are not adversely affected by this increase....”

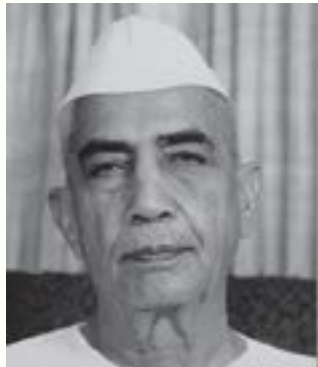


*Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978*

I propose to raise the Central excise duty on motor spirit from the existing level of Rs.2253.88 to Rs.2750 per kilolitre. **Since the bulk of the consumption of petrol is by the upper classes in society I have no regrets in doing this.**

Among food Items, I have **avoided imposing any further burden on articles of mass consumption** such as processed edible oils or vanaspati. However, I have considered items like prepared or preserved food, instant coffee, biscuits, processed cheese, cocoa powder, chewing gum and chocolate as fit for further increases, bearing in mind the **sections of the society that consume** such items.

This Government is **committed to the encouragement of the handloom sector.** The competitive capacity of handloom fabrics in relation to fabrics produced by powerlooms and composite mills has to be improved further.

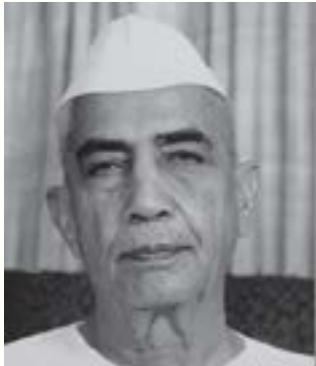


Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978

the excise duty mechanism has been used consciously to encourage the production of matches in the non-mechanised sector. I propose to carry this process further by

stepping up the duty on matches produced by the mechanised sector

I propose to completely **exempt un-manufactured tobacco from excise duties, including additional excise duties** and thus, relieve at one stroke, nearly a million tobacco growers, curers, small dealers and warehouse licensees from excise control. I have no doubt that this bold decision to do away with a vexatious levy - a legacy of the colonial era - will be widely welcomed by farmers in the tobacco growing tracts of our country.



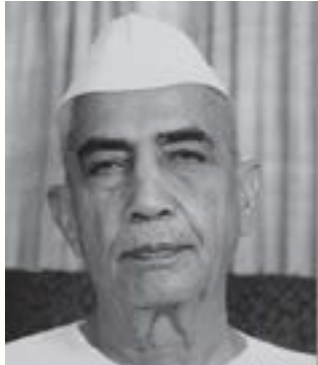
*Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978*

If this rate of agricultural and industrial growth is to be maintained in the coming year, supplies of basic goods should increase through larger investment. That is why the Government is pushing ahead with a **large investment programme in irrigation, electricity generation, cement, steel, fertilizers and transport**

“I have attempted in this budget to put the **maximum emphasis on agricultural and rural development and labour intensive industry, because it is now accepted by all that only that way can we eradicate poverty and unemployment in the country.**

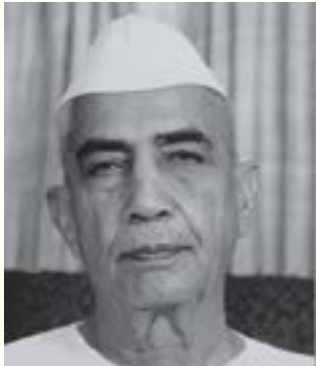
I have, however, not neglected large industry and infrastructure in the process. On the contrary, I have positively encouraged them.

But I have **no sympathy with those industries which cater to the wants of the rich.** We can have no room for production which caters to the rich and is thus a visible manifestation of the disparities which exist in society.”



Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978

147. The elimination of the kind of poverty which exists in our country cannot be achieved overnight. It is a long process which **involves large investment through the mobilisation of surplus resources wherever they exist in society, better organisation and the development and transfer of appropriate know how to millions of small persons engaged in agriculture and allied occupations and village industries throughout the country.** The ultimate objective is not merely to raise the standard of living of the poor but to build a society of men and women with skills, resources, imagination, and above all, hope. I like to think that this budget is a small step in that direction. But its success really depends upon a national consensus about the desirability of the objective and the need to work hard for it and a willingness on the part of the powerful and affluent sections of society to make the necessary sacrifices.



Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh
28 Feb 1978



Chaudhary Charan Singh's election broadcast to the nation on Doordarshan, 1984

CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH

1984.

"Ours is the only party that has a coherent economic and social philosophy"



Chaudhary Charan Singh's election broadcast to the nation on Doordarshan, 1984

CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH

1984.

*"National resources not for the rich
... but for the villages and the poor"*

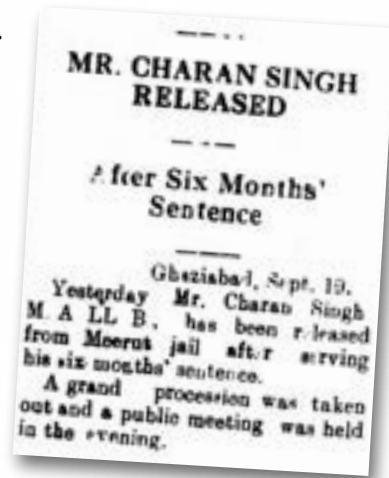


Patriot

Salt Satyagraha, *1930*

Imprisoned for 6 months.
5 April 1930

Family moves to village.



Source: MKGandhi.org

Individual Satyagraha, *1940*

Imprisoned for 11 months.

November 1940 - October 1941

Family moves again to village Bhadaula

Sells bicycle, watch and wife Gayatri's single piece of jewellery

**CHARAN SINGH
ACQUITTED**
**SPEECH NOT RECORDED IN
FULL**

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT. Aug. 14.
"In view of the facts that his speech was not recorded in full, that the pertinent passage in it is liable to more than one construction when read with its context and that he denies that he advocated that Hindus and Muslims should not give subscriptions to the Government for war purposes, I give him the benefit of the doubt and hereby discharge him."

Thus observing in the course of his order Mr. A. R. Gill, City Magistrate, Meerut, discharged yesterday Ch. Charan Singh, M.L.A. (U.P.), and General Secretary of the Meerut District Satyagraha Committee who was sent up for trial by the City Police under rule 38 (1) (a) of the Defence of India Rules.



Quit India Movement, 1942

Imprisoned for 13 months in Bareilly Jail. 23
October 1942 - November 1943

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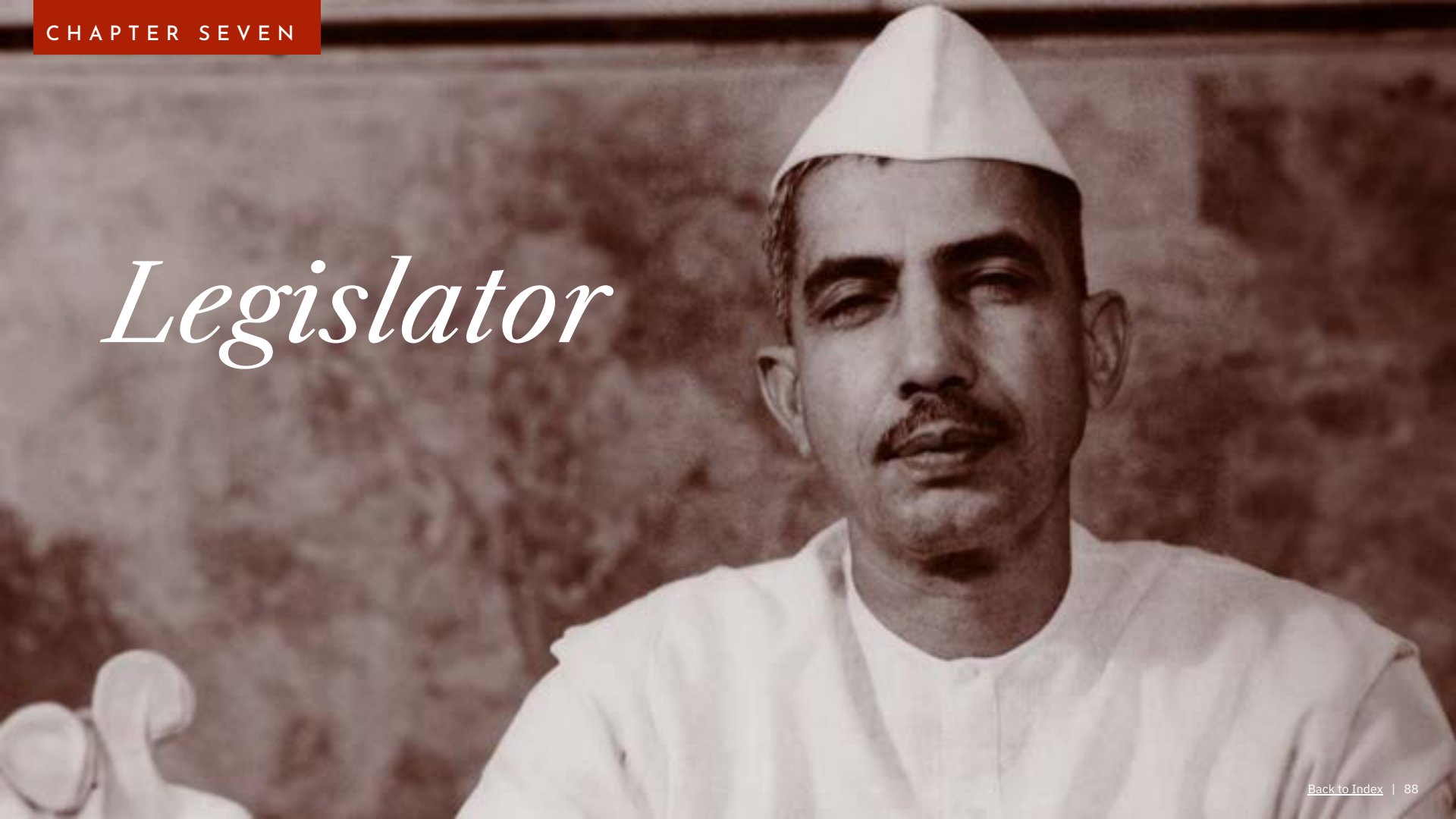


CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH

*Dr. Swamy on
Charan Singh being
A True Nationalist,
1987*

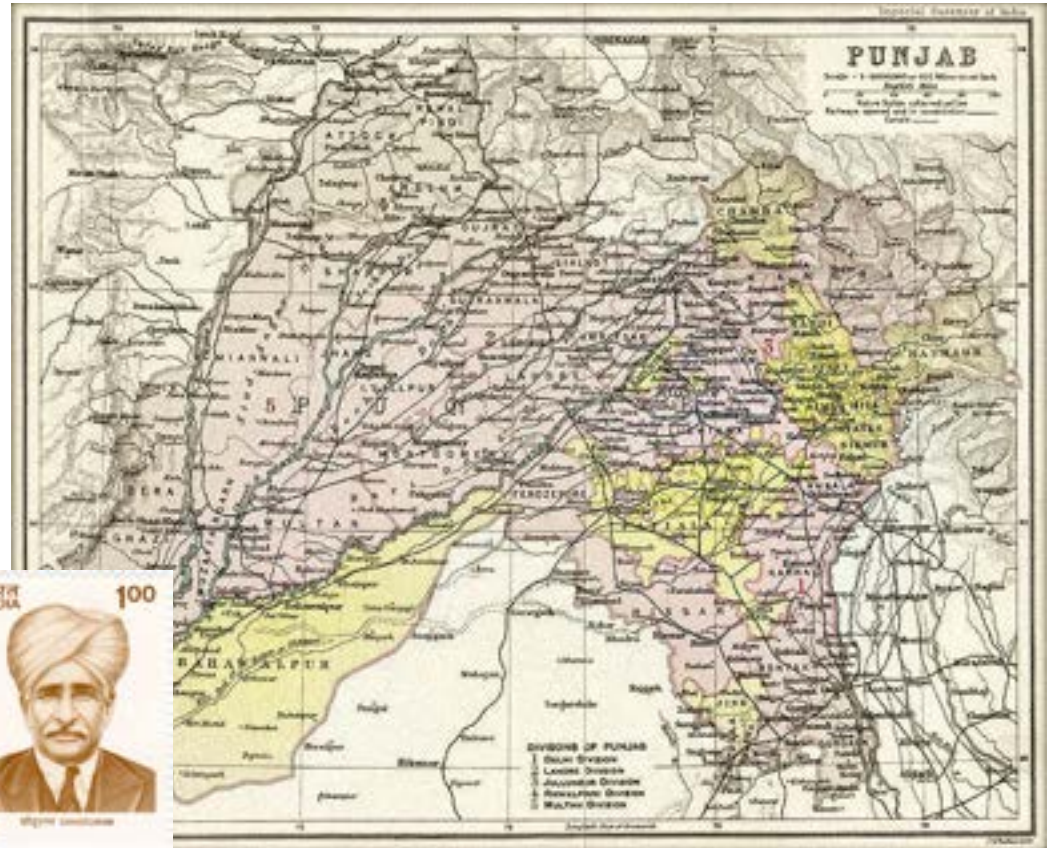
Subramanian Swamy is an Indian politician, economist and statistician. Before joining politics, he was a professor of Mathematical Economics at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. He is known for his Hindu nationalist views.

Legislator



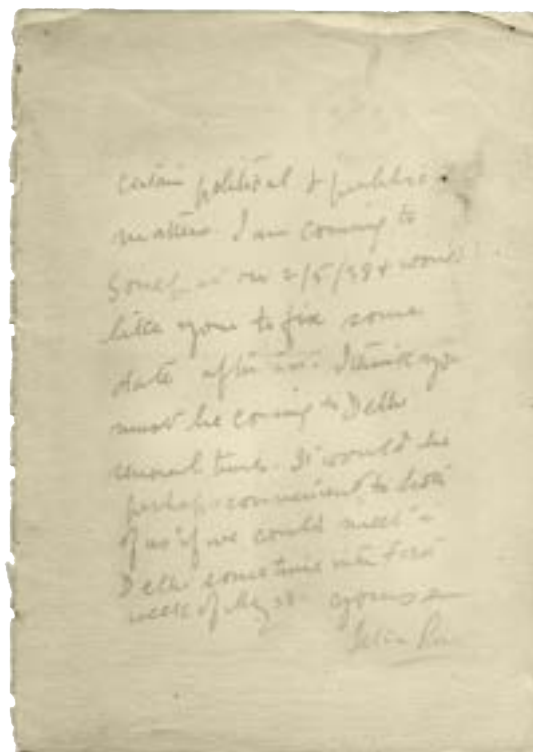
Charan Singh sought to wrest control of the political economy from landlords, urban interests and high castes.

Government of Punjab led by Sir Chhotu Ram passes **Mandi Samiti Act** in 1940 based on draft Bill presented by Charan Singh.



Letter from Sir Chhotu Ram's associate

26 April 1938



Tika Ram was Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Chhotu Ram in Unionist government in 1937-39 in Punjab, and later Revenue Minister.

Letter from Sir Chhotu Ram's associate

26 April 1938



Tika Ram was Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Chhotu Ram in Unionist government in 1937-39 in Punjab, and later Revenue Minister.



1939

- Formulates *Land Utilization Bill* calling for transfer of land ownership to tenants or tillers of the soil who chose to pay an amount equivalent to 10 times the annual rental on the land they cultivated.
- **Proposes to Congress Legislature Party 50% reservation in public sector jobs for the sons and dependents of cultivators.**
- Leading role in '*The United Provinces Agriculturists and Workmen Debt Redemption Bill*' that frees farmers from moneylenders and saves fields from public auction.



1939: Lobbies with Revenue Minister to pass relief for peasants under the UP Tenancy Act 1939.

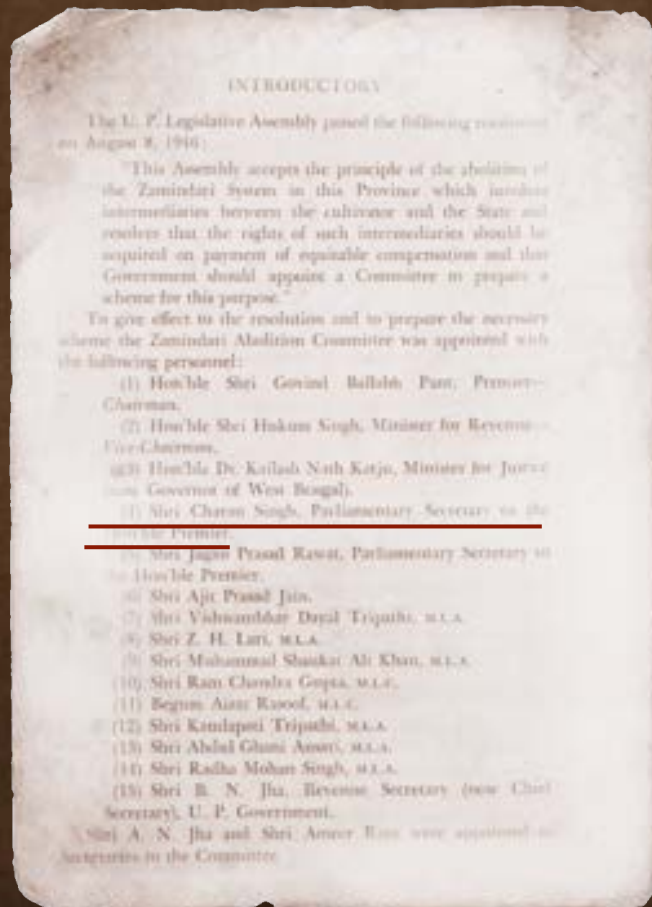
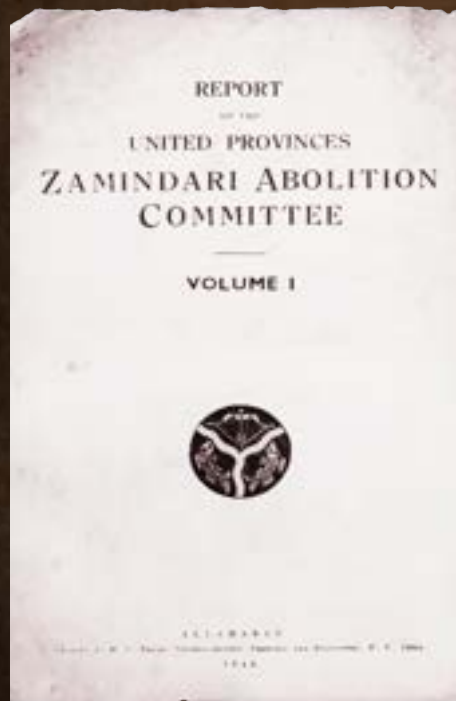
1945: Drafts Congress manifesto on Land and Agriculture calling for the abolition of landlordism, approved by All-India Congress Working Committee.

1948-1951: Formulates Zamindari Abolition & Land Reform Bill.

1953:

- Guides passage of UP Consolidation of Holdings Act.
- Frames policy for redistribution of land obtained by imposition of ceiling on large farmers to Scheduled Castes.
- Exempts payment of land revenue for farmers owning land up to three and half acres.





1946: Appointed Chairman of the Revenue Courts Reorganisation Committee to address efficacy of courts hearing rent and revenue cases

1946-48: Member of Congress' Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Committee (ZALRC) tasked to abolish landlordism in Uttar Pradesh.

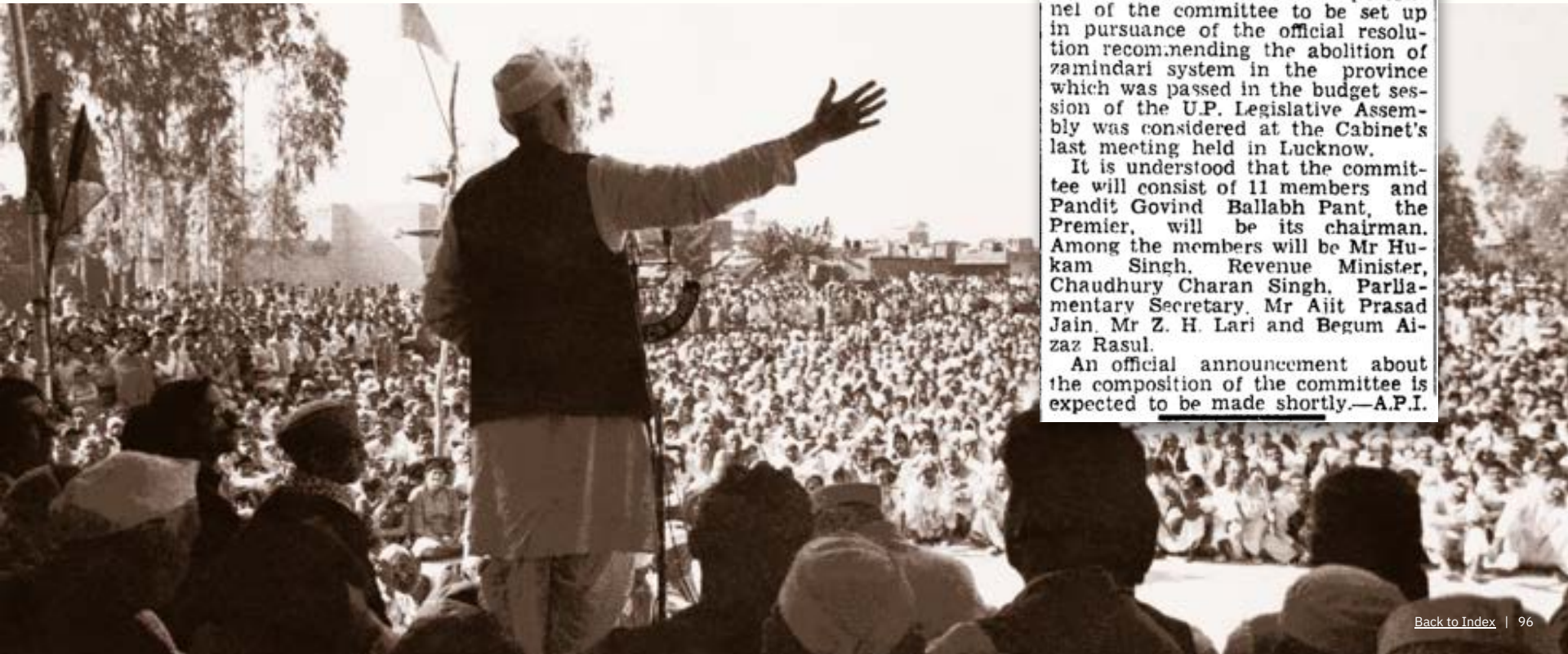


Abolished Zamindari



Cabinet of Govind Ballabh Pant (5th from right), Parliamentary Secretaries Lal Bahadur Shastri (5th from left), Charan Singh (3rd from right), CB Gupta (extreme right). Nainital, 1946.

1946-1951: Zamindari Abolition & Land Reform Law was the 'principal achievement of his political life.'



U.P. ZAMINDARI ABOLITION COMMITTEE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.—The personnel of the committee to be set up in pursuance of the official resolution recommending the abolition of zamindari system in the province which was passed in the budget session of the U.P. Legislative Assembly was considered at the Cabinet's last meeting held in Lucknow.

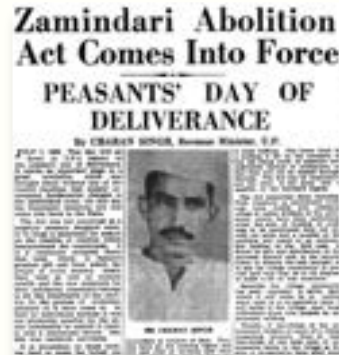
It is understood that the committee will consist of 11 members and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, will be its chairman. Among the members will be Mr Hukam Singh, Revenue Minister, Chaudhury Charan Singh, Parliamentary Secretary, Mr Ajit Prasad Jain, Mr Z. H. Lari and Begum Aizaz Rasul.

An official announcement about the composition of the committee is expected to be made shortly.—A.P.I.



No part of this law ever successfully challenged in a court, attesting to its detailed and careful drafting.

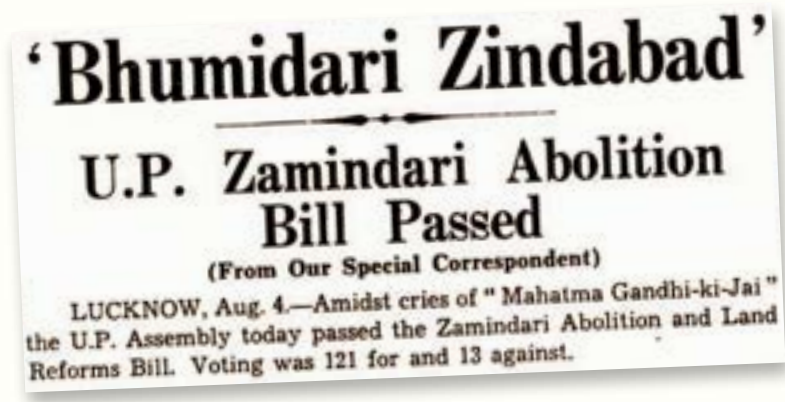
- **1948:** Gives a 18-page note on Zamindari abolition to Pandit Pant opposing many of the final recommendations of the ZALRC. **Given charge of the Drafting Committee.**
- **1949:** U. P. Cabinet approves Bill; referred to a Joint Select Committee of Legislative Assembly
- **1951:** Bill is passed by both Houses, approved by President of India



Source: The Hindustan Times, 1951

- ZALR Law, in a state with 85% population in agriculture, **removed landlord** as intermediaries between peasant and State.
- **Empowered tens of millions of peasant** farmers, including 5 million landless SCs, on 67 million acres of land, and peacefully eliminated the landlord class.
- The land on which the landed and the landless (Scheduled Castes), had built their homes was **made over to millions of homeowners.**
- No rights of the former landlord to **eject the tenant** or 'resume' land for self-cultivation from the tenant.

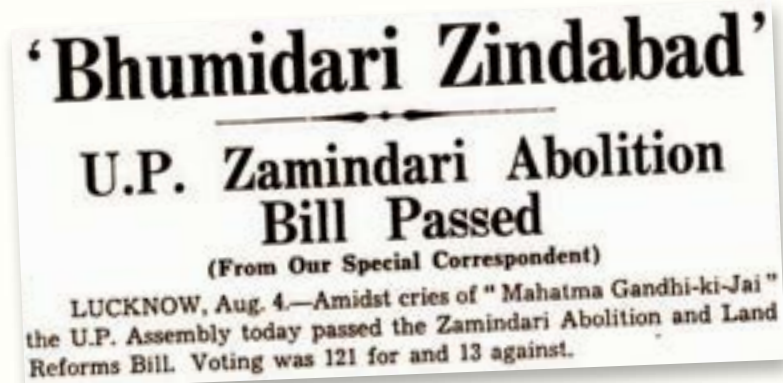
1953-54



Source: The Hindustan Times, 1951

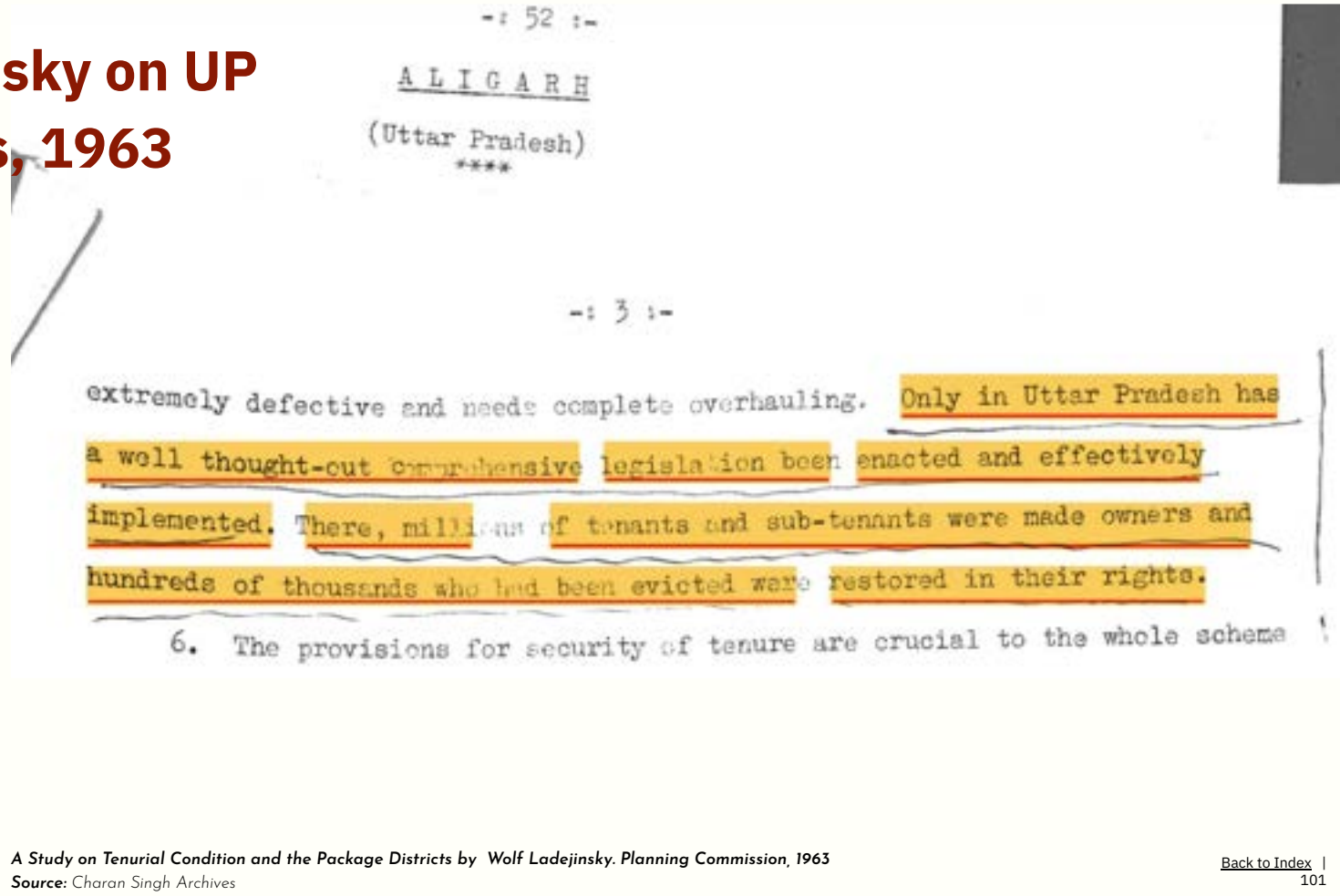
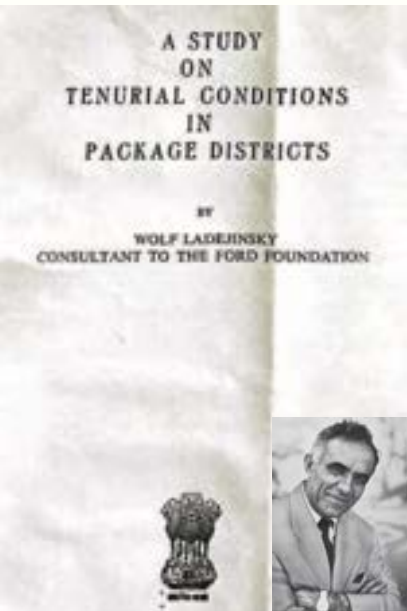
- Policy for **redistribution of land** obtained by imposition of ceiling on large farmers to Scheduled Castes in 1953.
- All land in the state, other than owned by individuals, made over to the **Gaon Panchayat for management**.
- **Exempts payment of land revenue** for farmers owning up to 3.5 acres.
- Amends ZALR Act to provide **permanent rights of land ownership to 3 million small tenants**, known as Adivasis, of which 1 million were Scheduled Castes.
- No payment to be made by **Scheduled Castes tenants**, unlike all others who had to pay 10 times the rent of the land for ownership

1953-54



- Formulates **Chakbandi law or UP Consolidation of Holdings Act**: bringing together of fragmented land holdings of individual farmers for farming efficiency.
- **Large Landholdings Tax** Act - a graded tax whose rates went on rising with the size of holding.

Wolf Ladejinsky on UP land reforms, 1963



A Study on Tenorial Condition and the Package Districts by Wolf Ladejinsky. Planning Commission, 1963
Source: Charan Singh Archives

Wolf Ladejinsky on UP land reforms, 1963

12. Looking back at the agrarian structure of Aligarh after a decade and a half of reform legislation, we have no suggestion either for adding or revising any of it, except with regard to sirdars, to which we have referred earlier. Many a good piece of agrarian reform legislation has arrived stillborn in India, but in Uttar Pradesh it went hand-in-hand with enforcement and important attainments. The lesson to be drawn from this is but one: it can be done when there is a will to do it. Millions of falsified record entries can be ferretted out, correct land



58

A STUDY
ON
TENURIAL CONDITIONS
IN
PACKAGE DISTRICTS

BY
WOLF LADEJINSKY
CONSULTANT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION



Wolf Ladejinsky on security of tenure, 1963

turn to better enforcement of the law. Reference to the opinion of the Planning Commission or any Five-Year Plan carries little weight with me. We refused to accept their advice in regard to resumption of tenant's lands by the zamindars which led to so many difficulties in other States. A perusal of Wolf Ladejinsky's report in regard to tenurial conditions in package districts submitted to the Planning Commission, will confirm my opinion. Therefore, we here have to take decision on merits and not on what the Planning Commission says or does not say.

Sd
(Charan Singh)
25 June 1964

*“Such States as Bombay and Uttar Pradesh have demonstrated that, **given strong and willing leadership**, many of the reform problems can be dealt with successfully*



6. The provisions for security of tenure are crucial to the whole scheme of land legislation, and it has been the experience all over India that the right to resume land for self cultivation by the landlord has tended to defeat the provisions for security of tenure. Resumption is all the more damaging in the case of small landowners who have made up viable units of cultivation by leasing an addition acre or two of land. It would be in the best interest of agriculture, therefore, to restrict resumption severely: no resumption should be permitted to absentee owners and others whose principal occupation is not cultivation, and it should be so regulated that the holding of the tenant cultivator is not reduced below the size of, say, a family holding.

A Study on Tenurial Condition and the Package Districts by Wolf Ladejinsky. Planning Commission, 1963

Source: Charan Singh Archives

[Back to Index](#) |

Wolf Ladejinsky, 1964 at MIT



Tenurial Condition and the Package Program in India. Pp 336-340. The Selected Paper of Wolf Ladejinsky. 1977. OUP, Word Bank. Source: Charan Singh Archives

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tribution of rights and opportunities among the landless. The dragging of the feet on the part of governments and legislative assemblies in enacting reforms is notorious. Technical expertise in preparing and administering the necessary legislation is indispensable, but experts do not make reforms. Politicians, and only politicians, make good or poor reforms or do not make them at all. They control the political climate, which determines the will or lack of will to proceed with the task; the specific measures with which the reform is or is not endowed; the care or lack of care with which the enabling legislation is formulated; the preparation or lack of preparation of the pertinent and administrative services; the presence or absence of technical services with their bearing upon the success or failure of the reform; and, most important, the drive or lack of drive behind the enforcement of the provisions of the law. The "positive" makers of reform must represent strong political leadership deeply concerned with the land and its cultivators and capable of translating those concerns into action. There is no substitute for this kind of leadership at the crucial stage of determining a reform's main goal and initiating it. The financial, technical, and administrative needs of a reform can prove to be formidable obstacles to its initiation and enforcement. Nevertheless experience shows—and India provides a number of illustrations—that they are not insurmountable difficulties if the concerted will of political leadership is brought to bear. The built-in landlord opposition, abetted by public servants, can be dealt with successfully if the political leadership is keen and resolute and the

THE FORD FOUNDATION YEARS, 1961-1964

sition and administrative and technical problems, the zamindari tenures were virtually abolished. Not all have benefited equally and not all the 20 million cultivators affected have received permanent, heritable, and transferable rights. Nevertheless the effort was a major step toward a reconstruction of Indian agriculture. The measure succeeded because it was politically popular to abolish an agricultural system full of abuses imposed by a foreign power. With the British gone, the government were about drafting the necessary legislation; the zamindars were disestablished despite the opposition of the landlords, lack of financial means, and insufficient administrative and technical staff. Not every "r" was crossed and not every "i" was dotted, but the job was done. On the other hand, in dealing with its indigenous landlord systems, India faltered and very often badly, both in content of the measures and in their implementation. The nation is not without its bright spots; but security of tenure, rent reduction, and landlord ceiling provisions have not been successfully implemented on the greater part of India's 80 million acres of cultivated land. In fact, perhaps as many tenants have lost their tenancies as have been made secure on the land through deliberate rather than accidentally faulty legislation. Such states as Bombay and Uttar Pradesh have demonstrated that, given strong and willing leadership, many of the reform problems can be dealt with successfully. But where anti-reform sentiment prevails, as it often does in Indian state legislatures, vague and complicated measures generously seeded with loopholes seldom get implemented.

“Such States as Bombay and Uttar Pradesh have demonstrated that, **given strong and willing leadership**, many of the reform problems can be dealt with successfully



Effective Administrator

Charan Singh wants States reorganised

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8 (UNI, PTI)—The Bharatiya Kranti Dal chief, Mr Charan Singh today suggested reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa into 10 States in view of their large size and population.

The former U. P. Chief Minister told newsmen here that the U.P. unit of the BKD would decide on a firm stand on the question of reorganisation of the State at its meeting in Allahabad on March 3.

He felt that unless the States were reorganised, the economic backwardness of some States could not be overcome.

The States should be reorganised on the basis of economic backwardness and administrative convenience, he added.

Mr Charan Singh criticised the Government decision to take over wholesale trade in food grains and said "it is an unfortunate step which will create difficulties both for the Government and the people."

He said his party executive would meet in the last week of February to consider the matter. "I am opposed to unconstitutional steps for undoing a wrong," he remarked.

Mr Charan Singh criticised the U.P. Government's order banning sale of foodgrains by farmers to anyone except Government. When there is no rival purchaser in the market, farmers would be compelled to sell their produce at whatever rates the Government might choose to fix, he said.

CHARAN SINGH

“Democracy without leadership is anarchy.”

*“The correct attitude that the Government should adopt in such circumstances, is that if the demands of its employees, or, for that matter, any other section of our people, are reasonable, they will be accepted as soon as they are brought to its notice. **If they are unreasonable, they will not be accepted -- strike, satyagraha, or any other form of agitation notwithstanding**”*



CHARAN SINGH

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*“Senior bureaucrats in U.P. respected Charan Singh as he was recognized by them to be serious, **scrupulously honest, and a terror to corrupt officials...** Mr. Charan Singh, the then Chief Minister of U.P. in 1970, had performed the miracle of reducing communal riots to zero in the notoriously communal riot-prone state of U.P. This was done not by arranging lectures on the teaching of Lord Buddha, Lord Mahavira, Christ and Mahatma Gandhi. **It was just done by enforcing the law of the land.**”*



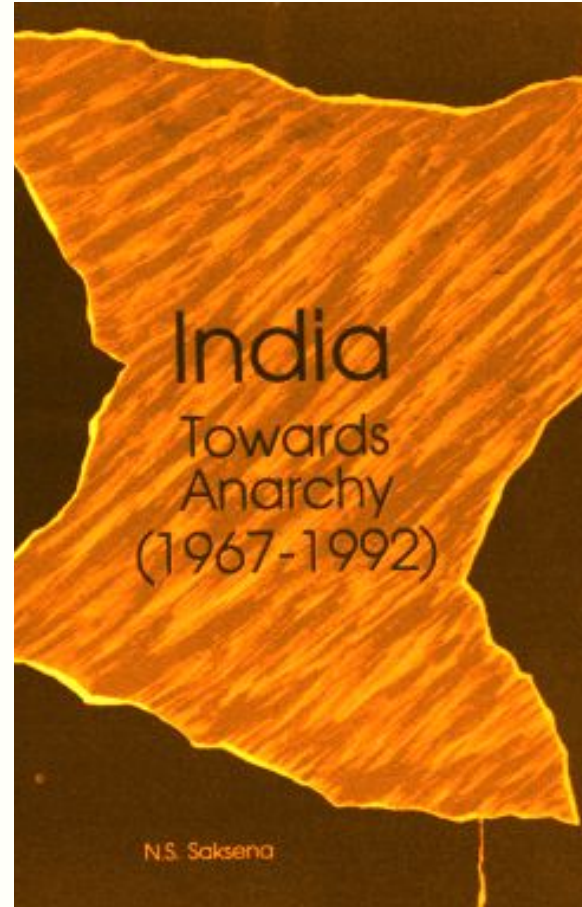
N. S. Saxena, Indian Police Service.

Director General Police of Uttar Pradesh, 1970-71.

Director General CRPF, 1974-77.

Member Union Public Service Commission, 1977-83.

Member National Police Commission, 1977-81.



*“The first and the most important step should be that the **chief minister should disassociate himself from postings and transfers and should not interfere in technical police operations.** This was the reason why Charan Singh succeeded in virtually eradicating communal riots in Uttar Pradesh in 1970. ... He maintained strict discipline in the police by **dealing sternly with police officers who tried to bring political pressure to bear on him.**”*



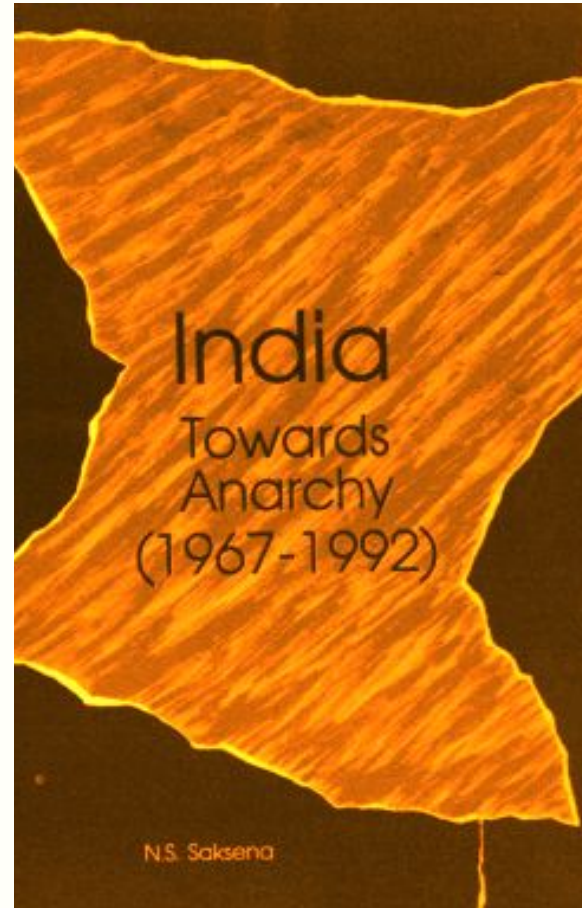
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Member National Police Commission, 1977-81.





Incorruptible

Raghubir Singh Tyagi and other Congressmen in Meerut, Chaudhary Charan Singh speaking. 1940s



On Chaudhary Charan Singh's character.

Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, 1919-89. Leading Congressman, former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Union Minister.



1931: As Meerut Board Vice Chairman, returned false travel bills made by Board junior officials for his inspection travel. Refused to apply Board peons for his personal jobs.

1959: “By now, Charan Singh had established himself to be incorruptible, an efficient administrator, a man of principle with a track record of policy achievements, and devoted to the causes of the public specially the peasantry” **Times of India**



1967: Issued 'Publicmen's Enquiry Ordinance' to enquire into allegations against Legislators, Mayors etc by an independent investigation agency.

1970: Dissolved all 51 Zila Parishads (District Boards) on documented charges of corruption.

RUSSI KARANJIA, 1979



When Charan refused gift of Rupees 50 Lakhs."

Blitz, Mumbai 4 August 1979.
Charan Singh papers at the
Prime Ministers Museum and
Library, New Delhi

The Family Reminisces

Prime Minister Ch. Charan Singh at Ramlila Delhi with Gayatri Devi, daughter Ved Wati, Jai Pal Singh, 25 September 1979



Ved Wati and Jai Pal Singh, 1993

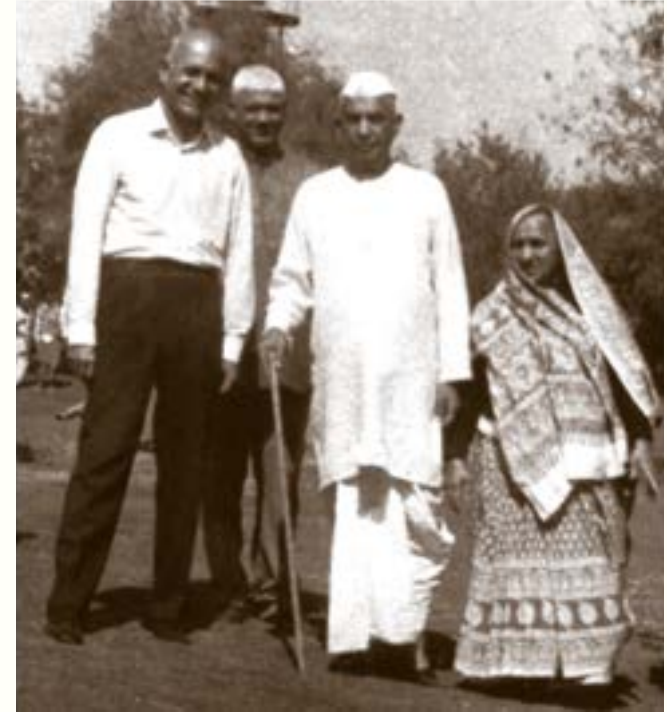


Vedwati, Smriti Aur Mulyankan, 1992.
Daughter of Chaudhary Charan Singh



Dr. Jai Pal Singh, Smriti Aur Mulyankan, 1995.
Son-in-law of Chaudhary Charan Singh

Gayatri Devi, Jai Pal Singh & Kartar Singh with Ch. Charan Singh



CHARAN SINGH (1972)

*“Jaisa Raja, Tatha Praja”
he said, “People Follow
the King”.*

Morality flows from the top.

“Corruption has grown manifold. I hold the politicians responsible for this, not the bureaucrats. My experience has been that the political leadership defines the actions of the officers, they react quickly to directions: it is like the horse and the rider. The horse very rapidly understands whether the rider on his back knows riding or not, and drops him immediately if he does not ... **corruption starts at the top, not from the bottom.**”



Chaudhary Charan Singh, interview with
Manchanda, Lucknow, 1972.



Basudev Singh, Son in law of Charan Singh,
interview, Elgin, Illinois, Feb 2015



D.O.No. 4592-55/79



Confidential
 मन्त्रिमण्डल सचिव
 CABINET SECRETARY
 NEW DELHI
 26th June 1979.

My dear Chaudhary Lalit,

Kindly refer to my d.o. letter
 No.2422-CS/79 dated 3rd May 1979
 regarding the details of assets and
 liabilities.

The Prime Minister has not
 yet received a statement from you
 and has desired me to remind you
 in the matter.

With respectful regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)
 (H. K. Mukarji)

95
 Shri Charan Singh,
 Deputy Prime Minister(Finance),
 New Delhi.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of
 Shri Charan Singh as on 31.3.1979

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Land at 191-A Saket, District Meerut, U.P.
 on which house has been constructed by my
 wife Smt. Gayatri Devi.

MOVABLE PROPERTY1. Jewellery

Five stone studded rings.

2. Bank Account

Savings Bank Account with the State Bank
 of India, Central Secretariat Branch,
 New Delhi. - Balance Rs. 3,841.09.

3. Vijaya Cash Certificates dated 14.5.1976
 for Rs. 10,000/- (Ten thousand rupees)
 and Rs. 5,000/- (Five thousand rupees). The
 certificates will mature on 14.5.1983.

(CHARAN SINGH)

PAY AND ACCOUNTS OFFICER
LOK SABHA

Parliament House Annex,
New Delhi-110012.

No. P&A/1987/100/82 April 12, 1987

SALARY CERTIFICATE

Certified that the total amount of gross salary paid to

Mr. Member Charan Singh

as M.P. of 12th House, during the financial year 1981-82, amounted to Rs. 3,000.00 (Rupees one thousand only).

2. In addition to salary, a sum of Rs. 13,000.00 (Rupees thirteen thousand only) on account of Additional Facilities Allowance has also been paid.

(T.R. JAIN/NAVYAM)
Pay and Accounts Officer,
Lok Sabha

To
Mr./Member Charan Singh M.P.

* Additional Facilities Allowance is exempted from Income Tax under Sec. 10(13) of Income Tax Act, 1961. Central Board of Direct Taxes No. F. 100/43/10-ET, A dated the 17th June, 1974.

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Wage receipts of Chaudhary Charan Singh, 1982 and 1987

कटौती पर्चा
DEDUCTION SLIP

सदस्य का नाम = श्री/श्रीमती
Name of the Member Shri/Shri. Charan Singh

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र संख्या
Constituency No. 479

1987 के लिये

कुल बिल की कुल राशि
Gross Amount of Salary Bill
for 1987

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भत्ता
Constituency Allowance :

कुल
TOTAL :

कटौतियाँ
DEDUCTIONS

मकान किरावा
House Rent

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य बीमा
C.G.D.S. Contribution

टेलीफोन का किरावा
Telephone Rent

बाद-विवाद पर जिल्द खर्चवाले का सर्ष
Standing Charges of Debates

वाहन वाता अग्रिम — मूल
Motor Carriage Voucher Advance : मूल
भुगतान
Interest

विभिन्न कटौतियाँ
Misc. Deductions

कुल कटौती
Total Deductions :

शुद्ध देय राशि —
NET AMOUNT PAYABLE :

रु० Rs.	पै० P.
1500	00
1300	00
1000	00
381	20
4	00
385	20
1864	80

REGISTERED A.D.

No. 2 P&A/CF/87
PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICER
LOK SABHA

Parliament House Annex,
New Delhi-110012.
Date: the 20th June-87, 1987.

To
THE MANAGER, BANK OF INDIA, NEW DELHI
The Manager, Bank of India,
Charan Singh, New Delhi.

SUBJECT: Payment of Salary Charan Singh to Member of the Lok Sabha.

A Cheque bearing No. 825/20402 dated 20-6-1987 for Rs. 1864.80 (Rupees one thousand eight hundred sixty-four and 80 paise only) is sent herewith for deposit to the account of Mr. Charan Singh, M.P.

3. A stamped receipt in acknowledgement may please be furnished in the form appended below.

Encl. One Cheque BY PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICER.

1. Copy together with a deduction slip and rent demand statement are forwarded to Mr. Charan Singh, M.P.

This pertains to salary for month of June, 1987. Charan Singh

BY PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICER

CUT HERE

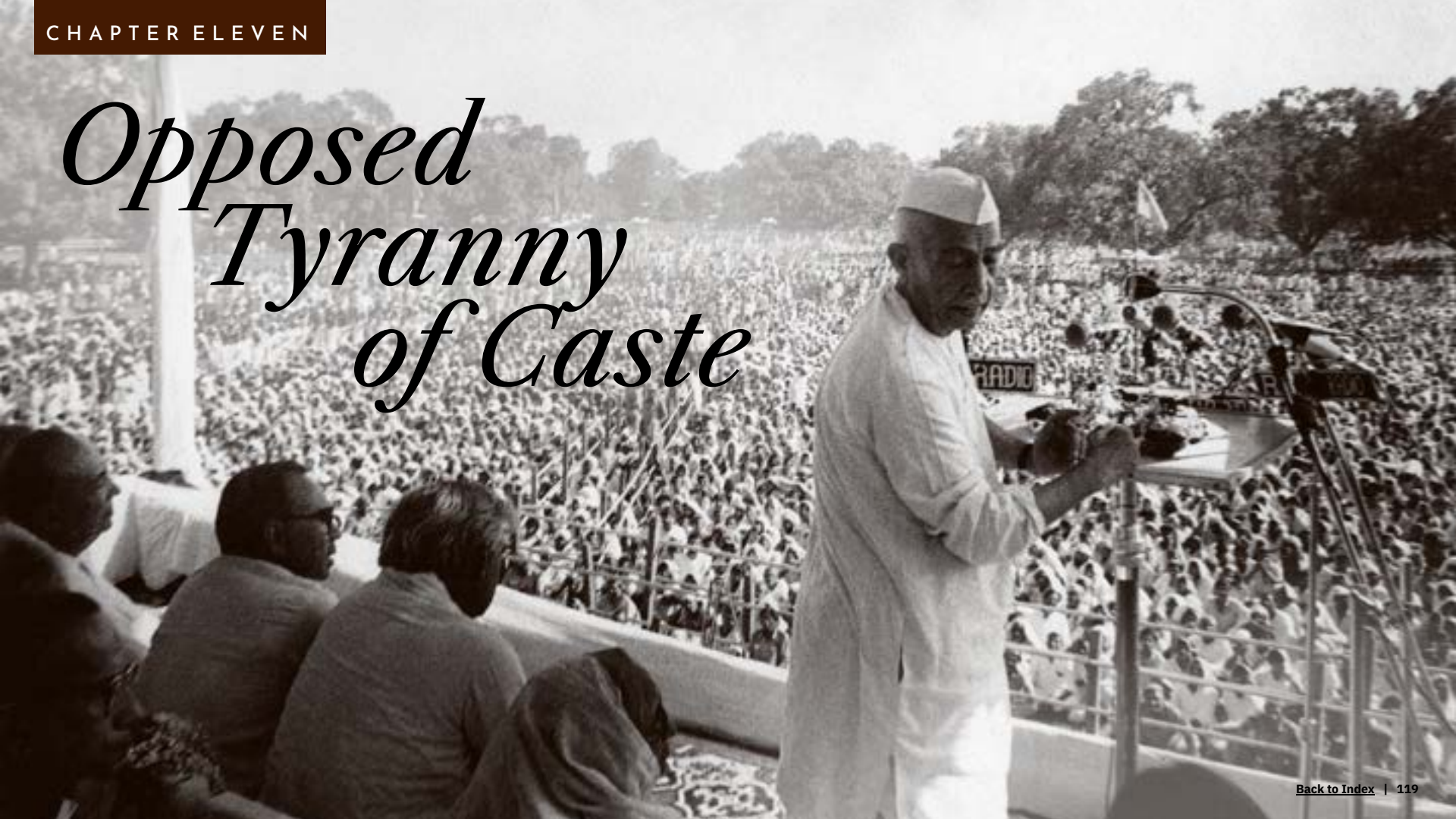
To be returned to the PAY AND ACCOUNTS OFFICER, LOK SABHA
New Delhi only after it is

Received a Cheque bearing No. 825/20402 dated 20-6-1987 for Rs. 1864.80 in payment of salary bill, Charan Singh of Member of the Lok Sabha, detailed in Pay and Accounts Office, Lok Sabha, New Delhi, Memo. No. 2 P&A/CF/87 dated 20th June, 1987.

Name of the Member
Shri Charan Singh.

(Revenue Stamp)
Signature of Agent/Manager
Date

Opposed Tyranny of Caste



CHARAN SINGH, 1983

“...prominent among Swamiji's many faceted achievements was his gift of a cultural and organizational basis to our nationalist aspirations. He bitterly denounced the caste system with its countless taboos and privileges and exposed its malpractices in private and public life. By acknowledging merit alone as the criteria of superiority (brahmin-hood) and not birth he sought to solve the problem of social inequality which had been the cause of our repeated political subjugations.”

Charan Singh. 1983, Speaking on
Swami Dayanand's Nirvana Shatabdi





*“If you vote for me because I am a Jat, then
throw your vote away - I do not want it!”*

Charan Singh at multiple public meetings in
Jat dominated rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and
Haryana, 1980s

1921: 19-year-old Charan Singh *accepts food cooked by Balmiki* hostel sweeper, boycotted in college.

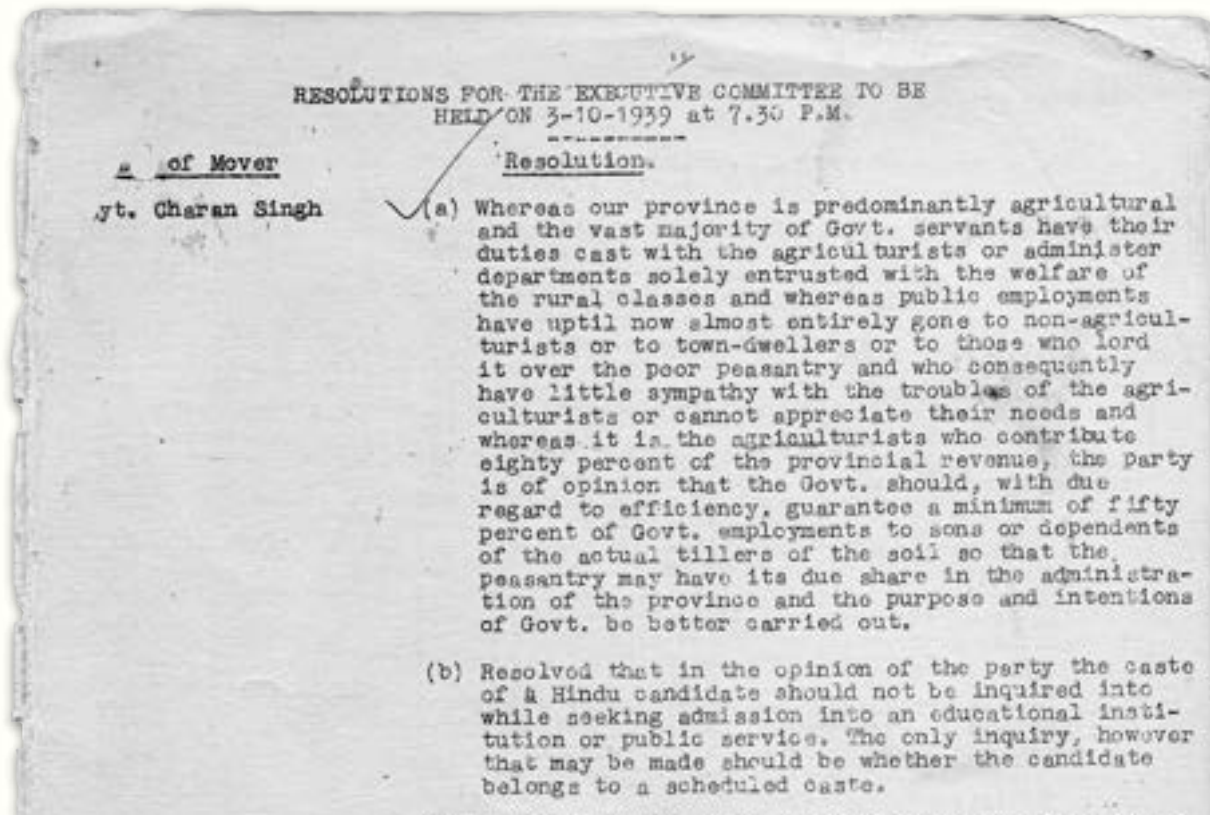
1927: Refuses position as Principal, Jat High School Baraut & Jat Degree College, Lakhavti unless they removed Jat from name.

1932: Organizes *common meals for Harijans*, enabled them draw water from village wells from which they were excluded.

1932-39 & 1943-46: Employs *Harijan as cook* in Ghaziabad and Meerut.



1939: no enquiry as to the caste of a candidate





Pandit Govind Vallab Pant at a village meeting with young Charan Singh. 1950

1948: Ensures caste of tenure-holder not entered in revenue records.

1951: Moves resolution in the Executive of Pradesh Congress Committee that *no member of the party should be allowed to associate himself with caste institutions or organisations.*

1953, 1954, 1956: Issues instructions to recruit 18% from the Scheduled Castes as *Lekhpals* and *Amins*.

1952-55: *Preference given to landless* in the allotment of *abadi* sites in ZALR and Consolidation laws.

ZALR makes every villager owner of his house, well and trees; *especially beneficial to the landless Scheduled Castes.*



1954: Writes to PM Nehru to pass law that only those youth who married outside, or were prepared to marry outside, their caste be recruited in gazetted government services. Nehru disagrees on account of freedom of choice of individuals.

1958: Scheduled caste ‘**tenants-at-will**’ made owners in Kumaon under the Zamindari Abolition Act

1967: Appoints 6 Backward Castes, 4 Muslims, 1 Scheduled Caste ministers: highest representation from each community in any Cabinet since 1937. First-ever Harijan member of State Public Services Commission.

1971: Withdraws financing from all educational institutes that named themselves after a caste or community: all institutions quickly removed caste and community names.



1973: BKD Manifesto proposes 20% reservation for Scheduled Castes in factories in both private and public sector, as also in permits or licenses, which do not require any technical skills.

1973-77: Retains Harijan and a depressed class Christian as cook in Lucknow.

1977: Includes pledge for implementation of 1954 Kaka Kalelkar Commission report in Janata Party manifesto. Bihar government led by his protégé Karpoori Thakur implements reservation for the most backward castes.

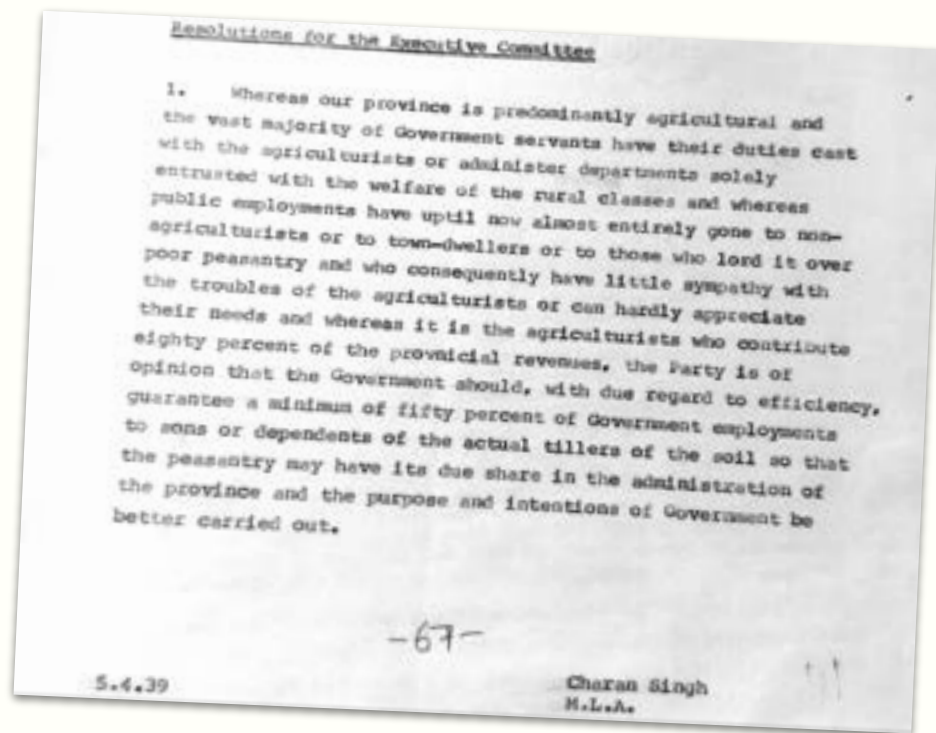
1979: Cabinet sends resolution to President Sanjiva Reddy to implement reservations based on caste for Backward Classes in Central Services.



Justice for the Backward Classes

1936-1967: Indian National Congress

Sought 50-60% reservation in government services for 'sons of cultivators'



1939

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO BE
HELD ON 3-10-1939 at 7.30 P.M.

of Mover
Mr. Charan Singh

Resolution.

- (a) Whereas our province is predominantly agricultural and the vast majority of Govt. servants have their duties cast with the agriculturists or administer departments solely entrusted with the welfare of the rural classes and whereas public employments have upto now almost entirely gone to non-agriculturists or to town-dwellers or to those who lord it over the poor peasantry and who consequently have little sympathy with the troubles of the agriculturists or cannot appreciate their needs and whereas it is the agriculturists who contribute eighty percent of the provincial revenue, the party is of opinion that the Govt. should, with due regard to efficiency, guarantee a minimum of fifty percent of Govt. employments to sons or dependents of the actual tillers of the soil so that the peasantry may have its due share in the administration of the province and the purpose and intentions of Govt. be better carried out.
- (b) Resolved that in the opinion of the party the caste of a Hindu candidate should not be inquired into while seeking admission into an educational institution or public service. The only inquiry, however that may be made should be whether the candidate belongs to a scheduled caste.
- (c) to discuss the rules recently framed by the Govt. in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 2, 3 and 5 of the U.P. Legislative Chambers (Members Emoluments) Act, 1938.
- (d) To discuss the matter of corruption in police ranks with special reference to Moradabad and Gonda.
- (e) To discuss the policy underlying the appointments of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

1947

Why 60 per cent. services should be reserved for sons of cultivators?

ACCORDING to the census of 1931, persons or earners who are actually engaged in cultivation of land they hold either as tenants or as owners, as apart from labourers or those who depend solely or principally on agricultural rent, form the largest bulk of the total earners of our province, viz, 57.75 per cent. When the agricultural labourers are included, the figure swells to 75.5 per cent. Occupational statistics were not collected in the Census of 1941, but there is no reason to suppose that the proportion has changed in any material degree since 1931. It is the agriculturists, therefore, who are entitled to be called the people—the masses—of the United Provinces. All the departments of the Government have been created with a view to serve the interests of the people. Constituting as they do such an overwhelming percentage of the population, one would expect that the Government services in the United Provinces would be manned largely by the sons of agriculturists or that at any rate their number in the services would somewhat nearly reflect their strength in the entire populace. But that is far from the case; a census of Government servants, according to the profession of their parents or guardians, is not available, but it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that their proportion, excluding the services that are either risky or are very properly paid, does not in any way exceed ten per cent. It is submitted that this state of things has to be radically altered.

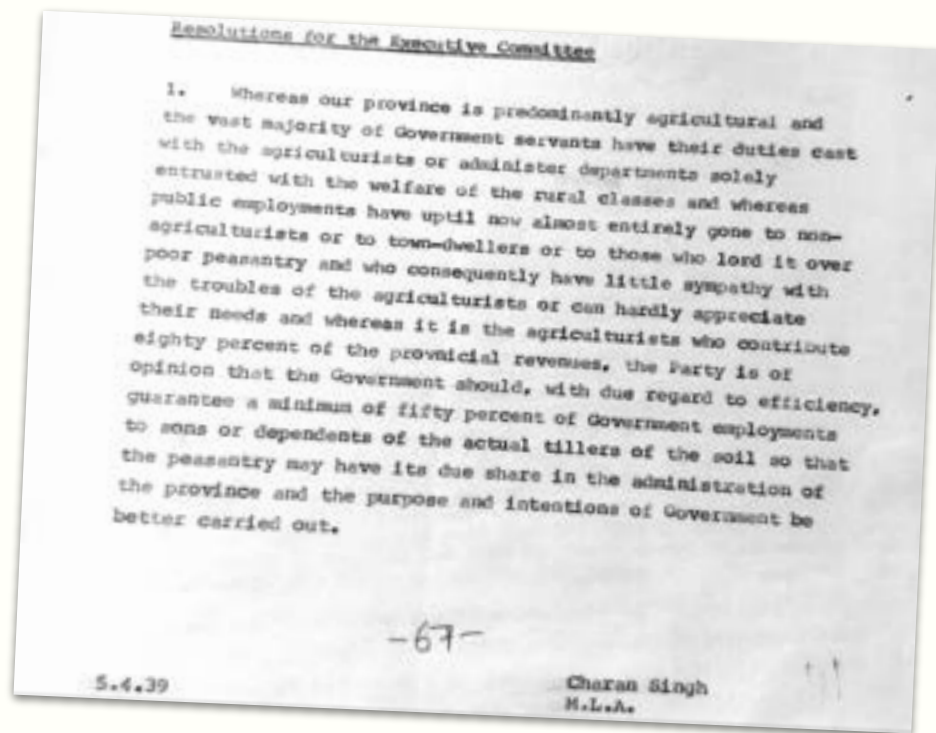
poorly

January 1947 Resolution to Congress Legislature Party
Source: Charan Singh Archives.

Justice for the Backward Classes

1967-1976: Bhartiya Kranti Dal & Bhartiya Lok Dal

Transitioned from reservations on occupation to caste, partly due the stubbornness of higher castes and socialists who joined BKD after the death of Ram Manohar Lohia in 1967.



Justice for the Backward Classes

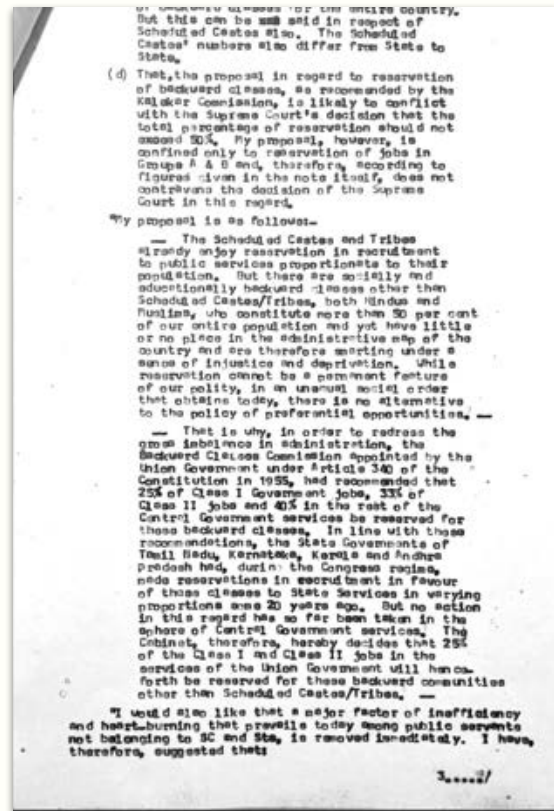
1976-1978: Janata Party

Actively advocated caste-based reservations, implemented these with Karpoori Thakur in Bihar and Ram Naresh Yadav in Uttar Pradesh

1979-1985: Lok Dal

Cabinet sends resolution to President Sanjiva Reddy for implementing reservations on basis of the report of the Backward Classes (Kalekar) Commission 1955

Reservations form key part of 1980 and 1984 Lok Dal manifesto and his addresses at annual party conventions



Justice for the Backward Classes

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Fearless & Forthright



Swami Dayanand



Charan Singh, New Delhi. 1981

GIANI ZAIL SINGH, (1990)

Opposed collective farming resolution in the January 1959 All India Congress Committee meeting in Nagpur

*“I got an opportunity to hear Chaudhary Saheb’s inspiring speech. ... [he] vigorously opposed the Collective Farming proposal brought by Panditji. **I was spellbound by Chaudhary Saheb’s hour-long fluent speech.** In the pandal, there was all round clapping when Panditji moved the resolution, but after Chaudhary Saheb’s speech it seemed as if the tables had been turned.*

Panditji replied to Chaudhary Saheb, and though not agreeing with Panditji, we had to support him because such was the force of his personality then. I know for sure that had I been in Panditji’s place I would not have been able to argue the case put forth by Chaudhary Saheb.”



Charan Singh on Nehru’s proposal of Cooperative Farming



Giani Zail Singh 1916-1994.
President of India, Union Home Minister, and Chief Minister Punjab. On Chaudhary Charan Singh’s Speech opposing collective farming at AICC, Nagpur, Jan 1959

Publicly opposed Sikh extremism, received multiple **death threats**.



Charan Singh on the Punjab
Issue. Rehan Fazal, BBC 2020



Attar Singh, Village Gothra, Haryana
Driver to Ch Charan Singh 1980-87
3rd September 2018,

Charan Singh receives another threat

Hindustan Times Correspondent
NEW DELHI, April 14—Lok Dal leader Charan Singh today received another threat from supporters of the Khalistan movement to kill him for opposing the movement. The letter sent from Amritsar, contains highly abusive language against the Lok Dal leader as well as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Releasing the letter to the Press, party general secretary Satpal Malik said it was unfortunate that the Government had taken no steps to provide additional security for the Lok Dal leader after he received the earlier threat and the matter was raised in the Lok Sabha.

He said the Lok Dal leaders who had met the Union Home Minister had suggested that a security car should be provided to accompany the Lok Dal leader, but it had not been done as yet. He said that at present only one sub-inspector accompanied Mr Singh when he went out on tour and a guard had been provided outside his house. He said they would see the Home Minister again.

Mr Malik also appealed to the moderates among the Akalis to condemn those who had threatened to kill Mr Charan Singh. He said the Lok Dal was against divisive forces, but had never criticised the Sikhs as a community and believed that most of them with the exception of a few were nationalists.

He said the national executive of the party which would be meeting soon, would consider steps to fight against such tendencies. Any attempt on the life of Lok Dal leader would not go unchallenged, he hoped the Home Ministry would assess the situation on its own and provide adequate security for Mr Charan Singh.

The threatening letter to Mr Charan Singh is written in Hindi and Punjabi and was posted at Amritsar on April 8. The letter also carried slogans in favour of Khalistan.

Family man



Seated: Charan Singh, son Ajit, wife Gayatri Devi
Standing, from left: niece Manju, daughters Saroj, Ved with child Rashmi, Gyan & Sharda.

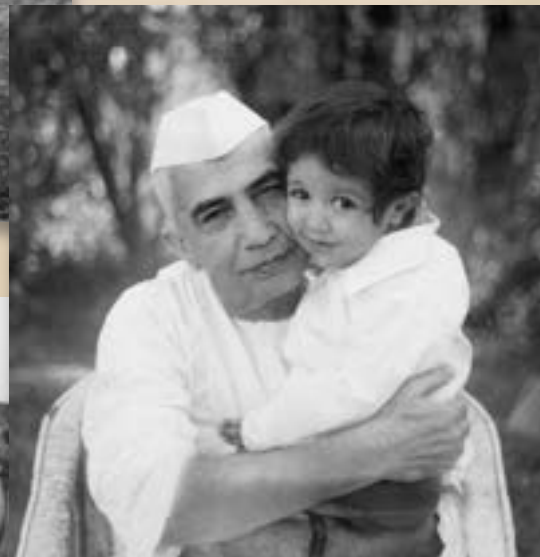
Charan Singh with granddaughters Rashmi and Maina. Lucknow, 1970



Charan Singh with daughter Gyanwati and grandchildren Rashmi, Vandana, Vivek. Lucknow, 1970.



Charan Singh with grandson Saurabh, Lucknow. May 1972.



Charan Singh with granddaughters Rashmi, Maina, Varsha and Sandhya. Lucknow, 1970s

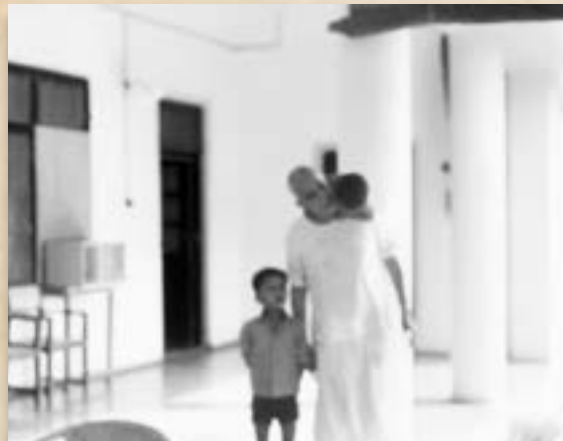


Charan Singh with daughter Satyawati, grandchildren Indu, Maina, Varsha, Mira, Kavita and Vinita. Lucknow, 1970.



Family man

Charan Singh with grandsons Amitabh and Saurabh. Lucknow, May 1972



Chaudhary Charan Singh and Gayatri Devi with nieces Archana and Anju. 5 Race Course Road, New Delhi, 1977



Chaudhary Charan Singh and Gayatri Devi with grandchild. New Delhi, 1982



Charan Singh with grandson Jayant, New Delhi. 1984

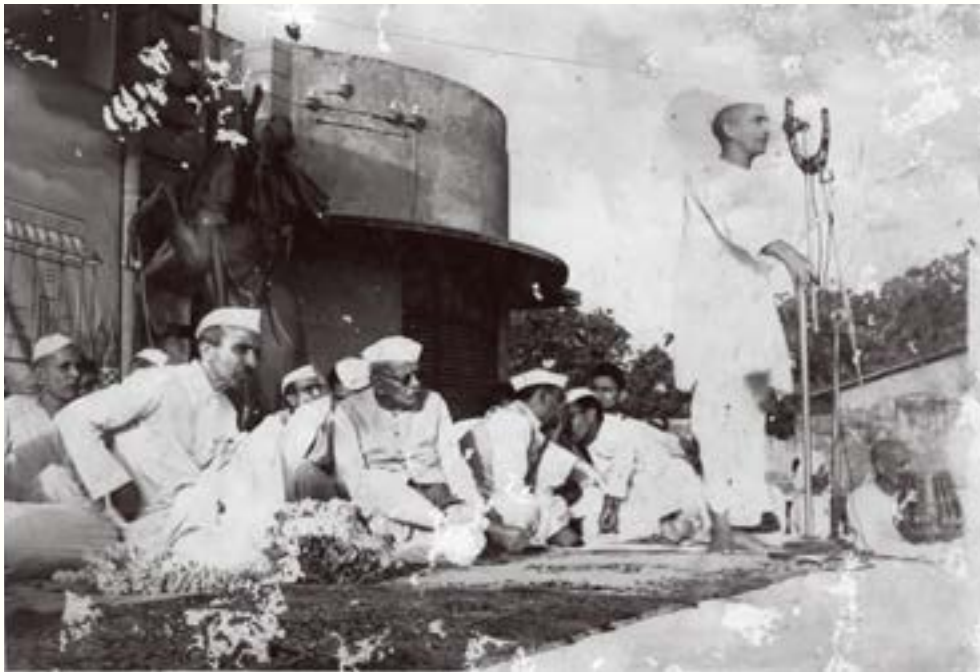


Charan Singh with granddaughter Neha, daughter Vedwati, Gayatri Devi. 12 Tughlaq Road, New Delhi, 1983.

Family man

Grassroots Leader





Charan Singh (standing) with Raghubir Singh Tyagi (1946)

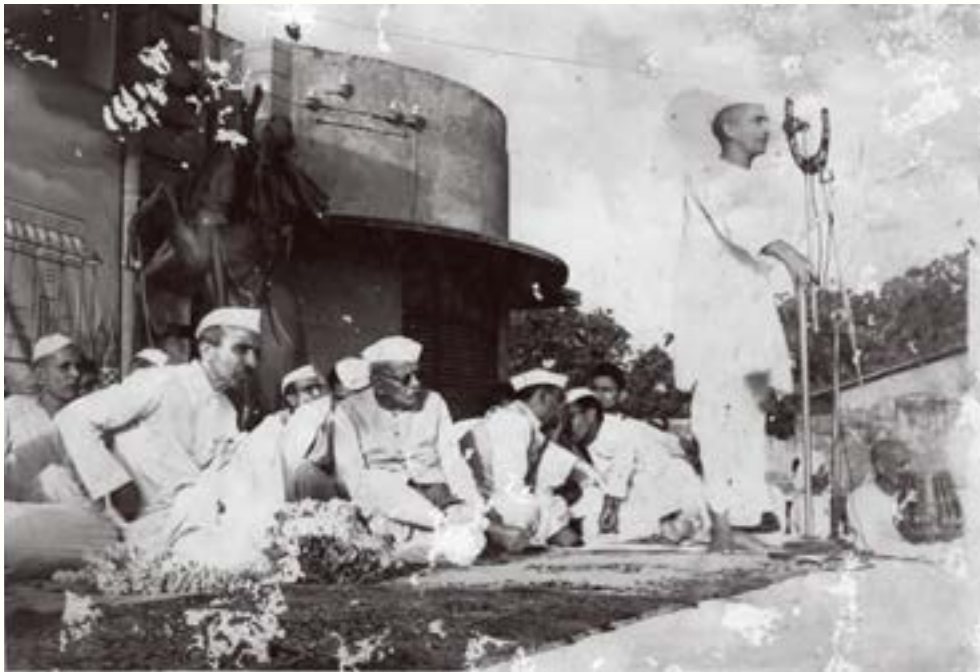
1929: Joins Indian National Congress. Establishes Town Congress Committee of Ghaziabad, holds elected positions until 1939.

1931: Elected to Meerut District Board, Vice Chairman till 1935.

1937-74: Elected 8 consecutive terms as MLA - 1937, 1946, 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969 & 1974.

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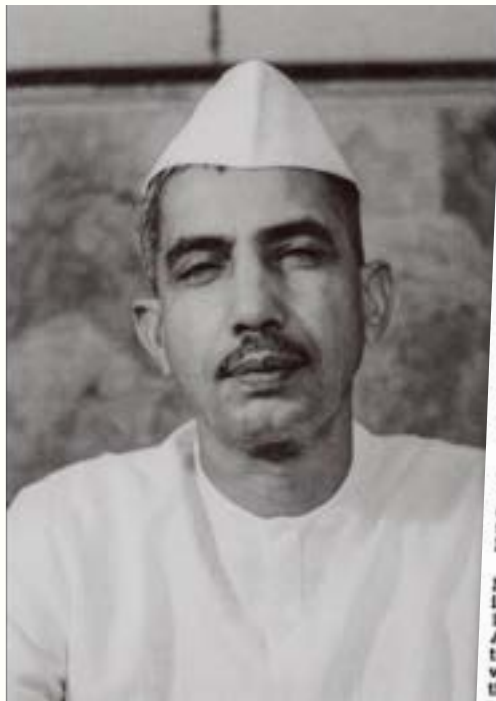
Charan Singh (standing) with Raghurir Singh Tyagi (1946)

1946-57: General Secretary of UP Legislature Congress Party

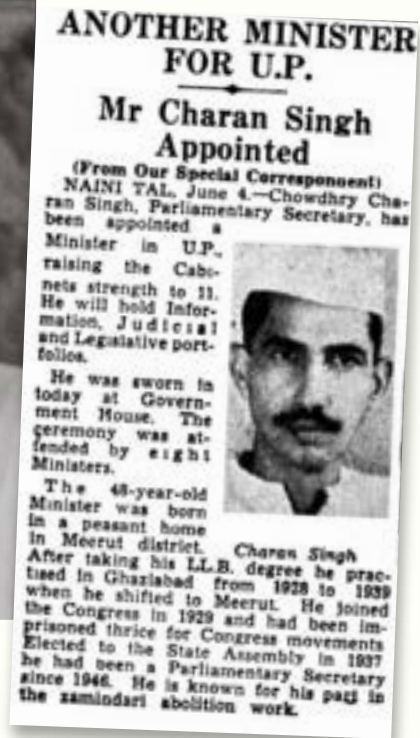
1946-67: Member All-India Congress Committee, Member U.P. Pradesh Congress Committee

1951-65: Member State Election Committee or UP Congress Parliamentary Board





Charan Singh, Lucknow, 1940s



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1946-51: Parliamentary Secretary in the U. P. ministry, protégé of Pandit GB Pant Chief Minister.

1946-57: General Secretary of UP Legislature Congress Party

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1951-65: Member State Election Committee or UP Congress Parliamentary Board.

1951-59

- Cabinet Minister for Justice and Information
- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Information
- Revenue, Scarcity, Agriculture, Cane Development, Food Development and Animal Husbandry
- Revenue, Transport
- Finance, Irrigation, Power



With Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, 1951.



Pandit Pant with Charan Singh playing Holi, 1950s

1960-67

- Minister for Home, Police
- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries
- Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests



Chaudhary Charan Singh, Forest Minister, Uttar Pradesh, 1963

1960-67

- Breaks away from the Congress, becomes Chief Minister of first non-Congress government since 1936.
- Disparate Samyukt Vidhayak Dal of Jana Sangh, Samyukt Socialist Party, Communists, Swatantra Party, Praja Socialist Party, Republican and Independents.
- Never joined another political party after 1967, formed his own parties.



Governor Das swearing in Chaudhary Charan Singh as first non-Congress Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. **3 Apr 1967.**

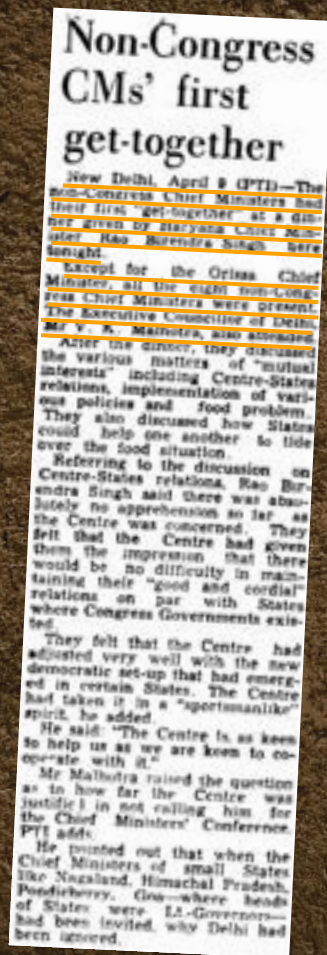


Charan Singh sworn in as Chief Minister of UP, 3 April 1967



“New Delhi, April 9 (PTI) - The non -Congress Chief Ministers had their first “get -together” at a dinner given by Haryana Chief Minister Rao Birendra Singh here tonight.

Except for the Orissa Chief Minister, all the eight non-Congress Chief Ministers were present. The Executive Councillor of Delhi. Mr V.K. Malhotra also attended.”



1967-68: Co-founder of Bhartiya Kranti Dal with senior ex-Congressmen from Bihar, UP, Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan, Chairman 1968.

1969: BKD the second largest legislative party in Uttar Pradesh with 98 seats of 425, over 20% of the votes. Becomes Leader of the Opposition.



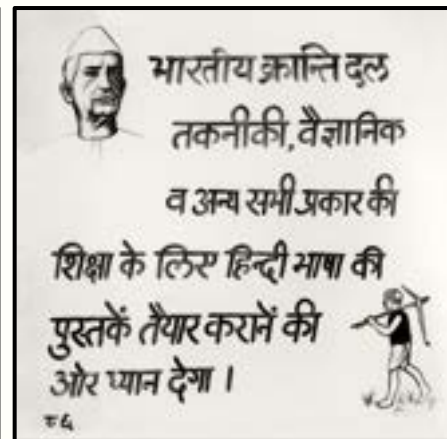
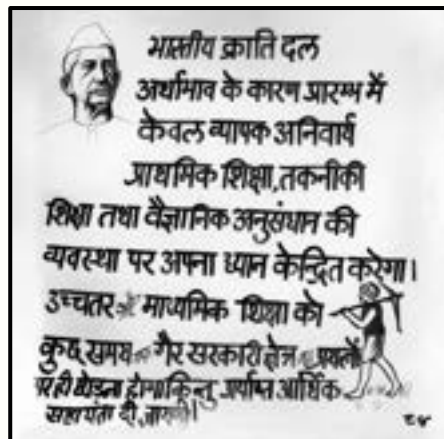
Pictorial Manifesto of Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1969

National character
Unemployment
Economic challenges
Corruption

Education



Urdu



Hindi

1970: Chief Minister of UP for the second time, with support of Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) after both factions of the Congress approach him to form government.

1974: BKD does well in U.P. elections (106 seats of 425) and 21% of the popular vote



Governor Reddy swearing in Chaudhary Charan Singh as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. 16 Feb 1970



Begum Zaheer hosting Indira Gandhi and Charan Singh to tea Lucknow, 1970.



Chaudhary Charan Singh's swearing in as CM of Uttar Pradesh

2 January 1970

1974: Constitutes Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) with merger of BKD, Swatantra Party, Samyukta Socialist Party (Raj Narain), Utkal Congress (Biju Patnaik), Rashtriya Loktantrik Dal (Balraj Madhok), Kisan Mazdoor Party and Punjabi Khetibari Zamindari Union as a ‘Democratic Nationalist’ alternative to the Congress.



1975-76

Jailed by Indira Gandhi during Emergency



1976-77

- Co-founder of Janata Party.
- BLD provides the principal electoral base for the decimation of the Congress in North India. Wins from Baghpat, UP.
- First non-Congress government in Delhi since Independence.
- Home Minister of India



*Prime Minister Morarji Desai flanked by Jagjivan Ram, Ch Charan Singh and Atal B Vajpayee meeting President of United States of America **Jimmy Carter** in Delhi*



*Chaudhary
Charan Singh at
historic peasant
rally in Delhi.*

23 Dec 1978.

1979 - Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of India



Unconditional support from Indira Congress, 1979



Indira Gandhi with Charan Singh and Gayatri Devi, December 1978.



Prime Minister of India, 28 July 1979



President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy swearing in Charan Singh as Prime Minister.

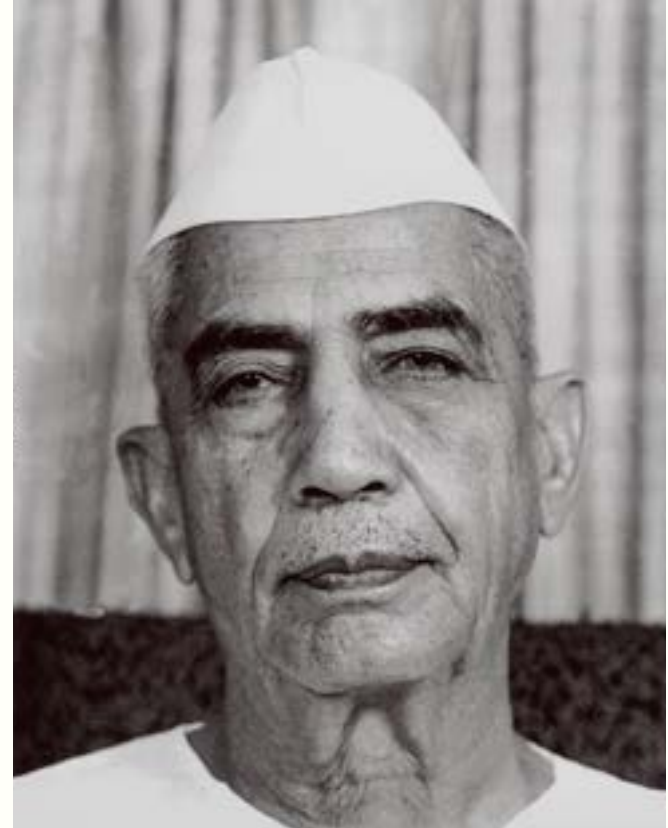




*Prime Minister Charan Singh,
15 August 1979 at Red Fort, Delhi*



Kishan Chand Tyagi, politician. b. 1950. Why did Chaudhary Charan Singh leave the Janata Party in 1979?



Launches Kisan Trust on 2 October 1979

- Educate rural masses on their rights
- To engage with city folk and intellectuals and bring to them the problems of rural India.



Chaudhary Charan Singh with Ch. Devi Lal, Raj Narain and Karpoori Thakur at launch of Kisan Trust. 2 Oct 1979

Asli Bharat Real India



Source: Charan Singh Archives

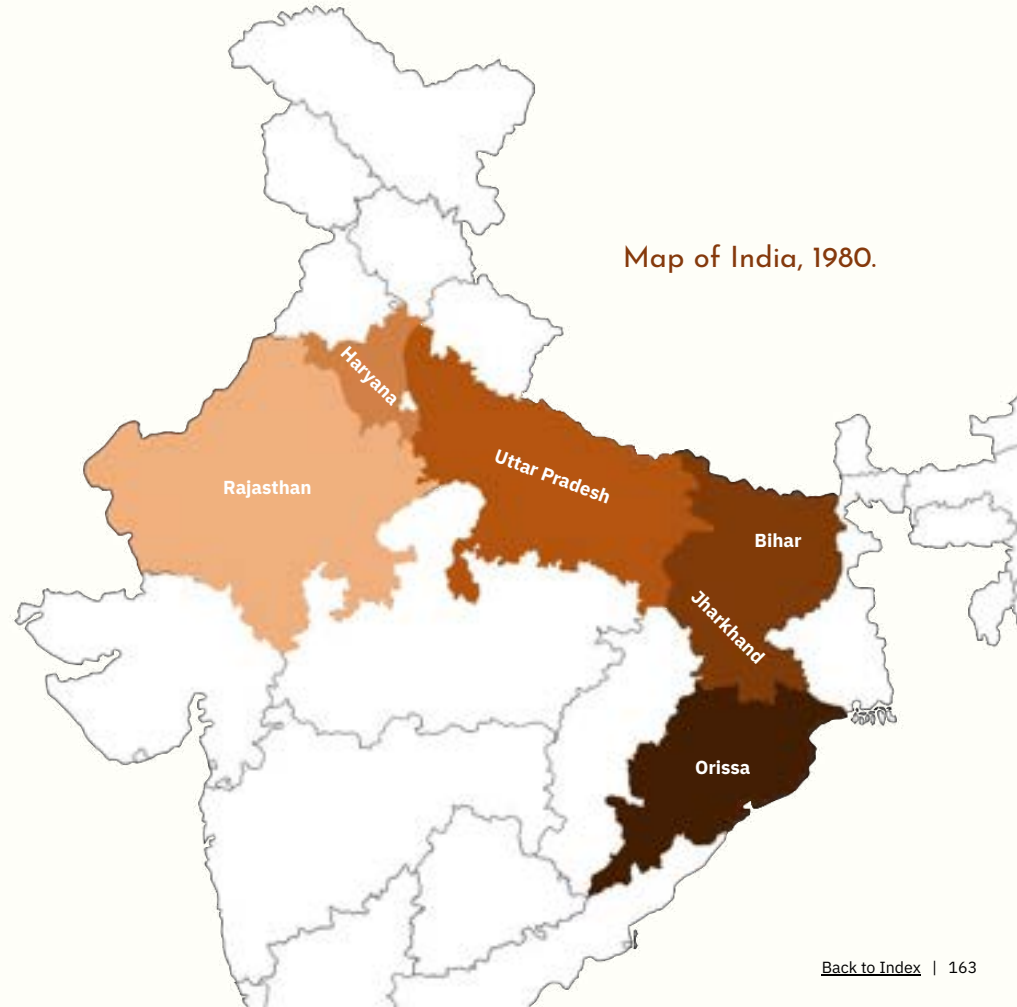


Chaudhary Charan Singh reading Asli Bharat newspaper, 12 Tughlaq Road, 1984

Parliamentary Elections, 1980

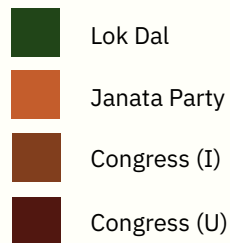
- Lok Dal wins 41 Parliamentary seats with 9.4% of the national vote.
- Strong in 5 states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa
- Chaudhary Charan Singh re-elected to Parliament from Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh.
- 7 of the 29 (25%) seats won by Lok Dal in Uttar Pradesh by Muslim candidates.

Source: Statistical Report on General Elections 1980 to the Seventh Lok Sabha. Election commission of India, 1981

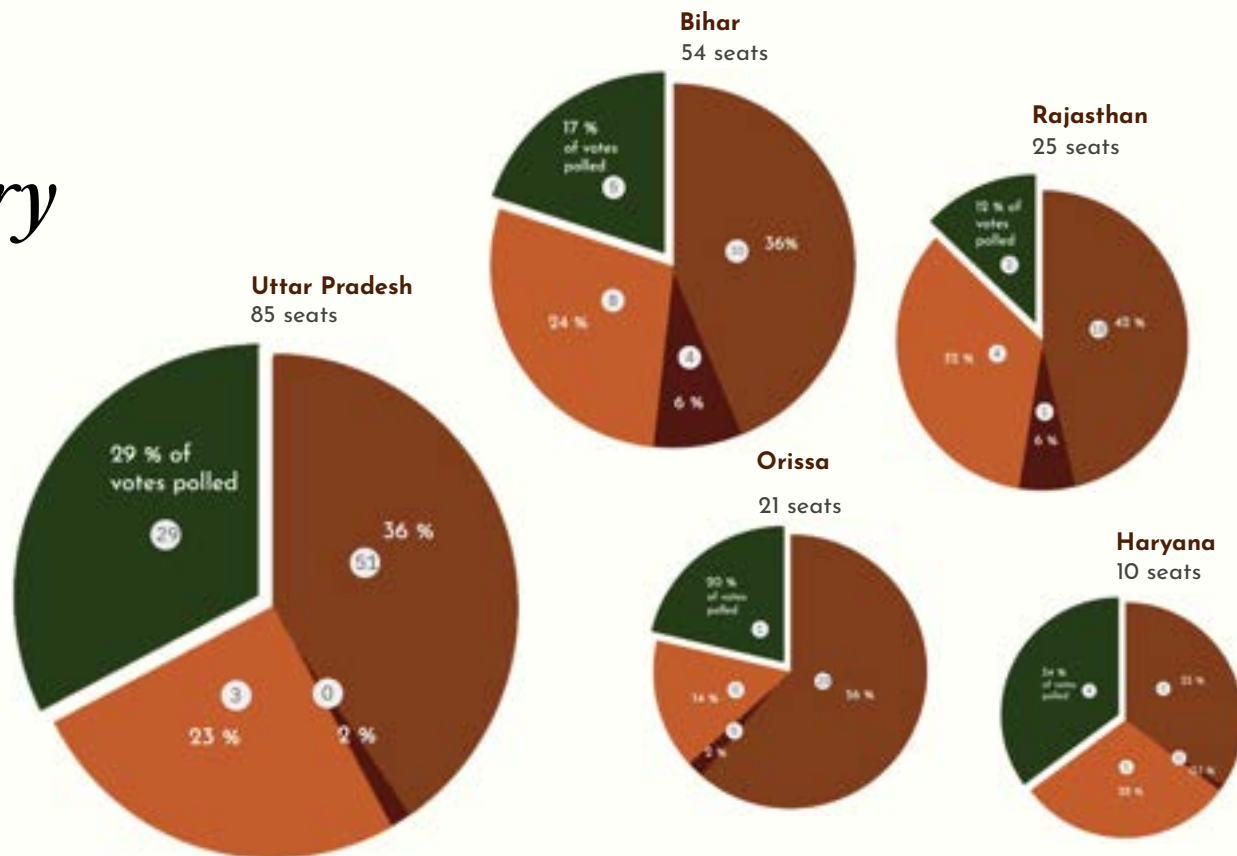


1980

Parliamentary Elections



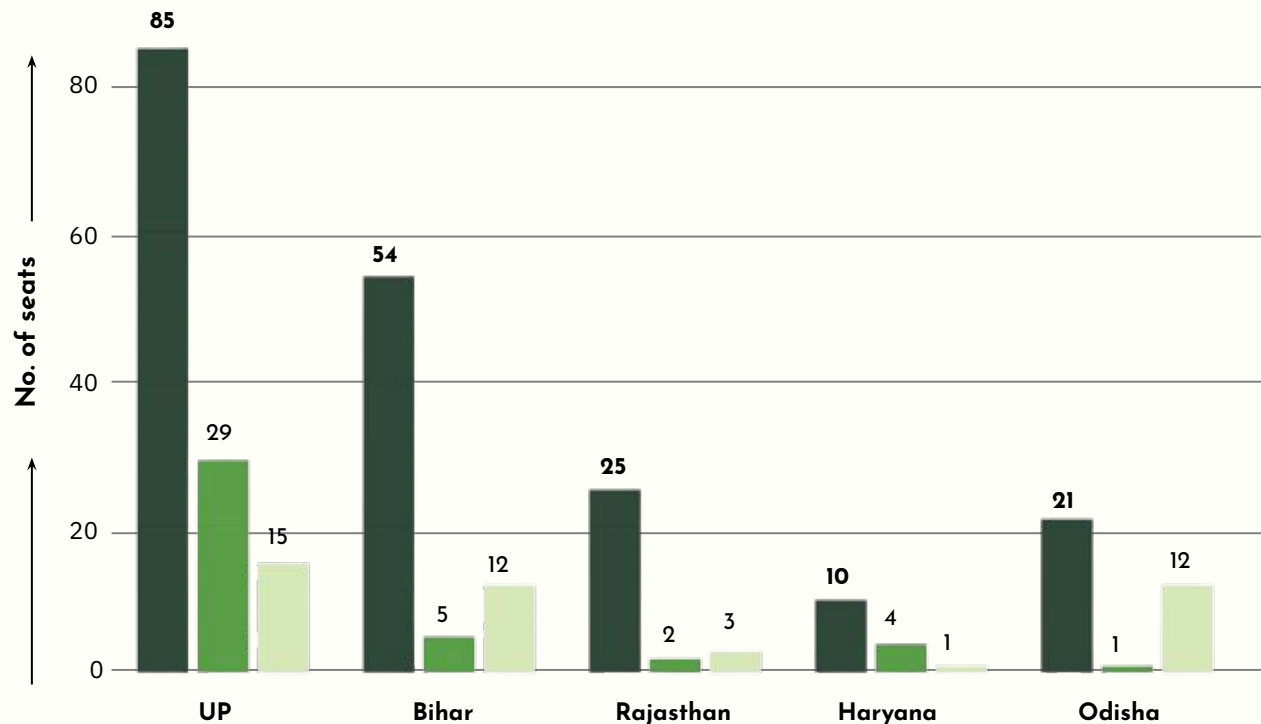
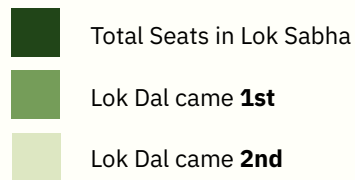
*Percent votes do not total 100 due to other parties not shown



Source: Statistical Report on General Elections 1980 to the Seventh Lok Sabha. Election commission of India, 1981

1980

Parliamentary Elections



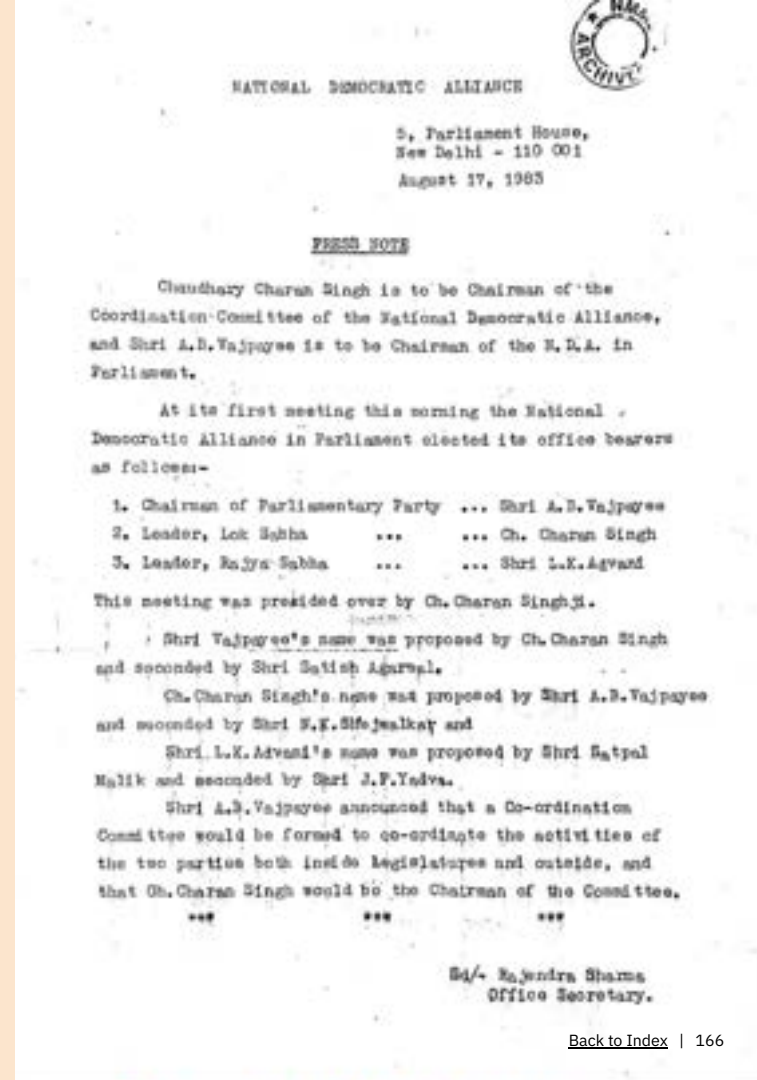
Source: Statistical Report on General Elections 1980 to the Seventh Lok Sabha. Election commission of India, 1981

1983-1984: Becomes centre of political opposition to Congress.

1985: Elections after Indira Gandhi's assassination in 1984 decimate all Opposition, elected to Parliament with 3 other members.



Chaudhary Charan Singh and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, 1983.



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Chaudhary Charan Singh and Atal Behari Vajpayee, 1983.



Chaudhary Charan Singh's Election Broadcast

1984 General Elections



Lok Dal fighting class and caste wars



Lok Dal committed to transferring power to the rural and urban poor



Banish poverty

*Incapacitated by
a brain stroke,
6 November
1985*



Former President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy greeting an ailing Charan Singh at his residence in Delhi. May 1986.

Passed away 29 May 1987



President Zail Singh, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Balram Jakhar and KC Pant. Kisan Ghat, Delhi. 29 May 1987



Son Ajit Singh lights the pyre of Chaudhary Charan Singh. Kisan Ghat, Delhi. 29 May 1987.



Ajit Singh with urn of ashes of Chaudhary Charan Singh on 1 June 1987.





Chaudhary Charan Singh's final journey. 31 May 1987

Source: Doordarshan News.



Govind Singh, Jai Pal Singh, Avinash Varma, Ajit Singh, Basudeva Singh immersing Chaudhary Charan Singh's' ashes in the Ganga at Haridwar.

Source: Charan Singh Archives



Dr. Subramanian Swamy, b. 1939, politician, former Member of Parliament, Union Minister. Economist and professor.

*Dr. Swamy on
Charan
Singh. 1987.*

*“.. he will be
remembered in
Indian History
more and more,
like Sardar
Patel”*

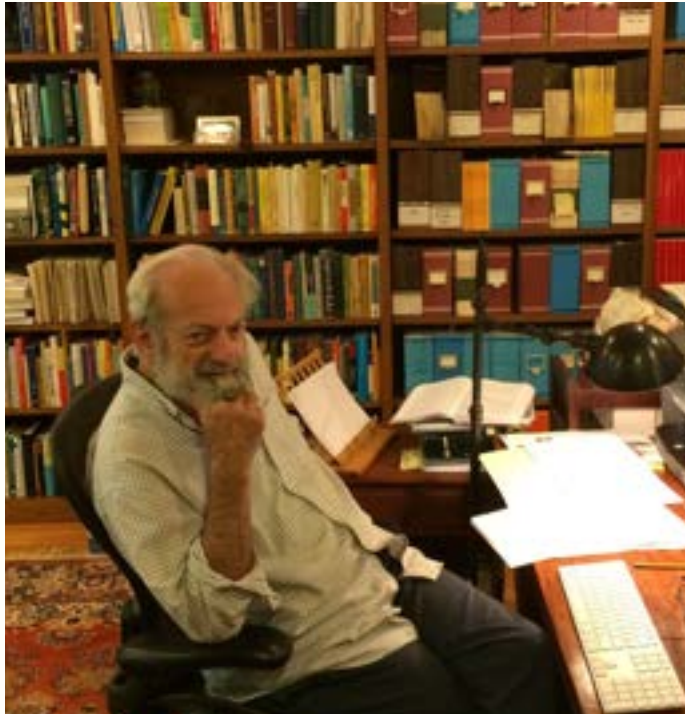




Dr Sarup Singh on Charan Singh's place in Indian History, 1987

Dr. Sarup Singh. 1917-2003. Academic, Governor, Member Parliament, Member UPSC, Vice-Chancellor Delhi University and authority on Shakespeare.

Significance in Indian political history



- Charan Singh's political career involved him at all levels of the Indian political system.
- Principal spokesman of the middle peasantry of India.
- Identified with aspirations of the 'Other Backward Castes' of intermediate social status between the elite and the lower castes.
- Wrote number of books and political pamphlets that present an extremely sophisticated and coherent alternative development strategy for India, entirely different from neo-liberal industrialisation.
- Authored several original books on land reform, agriculture and economic development that take a broad comparative perspective and are of theoretical interests as well to scholars of economic development.



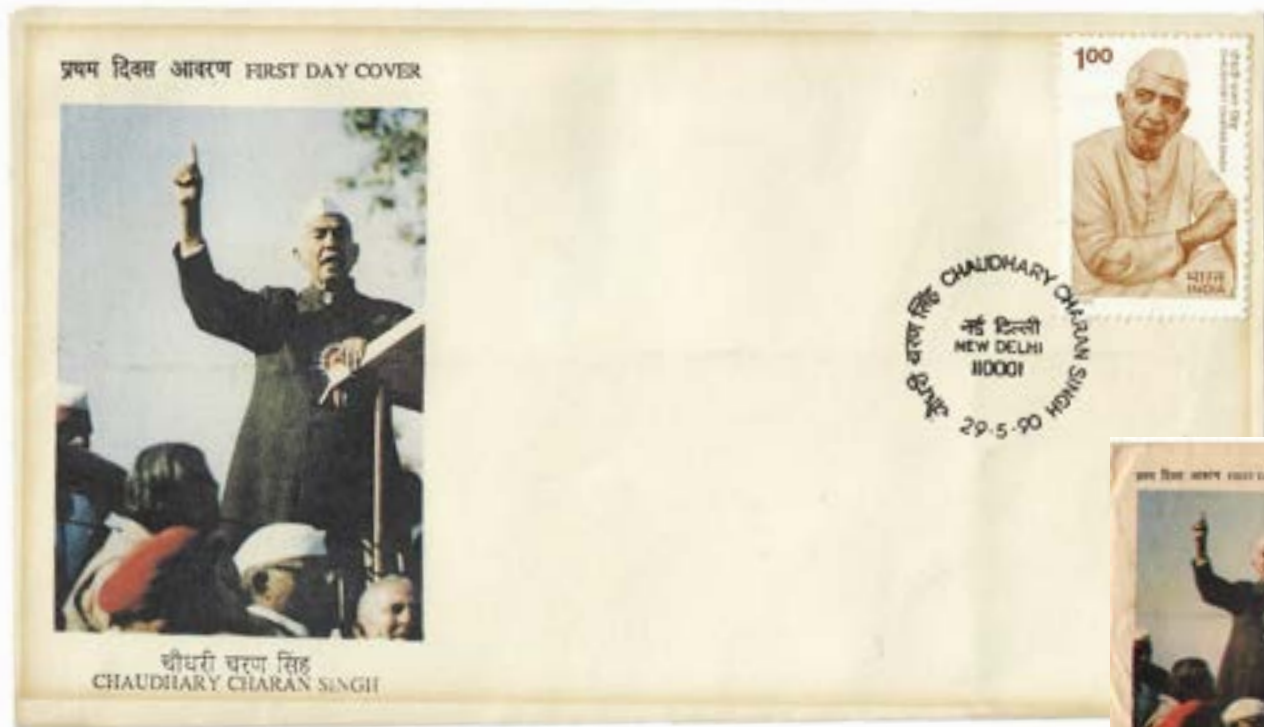
Rehan Fazal, BBC Hindi World Service. May 2020.
How Chaudhary Charan Singh will be remembered in history.

PAUL R. BRASS, 2011

“My own perception of Charan Singh is of a flawed political leader, who achieved much, but also much less than he hoped, partly because of his relentless drive to exercise power and his contempt for most of his political associates and rivals. ***Flawed though he was, he stood apart from most of his political opponents – and the urban intellectuals who hated him - in intellect, personal integrity, and in the coherence of his economic and social thought.***”



Chaudhary Charan Singh, Prime Minister of India. Delhi, 1979.



First Day Cover launched by Ministry of Communications on 29 May 1990, third death anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh



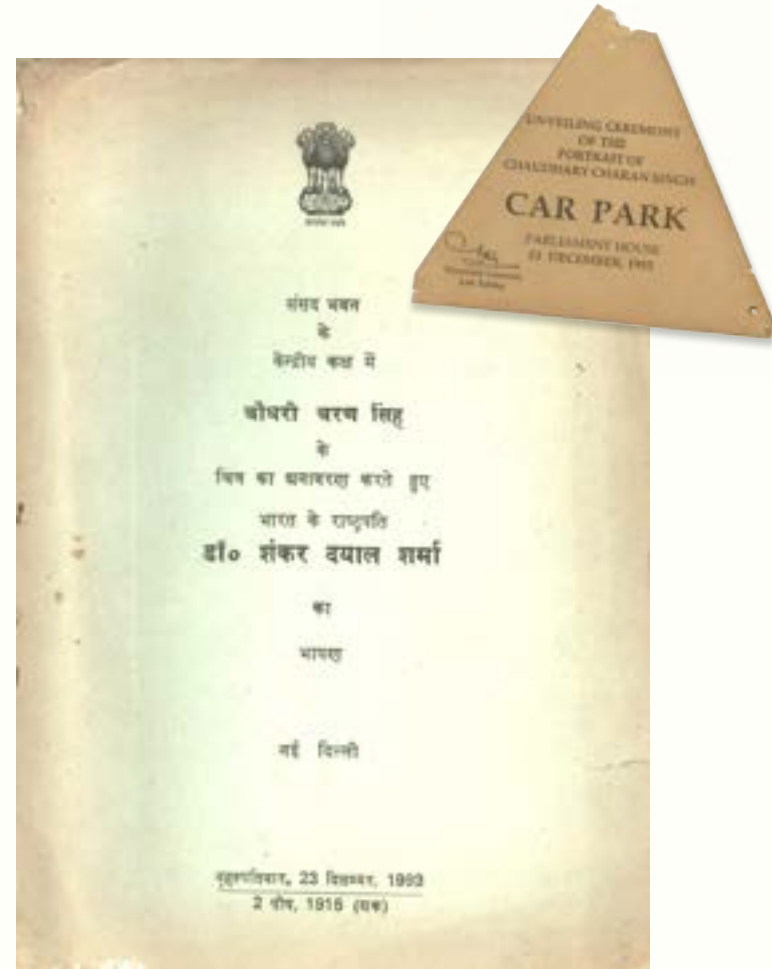
Unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, 23 Dec 1993



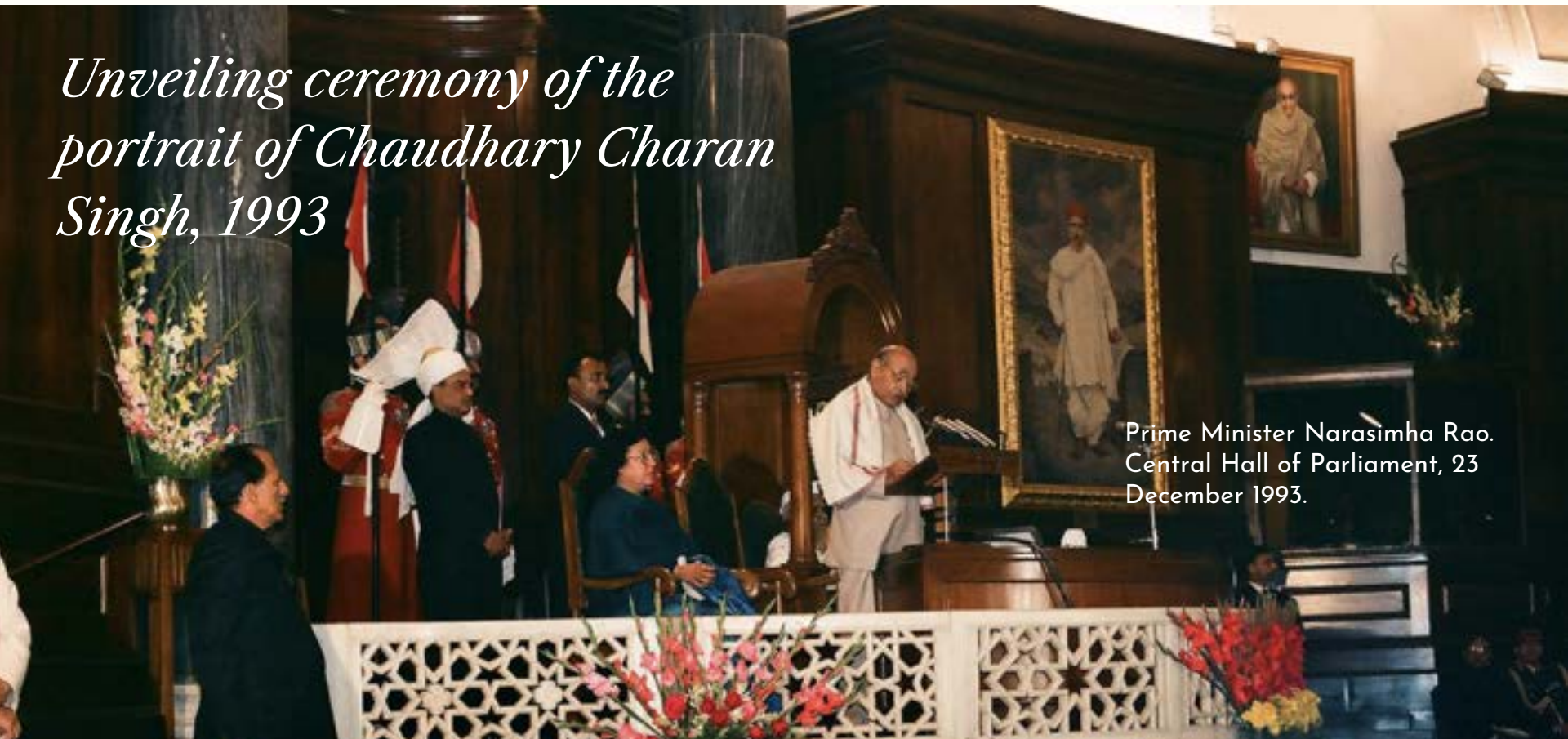
President Shankar Dayal Sharma,
Prime Minister Narasimha Rao



President Shankar Dayal Sharma,
PM Narasimha Rao, Najma Heptulla,
Speaker Shivraj Patil, Ajit Singh



Unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, 1993



Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.
Central Hall of Parliament, 23
December 1993.

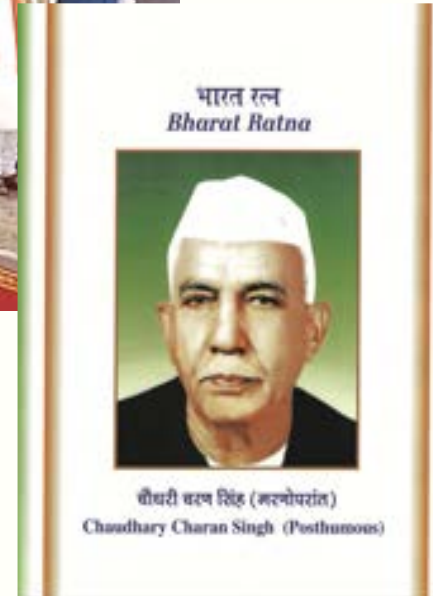


*President Murmu
presenting **Bharat Ratna**
to Chaudhary Charan
Singh at Rashtrapati
Bhavan investiture
ceremony*

30 March 2024



Jayant Chaudhary receiving the
Bharat Ratna from President Murumu



Bharat Ratna



Jayant Chaudhary receiving the
Bharat Ratna from President Murumu



Bharat Ratna



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