



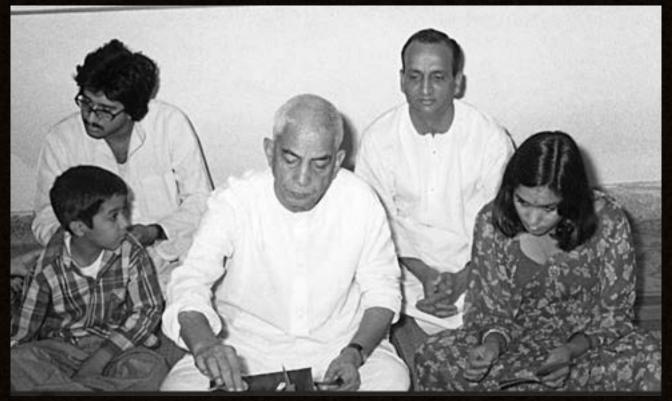
Seated: Charan Singh, son Ajit, wife Gayatri Devi Standing, from left: niece Manju, daughters Saroj, Ved with child Rashmi, Gyan & Sharda. La Place, Lucknow, 1953.

Source: Charan Singh Archives



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

Source: Charan Singh Archives



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

Source: Charan Singh Archives Back to Index | 4

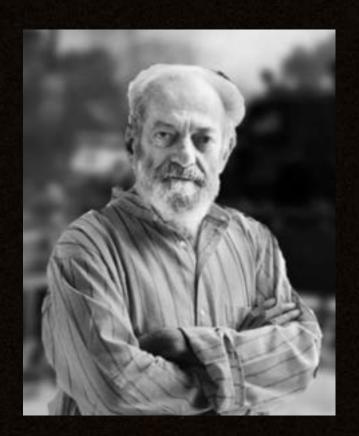
Paul Richard Brass

(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.



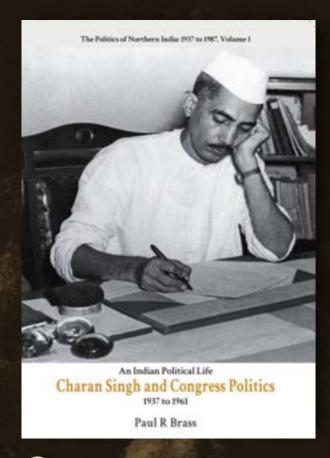
Paul Richard Brass



- 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
- 1984. Caste, Faction and Party in Indian Politics, Vol. Two: Election Studies
- 1986. 1984 Parliamentary elections in UP
- 2002. India, Myron Weiner, and the Political Science of Development
- 2004. Riots in Meerut 1961-1982 (1)
- 2010. Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal (2010)
- 2010. Leadership and the Power of Honour in a Corrupt System
- 2012-14. Charan Singh and Congress Politics 1937-85 Volumes 1, 2 and 3

Meeting Paul in 2015





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).



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वी प्रतिक बची की,

जनका पत्र - फिल्म : एक 1/16/52/22 ध्व एक एक एक-2 - 14 जून 1994 की प्रमत हुना। जनमें सनीय कैपारी बाल लिंड की के कामनात सुरोतन रक्षणे के सम्बन्ध में मेरी शर्मी को स्वेकार किया है। इसके लिये में अपनी प्रन्यावत हेती हूँ।

ान कारनात भी कार्य से रियों में रिकार्यालीयन व्यक्तियों को सामेग्रील करती है।

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Born to Poverty

Family man

Ethical

Incorruptible

Arya Samaji

Opposed Caste

Fearless & Forthright

Significance in Indian political history Legislator

Abolished Zamindari

Intellectual

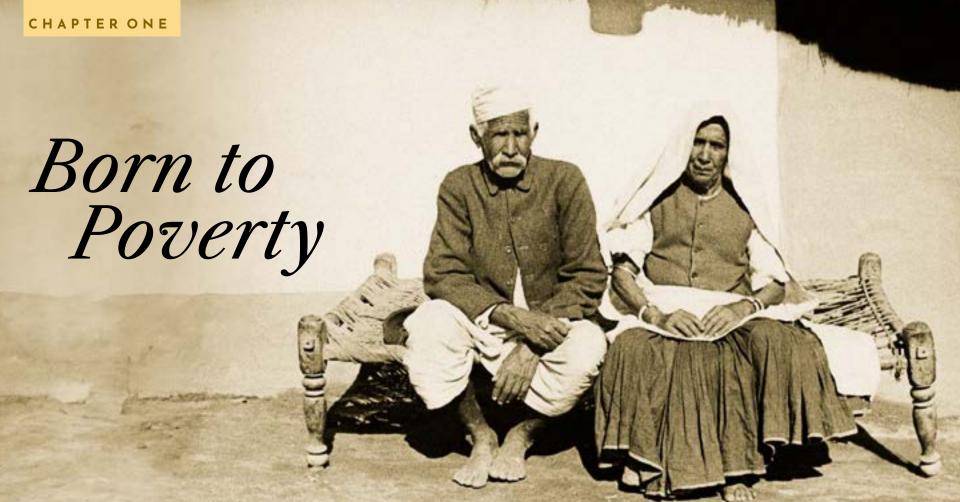
Effective Administrator

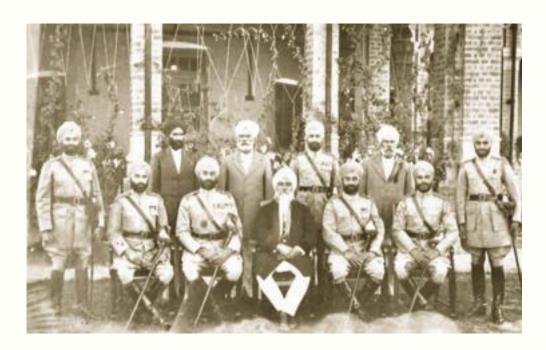
Grassroots Leader

Gandhian

Voice of the Village

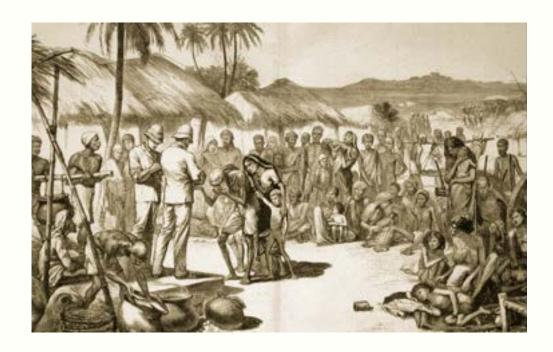
Patriot





Oppression

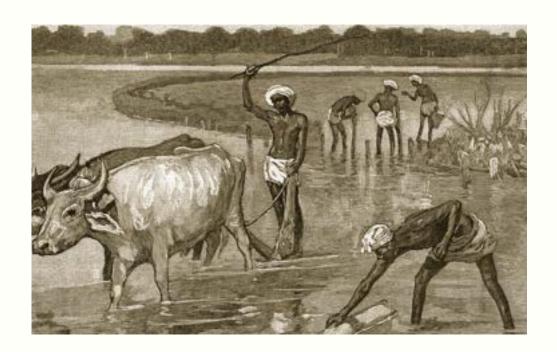
British law recognised the zamindar as the absolute magnate and essential intermediary.



Land Rent

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

Source: Wikimedia



Inequality

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

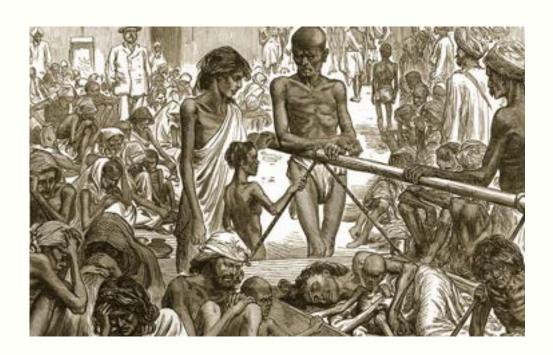
1.5% or 30,142 persons paid 58% of the land revenue demand.

85% were small holders (1-4 acres)

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

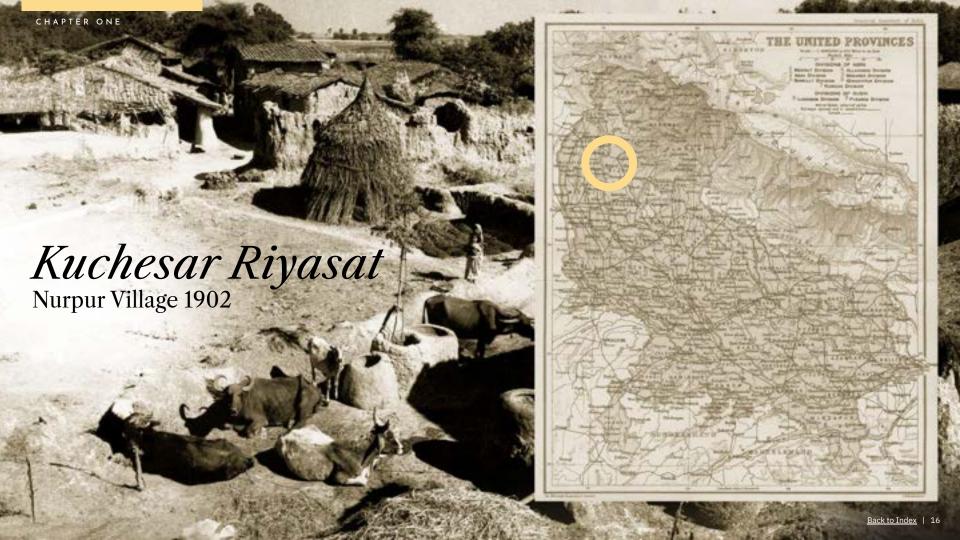
19th century Peasants ploughing a rice field

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Famines

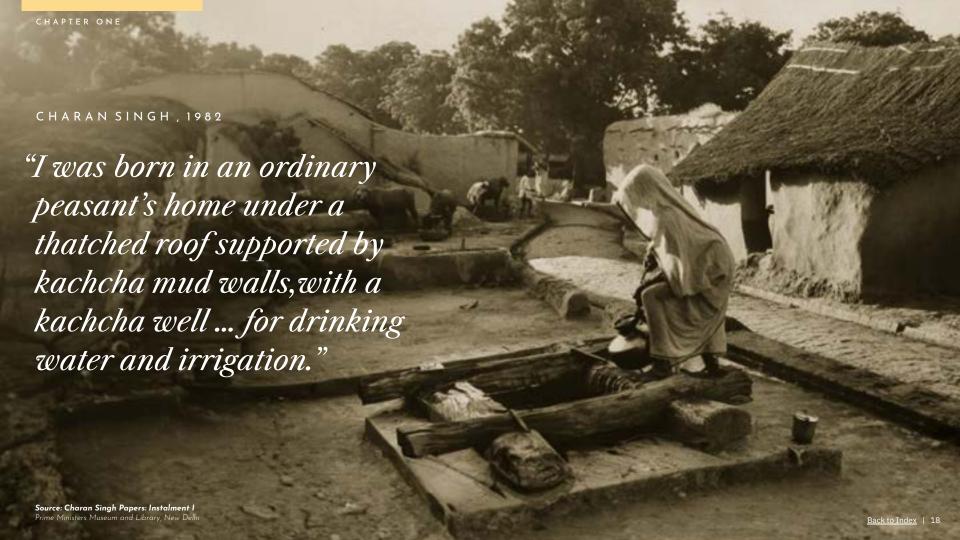
Famines continued unabated from the 1860s.





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.





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

Source: Charan Singh Archives 19



5.5 to 7.5 % Literacy

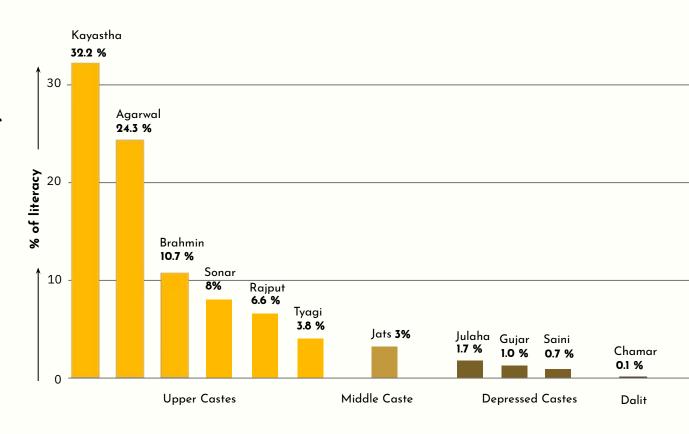


relief the favourable position in respect of education enjoyed by districts having a small area but containing large cities. Agra, Locksow and Benares—which is readily explained; also what is not readily explained, that if the Himalayas themselves to disregarded, literacy increases, roughly speaking, directly as the

Census of India 1921 Literacy in the United Provinces of Agra & Oudh



(leather workers, manual labour)





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

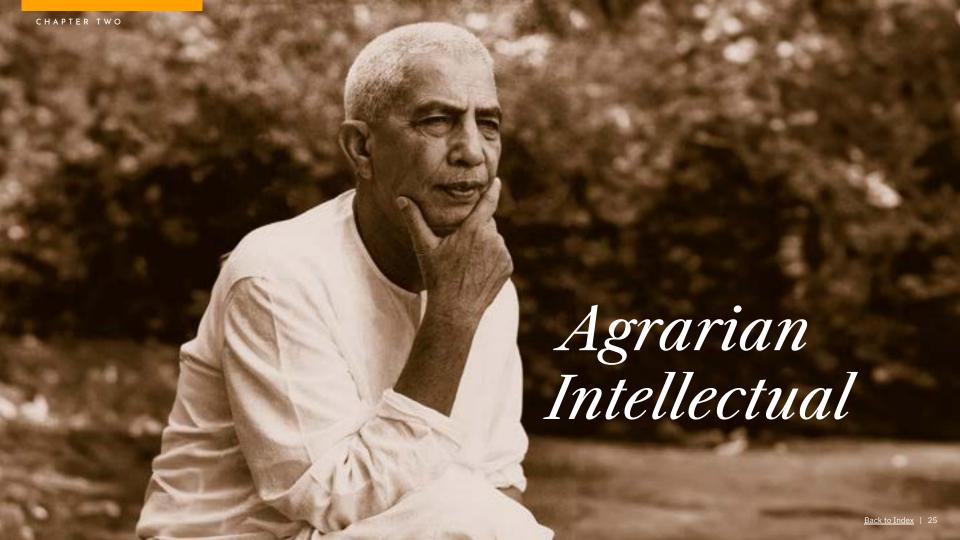
Charan Singh studied here between 1919-1925 CE for Matriculation,

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





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)

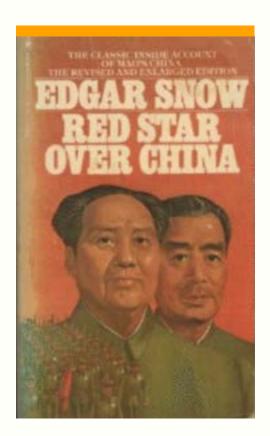
"My judgement is that on the most rigorous definition Charan Singh was clearly an intellectual; and not only that, a most unusual one..... Such a person, one might further insist, must possess a distinctively coherent, consistent and authoritative view of his 'universe'; a capacity for independent analytical 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.

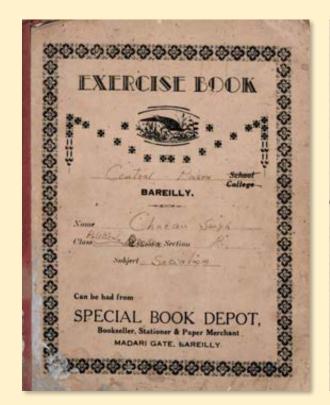
Soviet Communism: A New Civilisation. 1935. Burns, Emile.

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

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

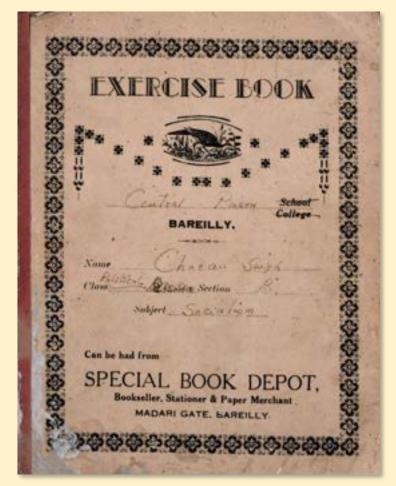
Mohan, Brij, Marxism is Dead, 1939. Lahore.

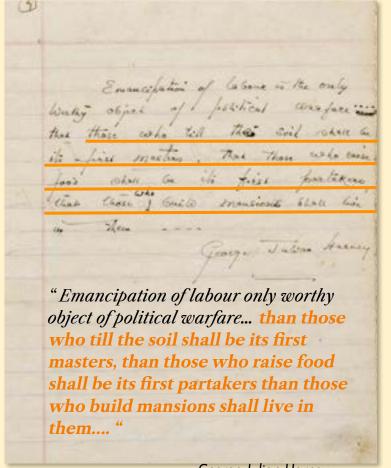
Charan Singh's Bareilly Jail Diary, 1942





Source: Charan Singh Archives







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

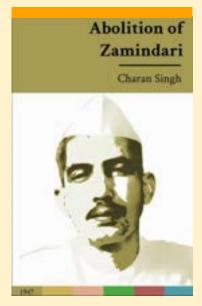
Agrarian Revolution in Uttar Pradesh. 1957

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

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Section II

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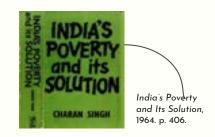
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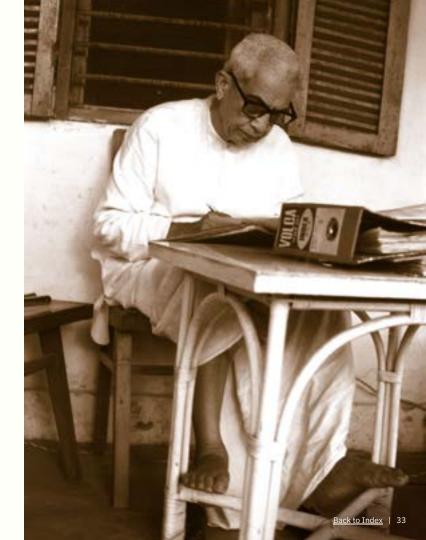
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- chiefs Esselvi, f December 1968.
- Harry J. S. (1967), Speech Africand on 17 Houses (1967) on "To Franch Strategy of Bergal".

"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."





Manifestos by Chaudhary Charan Singh over the decades

Rashtriya Jan Congress English, 1967



Janata Party Constitution Hindi 1977



Rashtriya Jan Congress English, 1967



Lok Dal Manifesto.



Lok Dal Manifesto Hindi, 1979



Bhartiya Kranti Dal English, 1968





Lok Dal Constitution Hindi, 1980



Bhartiva Kranti Dal Hindi, 1968

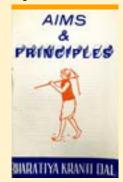


Lok Dal Constitution English, 1980





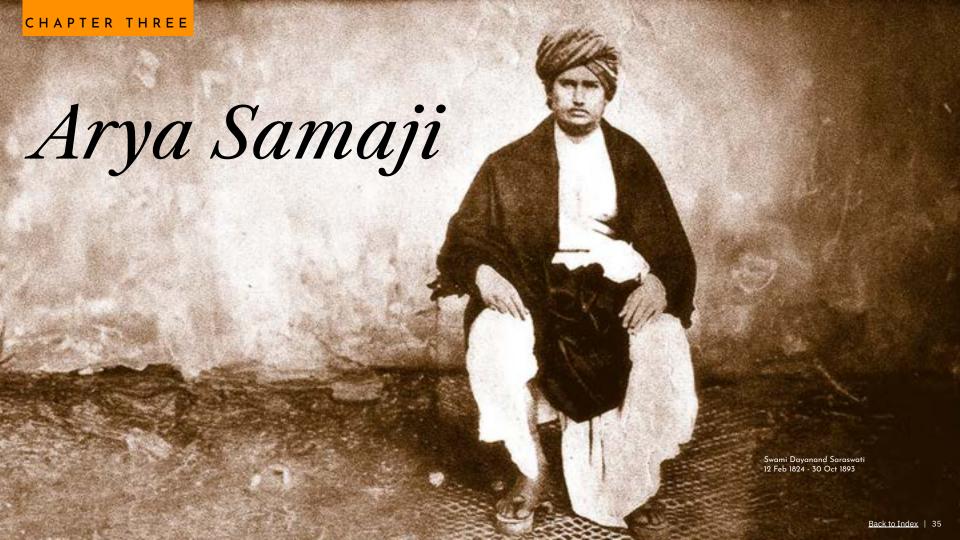
Bhartiya Kranti Dal English 1973



Lok Dal Hindi, 1984



Source: Charan Singh Archives Back to Index | 34

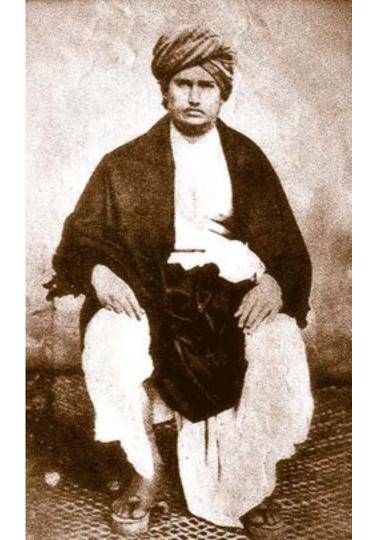


Spread of the Samaj

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 Khatris were joining in large numbers. Lower caste membership was sparse.



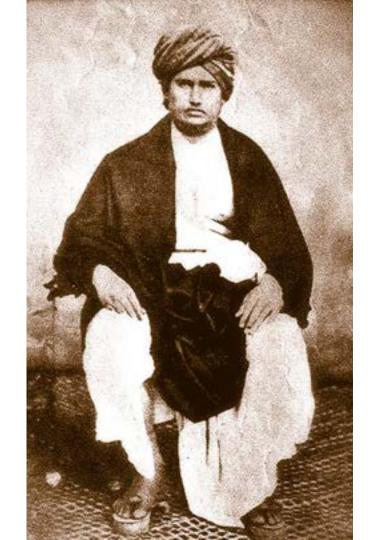
Values

"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."

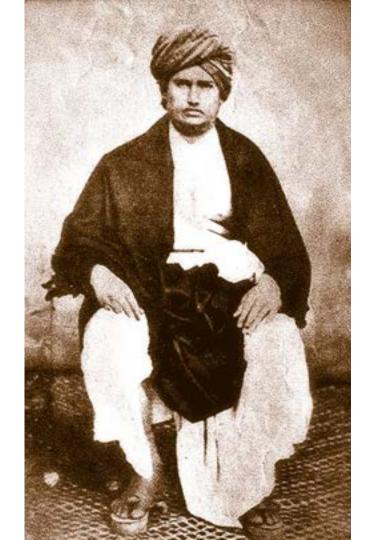


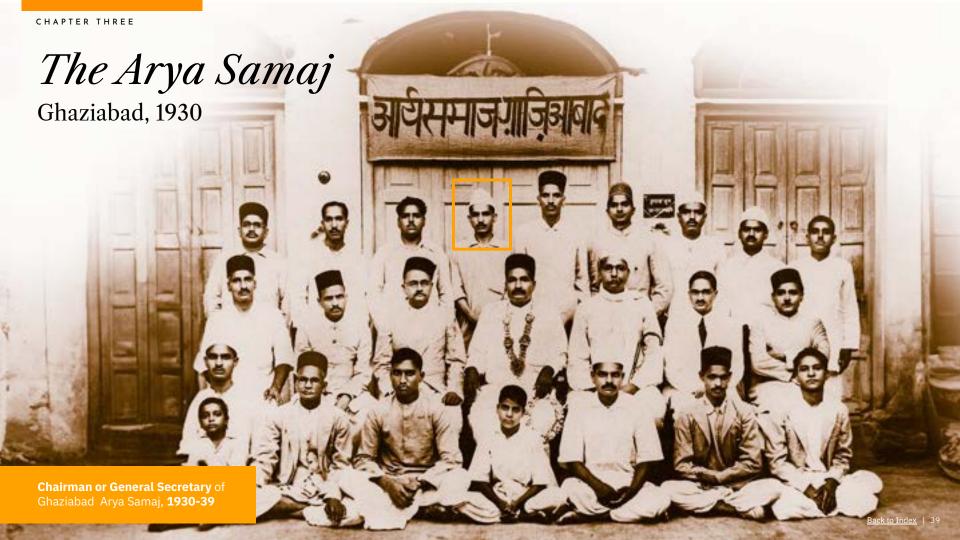
Arya Samaj, Congress and Nationalism

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.

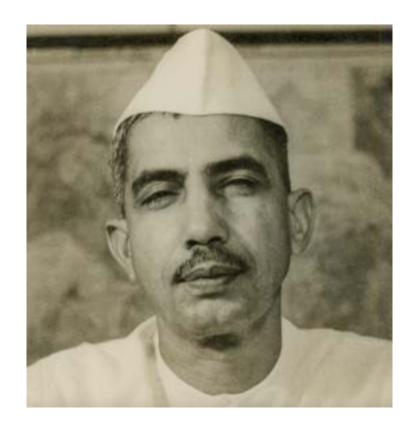
In 1929-30 there had been clear support for the Civil Disobedience movement from the Samaj.





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 दान विनय और अ चौधरी चरण सिंह

शक्तिमत्ता

सत्संग और सद्-ग्रंथ

और न्याय

Timeliness

Benevolent

Giving

Modest & arrogance

Friendsh

Strength

सत्सग और सद-ग्रथ

company & good books

Mercy & Justice

Money

Satya, Ved & Gyan





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.



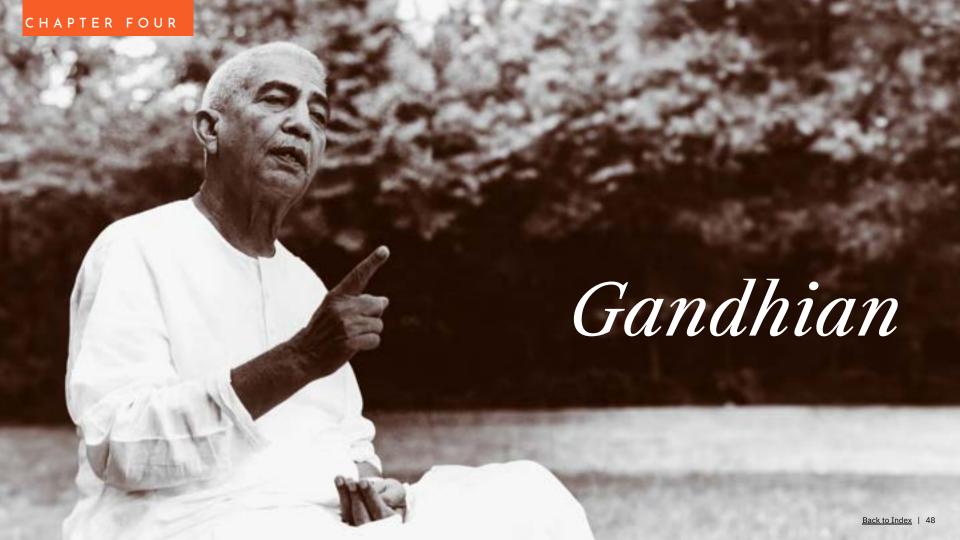
On Chaudhary Charan Singh's simplicity.

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

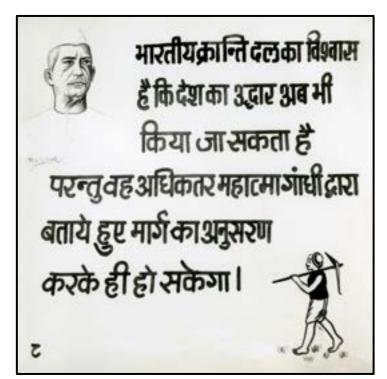




- Gandhi wanted Swarajya in India: political, economic, social and religious emancipation.
- Swaraj is ethics and politics combined: restrict wants, be self-reliant and bring equality.
- There is no economics independent of values and ethics.
- Industrialisation destroys harmony and brings conflict between 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

Back to Index | 5



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.



Source: Charan Singh Archives

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

m on DECEMBES II, 1963 Report on Mal-term 4234
Approximation Tried
From York Plan

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, males.

Shri Jawaharlai Nekrus No doubt, the hon. Mumber has believed in that disappointment.

6864 Tright is there say intention to make a village-wise survey of the possibilities?

Bhit Jawahustat Nebra; What I was going to pity was this. 'One thing that distriction the very greatly in that although I am staylound that the great majority of our population has bettered Heeff, way he, a gittle, and is better and is esting much more find than before and has more calories and more clother, yet, there is a goodly number of people to Itelia who have not profited by planning, and where powerty is objected and most painful, and I do think that your suched should be from the money the pittertion. The numbel planner precedu The thirt he musice a theoretical apperson. It is very good to money, not it sensitive bynamic sertion horsen factors. He says that an this thing we were production, and the best war is have production is to do sensething, say, he put up a forbory. or senerhing in a place where it will piets must remits. The result is that they go on gathering these factories trig firms the that is the special places. And or they gutter things, it bocomes mader to start another facthey there. That may be legical, and they may pendane more, but it is not many homen, entitlering the size of

Also, I begin to these more moving or behavior, at Mahatina Glorelius approach B is sold that I also minimized by the sold that I also minimized by the sold that I also make the sold by I also the sold by I also the behavior machine, and I would the best machine, and I would the best machinery and pas has I technique to the sold by the sold

den time force other method but he resived as that they hearing parties been in prediction oven though the prediction expension of their soul and he effected at compared to tracking exchanges, but we must not had otherwise it is remained. The skies has a be became in mind. We detail this is not prediction of the compared to the track of the compared to the compare

Ultimately, it is a species modify of the suppositural resource and I think Mast agreement, unless it is allied to some other judnitry, will often not bring rapid results. I think that andtest hisbandry is not thing which has to progress and which can be allied to agriculture. Also, there ean he sensil industries there. There are dualty fillings that you for floor, and we home we shall my to do that. But I loope that the Heure would remonther the magnitude of the task before ton-Il is engenders, and we man appeniels it in the proper maris, byabould not approach it with frustpaind solods. That is not the way to approach any talk, aspecially the biggest task. But we have he uppreach it with confidence, with strength and with a brief in our poor pld and we should try to not this faith stress up fless, and if we have It in an ampia measure, they will sito be affected and they will also get it. Of source, we should try to longer att fine housess forms their request and from other anaron as to how to improve this method of planning, becarse without placeting I do not think that, we shall make my yeal progress. pertainly not the hing of progress that we desire.

their Rasquit I am extensely easy their though the Prime Minister's speech has been to disappointing. He is taking of frustration, but his whole speech beaution of frustrations. He take of disappointment, that when the is in that disappointment that we derive from the speech that he has made



Source: Charan Singh Archives Back to Index | 56

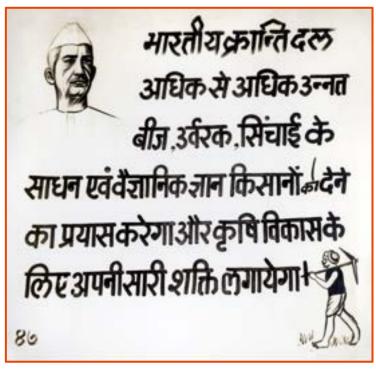
"Mahatma Gandhi said India lived in villages, not in cities. ... In the circumstances of the country which had such vast manpower and comparatively little land and other natural resources, he argued, it could only be cottage industry, which required little or nominal capital, that could provide the needed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

"..... 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."



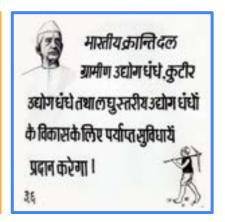
Spinning factory workers, Malkha, Sircilla Andhra Pradesh.



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

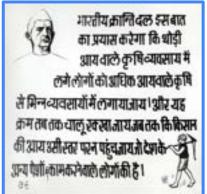










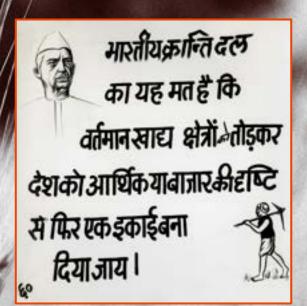


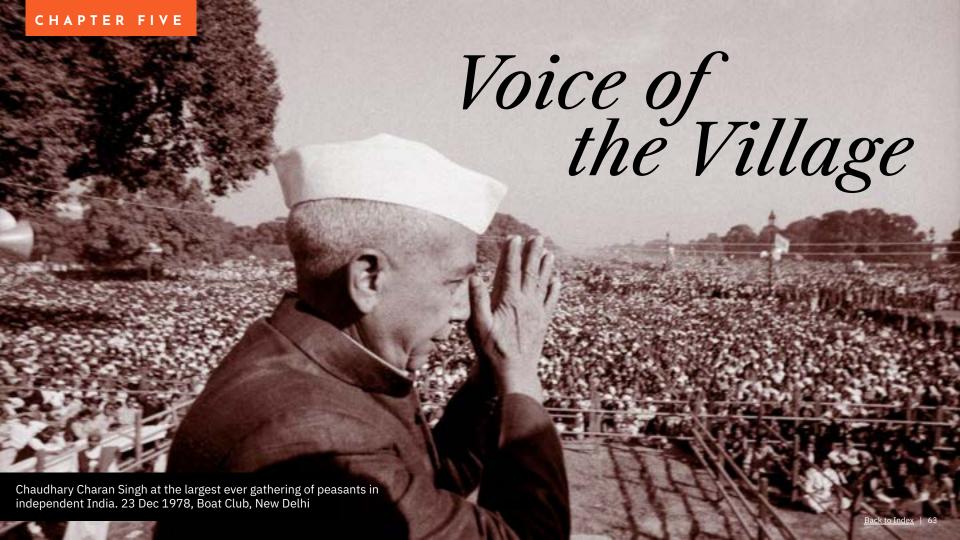


Pictorial Manifesto of Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1969.

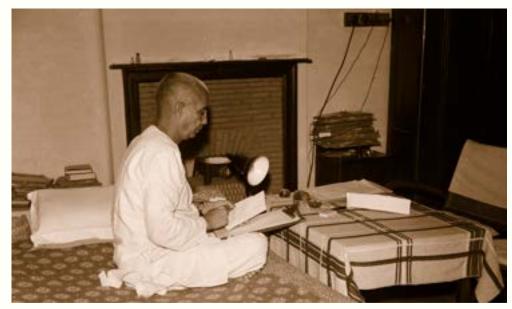








CHARAN SINGH, 1947



"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....."

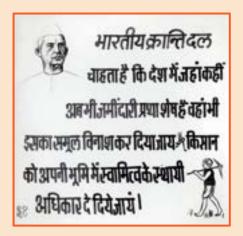
Agriculture

1952-54

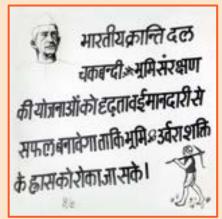
- Reads Albert Howard's
 Agricultural Testament
 recommends to all his
 bureaucrats as primary
 reading in agriculture
- Sends Secretary to Japan to study agricultural methods of small-holding peasantry
- Soil & Water Conservation Act, first in the country



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

hills Can of PMC: 16 Can Hid High HOS aran Singh. 1979. Also Union Budget speech of Charan Singh as Finance Minister, Feb 1979

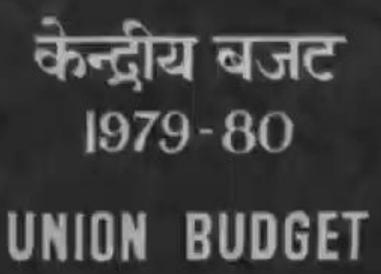


Pictorial Manifesto of Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1969. Source: Charan Sinah Archives.





CHAPTER FIVE

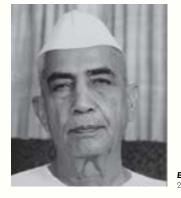


SPEECH OF SHRI CHARAN SINGH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE INTRODUCING THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

Sir,

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

- 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 minions 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

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

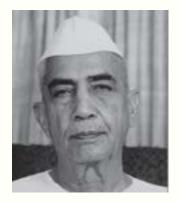
Government recognises that the-requisite degree of reorientation of development plans can be achieved only over a period of time. We propose, with regard to the promotion of however, to accelerate the pace and thrust of programmes which have a material bearing on agricultural growth and promotion of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

fact that as a large agricultural countered to pursue an active promotion of exports of agricultural production.

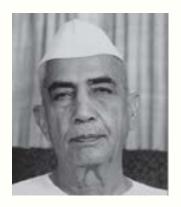
A policy which will increase export

"....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 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. ..."

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.



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.



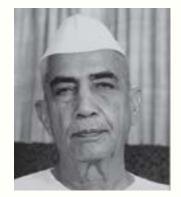
".... rural electrification...."

" increased **storage** to minimise wastage...."

"<mark>rural water supply</mark> programmes"

".... Self-sufficiency in **fertilizer production**..."

".....financial provision for a programme of 'training rural youth for self employment'



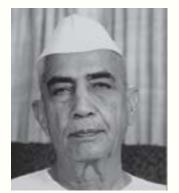
"The Community Health Workers Scheme which was started in October 1977 in 741 primary health centres was a significant innovation of the Janata Government in extending elementary medical care to rural

Extracts from budget Speech of Finance Minister Charan Singh

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.

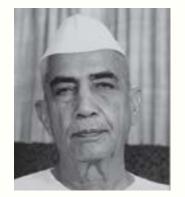
With a view to **checking such conspicuous consumption** in luxury hotels, I propose to levy a new tax on the gross receipts of hotels.

It must be realised that if the resources needed for development are to be raised without inflation, there will have to be a

of people who can bear further taxation to shoulder additional burden.

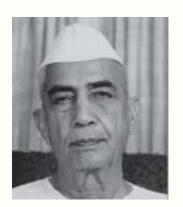
Machine-made carpets produced in a few organised units constitute an item of elite

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.



" I have also selected some consumer Items like soap, tooth paste, toothbrush and detergents, for

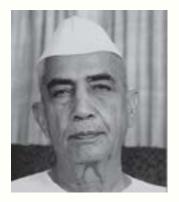
increase in duties taking care, at the same time, to see that the goods produced by the small units in the decentralised sector are not adversely affected by this increase...."



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.

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.

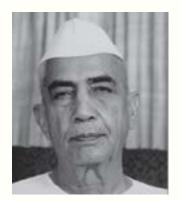
This Government is **committed to the encouragement of the handloom sector.** The
competitive capacity of handloom
fabrics in relation to fabrics
produced by powerlooms and
composite mills has to be improved
further.



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

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.

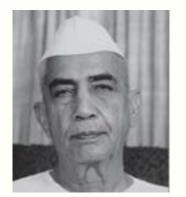


If this rate of agricultural and industrial growth is to be maintained in the coming year, supplies of basic goods should increase through larger investment. That is why the

Government is pushing ahead with a large investment programme in irrigation, electricity generation, cement, steel, fertilizers and transport

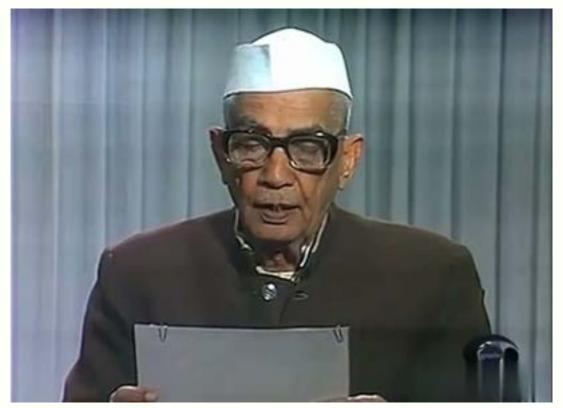
"I have attempted in this budget to put the maximum emphasis on agricultural and rural development and labour intensive industry, because it is now accepted by all that only that way can we eradicate poverty and unemployment in the country.

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."

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 **COUNTY.** 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.

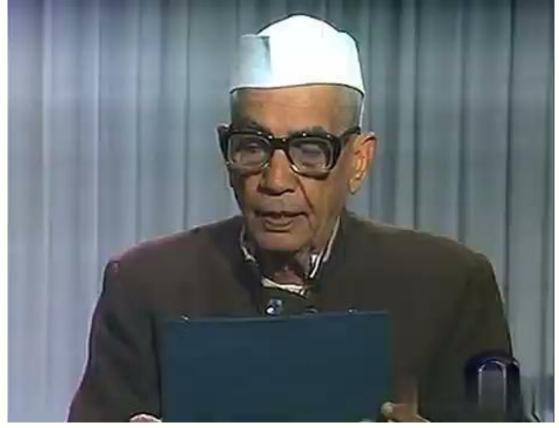


Chaudhary Charan Singh's election broadcast to the nation on Doordarshan. 1984

CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH 1984.

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

Source: Charan Singh Archives



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"

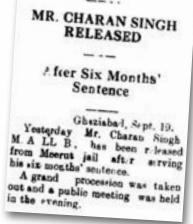
Source: Charan Singh Archives



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

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT. Aug. 14. "In view of the facts that his speech was not recorded in full, pertinent passage in it is more than one construction when read with its context and that he denies that he advocated that Hindus 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 Charan Singh, M.L.A. (U.P.) 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

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, 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."

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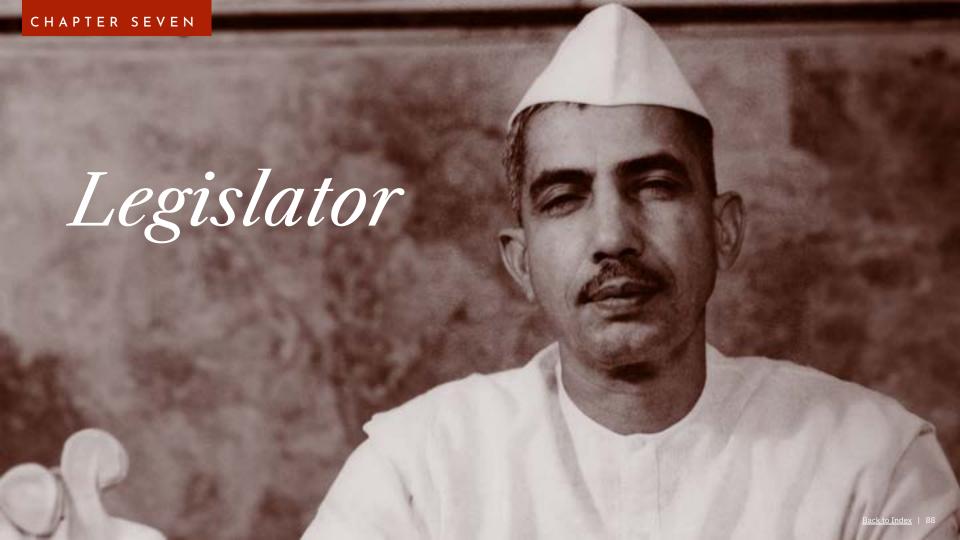


CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH

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

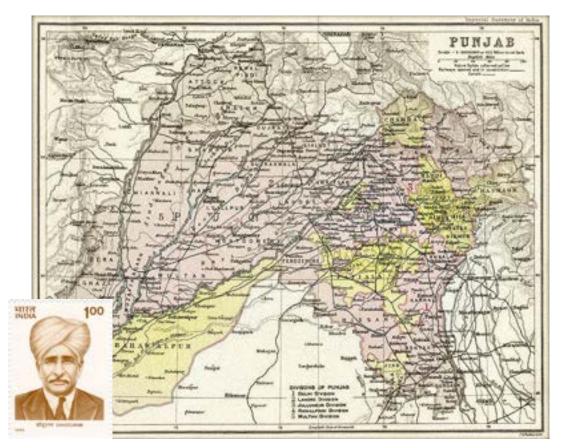
Subramanian Swamy is an Indian politician, economist and statistician. Before joining politics, he was a professor of Mathematical Economics at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. He is known for his Hindu nationalist views.

Source: Charan Singh Archives 8



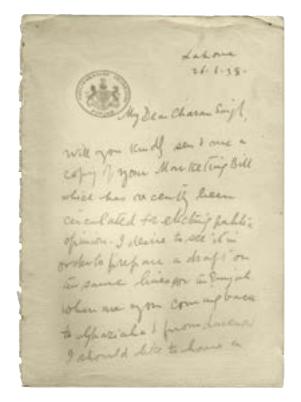
Charan Singh sought to wrest control of the political economy from landlords, urban interests and high castes.

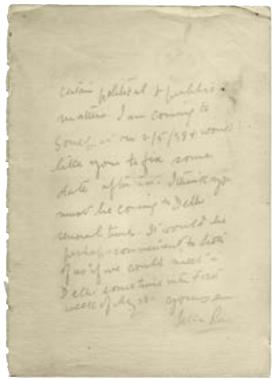
Government of Punjab led by Sir Chhotu Ram passes **Mandi Samiti Act** in 1940 based on draft Bill presented by Charan Singh.



Letter from Sir Chhotu Ram's associate

26 April 1938

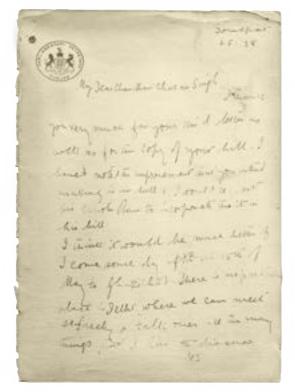


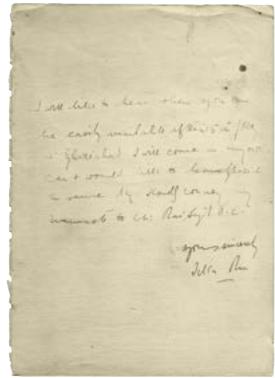




Letter from Sir Chhotu Ram's associate

26 April 1938









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.

Source: Charan Singh Archives



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 *7* amindari 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.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Large-Scale Farming Not Suitable

Br ... In an editorial under the exption "Revidt in the Balkana" on March 21, you observed as follows:

was only smartly a decade the Resolution of 1967 4stc/ that the Communist Parry in Muscle durion through large-scale co-operative and State farms. In this evenection, two contradictory factors have to be borne in mind finaligenerally very productive except in the case or special crops like vetotables adjacent to the towns. iandionitum has always been inefficient and unproductive than even small-scale prosent Proprietorship. Therefore, agrarism revolution has to take place first through the liquidation of landjordism and then to a new coviem of progressive con-

While agreeing entirely with your purpose and opinion that landfordductive than amad-acute pensant peophetoration I beg to differ when you proceed to key down that small persons entraption is not senerally very producting and suggest that targe-acade farming is comparatively more production and therefore large-analy co-operative and Biate farms on the Raudan model are a consummation and an unimply sim-

Although the Nasian Communical Party has always declared that Just as in manufacturing industry, in agricultury also large-scale enterprises have competitive advantages over amail ones and tend to suppliant yet agrarian litatury and agrarial statistics have amply provof that the Markian thesis on the advantages of large scale production ter of notial and vectories adertim. rulture is in the direction of the multiplication of the small farm In-Western Europe the production of large lurms has been according smallor proportional printing than that of he attali holders.

The author of The Lond and the

majorttaking increases, as illustrated by the so-called Circles of Thunen

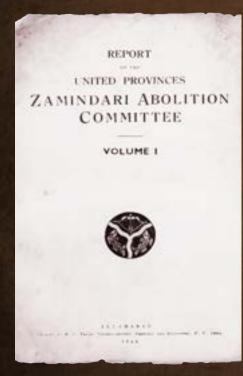
The returns of the Dunish Agri show that the profit per arre was "The augmenturity in this reppert, mattely, that of average net output, or the small raym is begond mount, sury A. H. Hollmann, Professon at Agriculture Colonge in Berlin

To like argument that the erescind d was 2-wate tarretting i.e., its ability to being its own its the straugle egains: large-scale farming, Desver by existency of a special form of evidation characteristic of agriculcure and different from that of the dustry. Statin hos only this typly to moder that it is primarily or mainby the cast that he owns his little part of land, the experience of private convenient of land, that the and will continue to be the peasant to small cultimentry farming; that berange of nationalization of land in the U.S.N.R. thus factor no longer speciates in his country

Then, strangely enough he the collective farm movement is all its phases—both in its emprous phase and in its more developed planer when it is emprod with true orn-lies in that it is now possible or the Postable to tell waste and ongue tand. Thus is the secret of the freshelmious expansion of the rive area attending the transition of the pranutry is subjective labour Ittis in one of the bases of the supericelty of the adjective farms over nothidual persons farming " (Vide Brailt's speech on "Problems of Agratism Policy in the U.S.S.R." on December 27, 1929: But, as reader will note the superiority of the large farm in this propert is cobe. The point

It was the steam vogens revers the industrial preciping and led to a change from individual domeans work to efficietive factory work. But Communica and other advocates of large-erals and muchamiled farming forget that this in Systriac revolution, while it brought shout comething like a hundred-fold 13vi liundred-2006 increase in men's expectly to produce wealth in manufacturing industry, did nothing and could do nothing of the kind in appropriate . Land shall not produce more simply because it is pleasthed by a truckly in large blocks incheed of by a sleepler instrument of the senal pions by anomal labour. The france why mechanical inventions

Source: Charan Singh Archives Back to Index | 93



The Li. P. Legislattve Assembly poned the following row

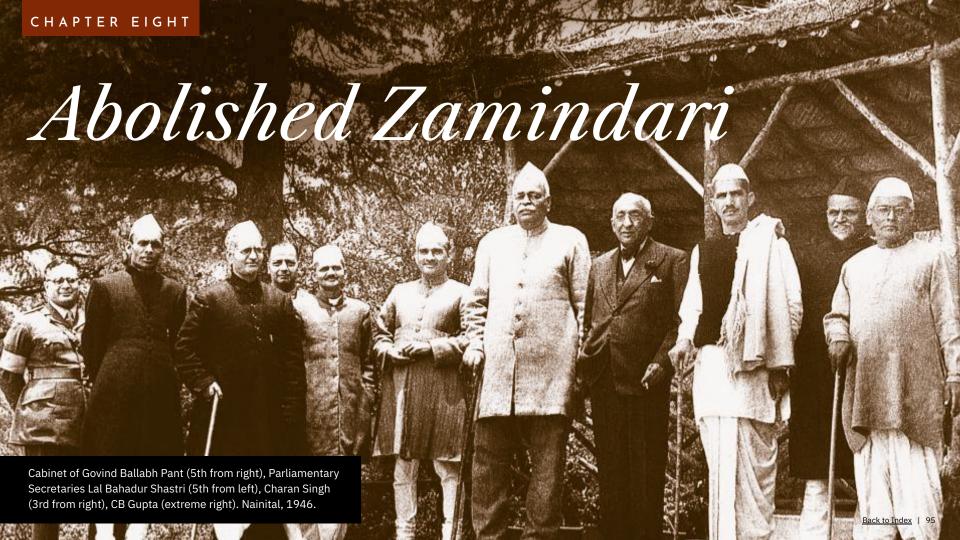
This Assemble accepts the principle of the abolition of the Zimindari System in this Province which involves intermediation between the authorizer and the State and resolves that the rights of such intermediaries about he sequired on parment of equivable empensions and that Concrement should appears a Committee in prepare a scheme for this purpose.

To got effect to the resolution and to prepare the necessity shome the Zamindari Abelition Coumittee too appointed with the full meing personnel:

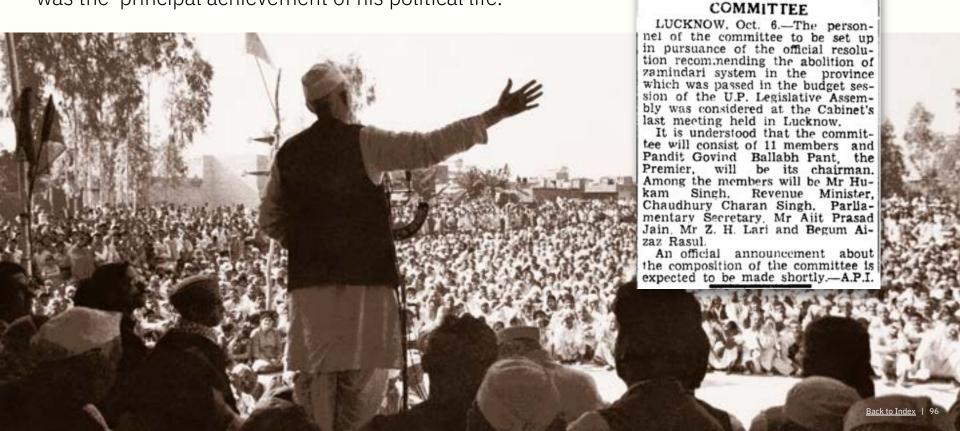
- (1) Howhle Shri Govind Ballabh Pant: Pressure-
- (7) Howhle Shei Hukum Soult, Minister for Revenue Par Chairman,
- 1830 Howbie De Knilash Nath Katju, Minister for Jurisc Covernor of West Beografi-
- Il Shei Charan Singly, Parliamentary Secretary on the
- is Shri Jugor Proud Rawat, Parliamentary Secretary in Alondrie Premier.
- Shri Ajir Prasad Jain.
- Or Mrs. Vidmondday Doyal Triquito, a.c.a.
- W. Shei Z. H. Lim, M.L.A.
- [8] Shri Muhammad Shaukar Ale Khan, see, a
- 10) Shri Ram Chambra Guera, W.L.C.
- (11) Begum Aless Rascol, sca. c.
- (12) Shri Kamlapsu Tripathi, MA.A.
- (13) Shri Abdul Ghani Anseo, Ma.a.
- 110 Shri Radha Mohan Singh, 112.4.
- (15) Shri B. N. Bu. Bevenue Secretary (new Chief Secretary), U. P. Government,
- Siri A. N. The and Shri Amor Ross were appropriate Santeness in the Committee

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

1946-48: Member of Congress' 7amindari Abolition and Land Reforms Committee (ZALRC) tasked to abolish landlordism in Uttar Pradesh.







U.P. ZAMINDARI ABOLITION



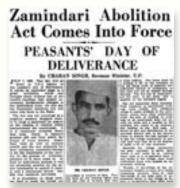
No part of this law ever successfully challenged in a court, attesting to its detailed and careful drafting.

- 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

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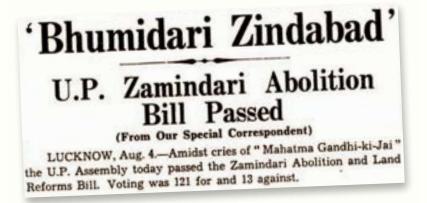


Source: The Hindustan Times, 1951

- 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.

Source: Charan Singh Archives

1953-54



- 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

Source: The Hindustan Times, 1951

1953-54

'Bhumidari Zindabad' U.P. Zamindari Abolition Passed (From Our Special Correspondent) LUCKNOW, Aug. 4.—Amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai"

the U.P. Assembly today passed the Zamindari Abolition and Land

Reforms Bill. Voting was 121 for and 13 against.

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.

Back to Index Source: The Hindustan Times, 1951

Wolf Ladejinsky on UP land reforms, 1963

-: 52 :-

ALIGARH

(Uttar Pradesh)

-: 3 :-

A STUDY
ON
TENURIAL CONDITIONS
IN
PACKAGE DISTRICTS

WOLF LADBUINSKY CONSULTANT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION extremely defective and needs complete overhauling. Only in Uttar Pradesh has

a well thought-out comprehensive legislation been enacted and effectively

implemented. There, millions of tonants and sub-tenants were made owners and

hundreds of thousands who had been evicted ware restored in their rights.

· The provisions for security of tenure are crucial to the whole scheme





Wolf Ladejinsky on UP land reforms, 1963

A STUDY
ON
TENURIAL CONDITIONS
IN
PACKAGE DISTRICTS

WOLF LADEJINSKY CONSULTANT TO THE FORD FOUNDATIO 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





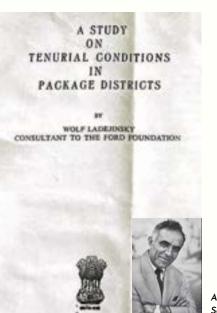


Wolf Ladejinsky on security of tenure, 1963

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 Welf Ladejimsky'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



of land legislation, and it has been the experience all over Iniis that the right to resume land for solf 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 landseners who have rade up viable units of cultivation by leasing an addition acre or two of land. It sould 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 oultivator is not reduced below the size of, say, a family holding.

Wolf Ladejinsky, 1964 at MIT

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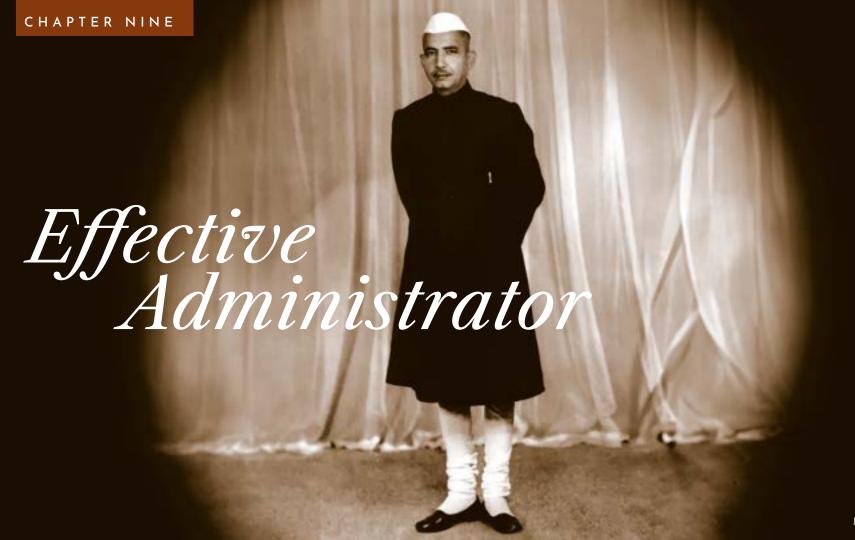
tribution of rights and opportunities among the landless. The dragging of the feet on the part of governments and legislative assemblies in enacting reforms is notorious. Technical expertise in preparing and administering the necessay legislation is indispensable, but experts do not make reforms. Politicians, 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 embling legislation is formulated; the perparacion or lack of preparation of the pertinent and administrative services; the persence or absence of nechoical 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 obstudes to its initiation and enforcement. Nevertheless experience shows-and India provides a number of illustrations—that they are not insurmountable difficulties if the concerned will of political leadership is brought to bear. The built-in landlord opposition, abented by public servants, can be dealt with successfully if the

THE PORD POUNDATION YEARS, 1961-1964

sition and administrative and rechnical near less, the amindari tenures were virtually abolished. Not all have benefited equally and nor all the 20 million cultivators affected have received permanent, heritable, and menfeshirights. Nevertheless the effort was a major orroused a reconstruction of ladies agriculture The measure succeeded because it was policically popular to abolish an agricultural system full of abuses imposed by a foreign poase With the British gone, the government west about drafting the necessary legislation the namindary were discrablished despite the onposition of the landloods, lack of financial means, and insufficient administrative and pechnical staff. Not every "t" was crossed and not every "I" was dorted, but the job was doe. On the other hand, in draling with in indusenous landford system, India faltered and very Neen budly, both in content of the mass. ures and in their implementation. The nation is not without its bright spors; but security of nesure, rent reduction, and landlord onling provisions have not been successfully implemented on the yearst part of India's 80 million acres of arranged land. In fact, perhaps as many remants to be lost their remancies as have been made secure on the land through deliberate rather than accidentally faulty in tion, Such states as Bombay and Uttar Probe have demonstrated that, given among and will ing leadership, many of the reform problems can be dealt with successfully. But where see reform sentiment prevails, as it often does i Indian state legislatures, vague and compl cated measures generously seeded with

"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





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 ever 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."

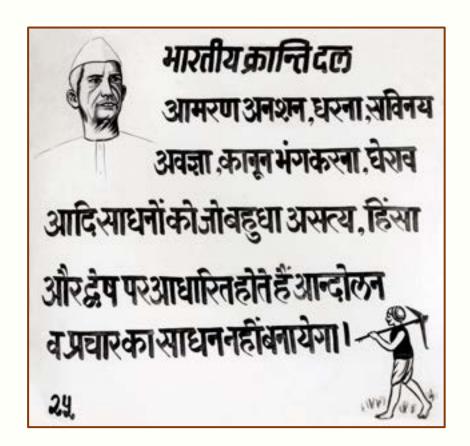
"The correct attitude that the Government should adopt in such circumstances, is that if the demands of its employees, or, for that matter, any other section of our people, are reasonable, they will be accepted as soon as they are brought to its notice. If they are unreasonable, they will not be accepted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



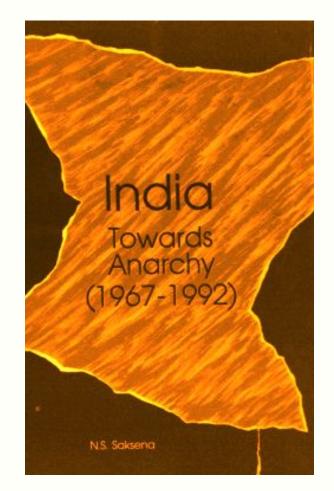
CHARAN SINGH

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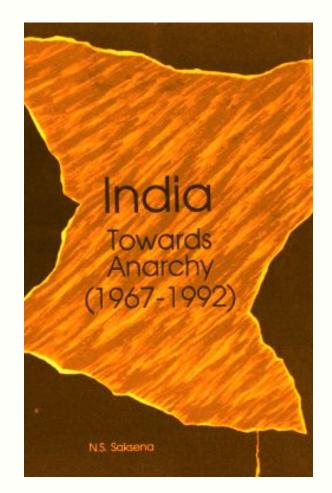


"Senior bureaucrats in U.P. respected Charan Singh as he was recognized by them to be serious, scrupulously honest, and a terror to corrupt officials... Mr. Charan Singh, the then Chief Minister of U.P. in 1970, had performed the miracle of reducing communal riots to zero in the notoriously communal 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."

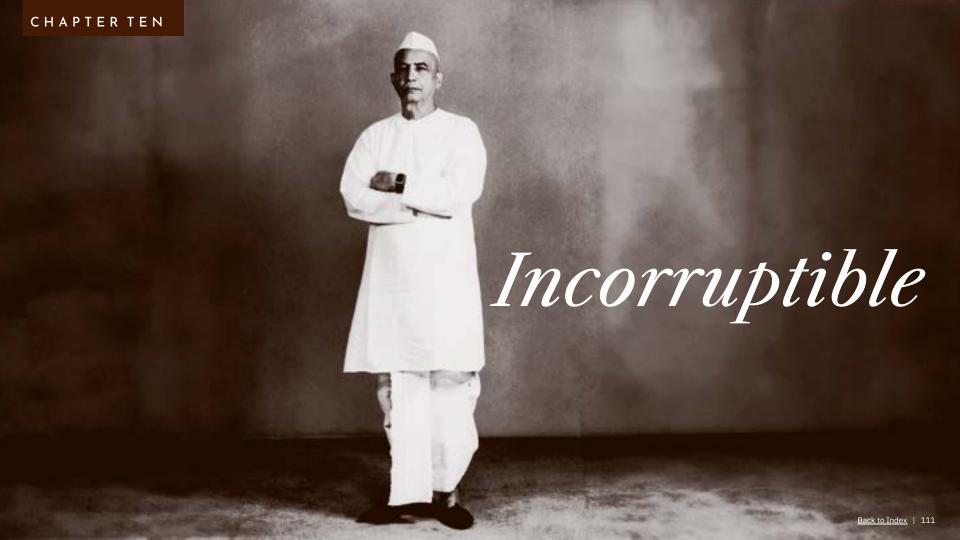




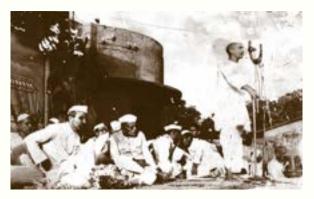
"The first and the most important step should be that the chief minister should disassociate himself from postings and transfers and should not interfere in technical police operations. This was the reason why Charan Singh succeeded in virtually eradicating communal riots in Uttar Pradesh in 1970. ...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







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



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.

On Chaudhary Charan Singh's character.

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



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."

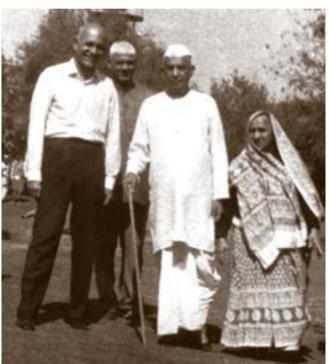
Blitz, Mumbai 4 August 1979*. Charan Singh papers at the Prime Ministers Museum and Library, New Delhi

The Family Reminisces

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

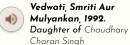


Gayatri Devi, Jai Pal Singh & Kartar Singh with Ch. Charan Singh



Ved Wati and Jai Pal Singh, 1993





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

CHARAN SINGH (1972)

"Jaisa Raja, Tatha Praja" he said, "People Follow the King".



"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."







Confidential

मंत्रिमण्डल सचिव CABINET SECRETARY NEW DELHI

26th June 1979.

to dear Chanten Salah,

D.O.No. 4592-05

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.
Autholog
(N. K. Mukarii)

6.5

Shri Charan Singh, Deputy Prime Minister(Pinance), New Delhi. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Shri Charan Singh as on 31.3.1979

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

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

MOVABLE PROPERTY

1. Jewellery

Five stone studded rings.

2. Bank Account

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

 Vijaye Cash Certificates dated 14.5.1976 for h. 10.000/- (Ten thousand rupees) and h 5.000/- (Five thousand rupees). The certificates will mature on 14.5.1983.

(CHURAN SINGH)

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-239-

Wage receipts of Chaudhary Charan Slngh, 1982 and 1987

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सद्देष का नाम - श्रीभिमिती (h-10) Sangh

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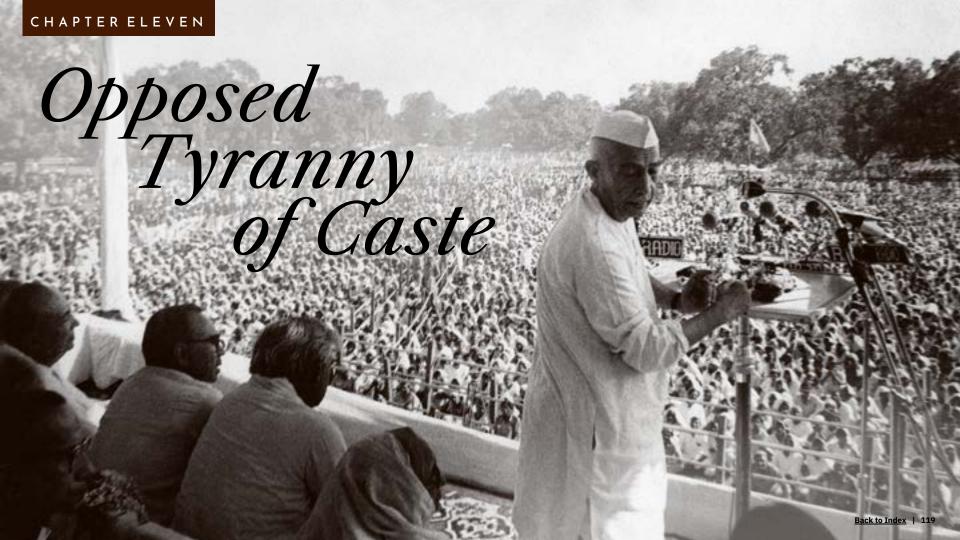
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CHARAN SINGH, 1983

"....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."

Need Of Inter-caste Marriages

CHARAN SINGH'S ADDRESS

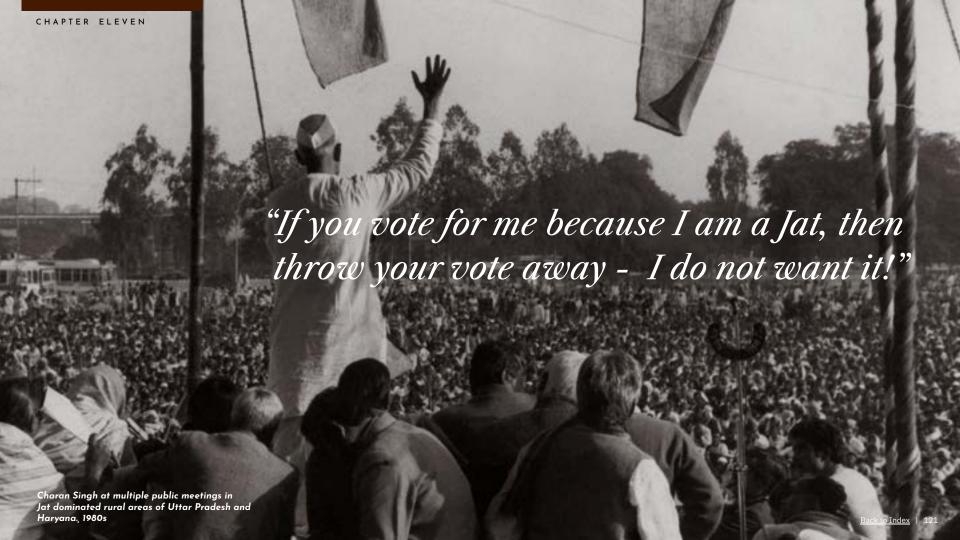
FROM OUR LUCKNOW OFFICE

LUCKNOW, May 11.-A strong plea to launch a nation-wide drive for inter-caste marriages to eradicate the twin evils of caste and untouchability was made by Mr Charan Singh, U.P. Minister for Finance and Revenue, while addressing the sixth U.P. Backward Classes' Conference at Makur, in Unnao district.

Mr Charan Singh said they should purge society of manmade inequalities and injustices, howsoever "holy" they might be, and provide equality of opportunity for the individual growth and evolution. "Your humanity must assert itself against everything which promotes directly or indirectly inhumanity," he added.

He observed that the stiffening of caste restrictions and subjection of the country had always occurred simultaneously. He pointed out that there was such a thing as the logic of history. "Our subjection was the result of our social barriers."

He advocated inter-caste marriages as the only solution for the age-old disease of untouchability. "There is no other effective way



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

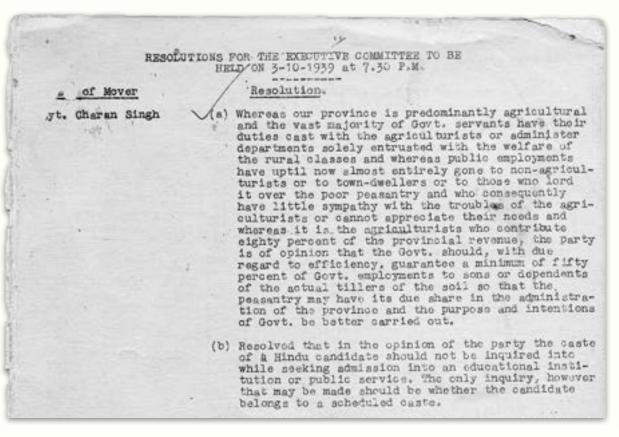
1927: Refuses position as Principal, Jat High School Baraut & Jat Degree College, Lakhavti unless they removed Jat from name.

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





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

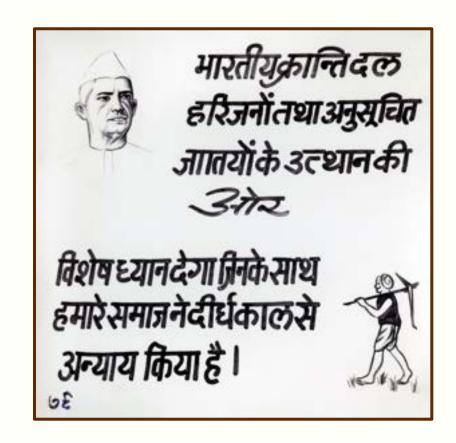
Pandit Govind Vallab Pant at a village meeting with young Charan Singh. 1950

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.

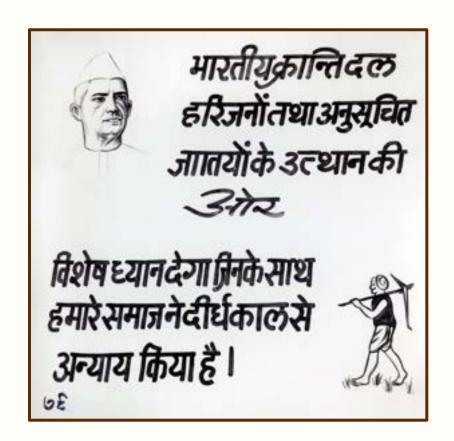


1954: Writes to PM Nehru to pass law that only those youth who married outside, or were prepared to marry outside, their caste be recruited in gazetted government services. Nehru disagrees on account of freedom of choice of individuals.

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.

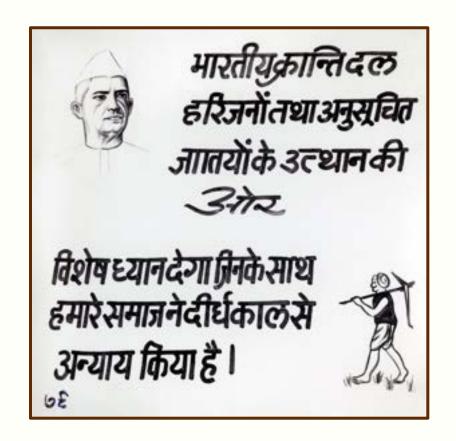


1973: BKD Manifesto proposes 20% reservation for Scheduled Castes in factories in both private and public sector, as also in permits or licenses, which do not require any technical skills.

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.



1936-1967: Indian National Congress

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

Resolutions for the Executive Countities

Whereas our province is predominently agricultural and the Vast majority of Government 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 uptil now almost entirely gone to nonagriculturists or to town-dwellers or to those who lord it over poor peasantry and who consequently have little sympathy with the troubles of the agriculturists or can hardly appreciate their needs and whereas it is the agriculturiets who contribute eighty percent of the provnicial revenues, the Party is of opinion that the Government should, with due regard to efficiency, guarantee a minimum of fifty percent of Government 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 Government be better carried out.

-67-

5.4.39

Charan Singh

1939

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

of Mover

Charan Singh

Resolution.

Whereas our province is predominantly agricultural and the wast 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 uptil 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 dovt. should, with due regard to afficiency, guarantee a minimum of fifty percent of Govt. employments to soms 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 easte.
- (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?

Accompling 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 buck 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.

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

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.

Resolutions for the Executive Countities

Whereas our province is predominently agricultural and the Vast majority of Government 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 uptil now almost entirely gone to nonagriculturists or to town-dwellers or to those who lord it over poor peasantry and who consequently have little sympathy with the troubles of the agriculturists or can hardly appreciate their needs and whereas it is the agriculturiets who contribute eighty percent of the provnicial revenues, the Party is of opinion that the Government should, with due regard to efficiency, guarantee a minimum of fifty percent of Government 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 Government be better carried out.

-67-

5.4.39

Charan Singh

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

but this can be seen said in respect of Schefuled Cestes size. The Schefuled Castes numbers size differ from State to

(d) That, the proposal in regard to reservation of beddward classes, as recommended by the Klasker Commission, is likely to conflict with the Suprame Court's decision that the lotal parcentage of reservation should not exceed 50%. My proposal, however, is confined only to reservation of jobs in Enugs A & B and, therefore, according to fluores fiven in the note itself, does not contribute the decision of the Suprame Court in this reservat.

"y proposel is as follower-

— The Schedul of Cestes and Telbes
Wirendy andry reservation in recruitment
to public services proportionate to their
population. But there are socially and
adventionally backward itenses other them
Schedul of Cestes/fithes, both Window and
Fundians, who constitute mere them 30 per cent
of our outre population and yot have little
or no piece in the administrative map of the
country and ore therefore senting under a
reservation cannot be a per cent of our celtily in an annual social order
that obtains today, there is no alternative
to the polloy of preferential opportunities.

That is why, is order to redress the good subclines in subministration, the Sackward Clauses Commission appointed by the thios Government under Article 30 of the Constitution in 1955, had recommended that 25% of Class I Government jobs, 33% of Class II Jobs and 40% in the rest of the Control Government services be reserved for those bedward classes, in line with these things of Tomil Hadu, Kernthese, Kardia enter the of Predesh had, during the Congress regime, ander reservations in secret bear in Fewer of these classes to State Services in verying opportions once 20 years ago, But no extion in this repard has so far been taken in the phones of Control Government services. The Cobines, therefore, hereby decides that 25% control Control Government services, The Cobines, therefore, hereby decides that 25% controls on the thing of the services of the thing of the services of the those of the services of the control of the thing of the services of the services of the thing of the services of the services of the thing of the services of the thing of the services of the service

"I would also like that a safer factor of inefficiency and hearth-burning that prawill a today seems public escaping not belonging to SC and Sta, is removed is nedistaly. I have, therefore, suggested that

3 91

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

- 3 -Further, it is decided that the principle of reservation shall not apply to higher mosts in a gadre which are filled by promotion, either in Favour of Scheduled Contest Tribes or other backward classes, Reservations in promotion has, understandably amough, lad to much haert-burning monget those who are thus superseded and great inefficiency in administration. Also, that some and daughters of these embers of School od Castes and Tribe and backumed connuntties who had themselves necured jobs by taking advantage of the resesweting of sues or are seemed to income_tex. uill not be allowed to take advantage of recervation. We I have already speken to the Deputy Orine Minister this marming, these two questions -- recervation for backward classes in the Centrel Services and the firdingnes in regard to the Bushin fliggth Fuelin thivereity - mry be considered in a morting of the Criticat, to be held at 8.45 f. R., terermy (December 7, 1979). "I have told the Dabinet Secretary at a momentally. id/_ Chirgon Singh C. T. Kri chemoustry The Schill s.A. to the Docuty Price Finister

Fearless & Forthright







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."

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 Sinah 1980-87 3rd September 2018.

Charan Singh receives another threat

Hindustan Times Correspondent

NEW DELSE, April 14-Lok tial leader Charan Singh today received another threat from repporters of the Khalistan movement to kill him for opposing the morement. The letter sent from Amritnar, contains highly abusine langue age against the Lok Dal leader as well as Prime Minister Indira

Releasing the letter to the Press, parts general secretary Satpai Maik said it was unfortunate that the Government had taken no steps to provide additional accurity for the Lea Dal leader after he cereived the cartier threat and the matter was raised in the Lok

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 Lock Day bracket, but it had not been done so far. 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 bouse. He said they would see the Hotter Minister again.

Mr Malik also appealed to the molerates among the Akala to condenot these who had threatened to hill Mr Churan Scrigh, He said the Lok Dal was against divisive forces, but had never criticized the Scales as a community and believe ed that must 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. Ans attempt on the life of Lok Daf leader would not go unchallenged he hoped the Home Ministry would aview the situation on its own and provide adequate security for Mr. Charan Sough.

The threatening letter to Mr. Charan Singh is written in Hindl and Punjabi and was pushed at Amribar on April 8. The letter also carries alogans in favour of Shallstan.

Family man



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

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Charan Singh with granddaughters Rashmi and Maina. Lucknow, 1970





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

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



CHAPTER THIRTEEN

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

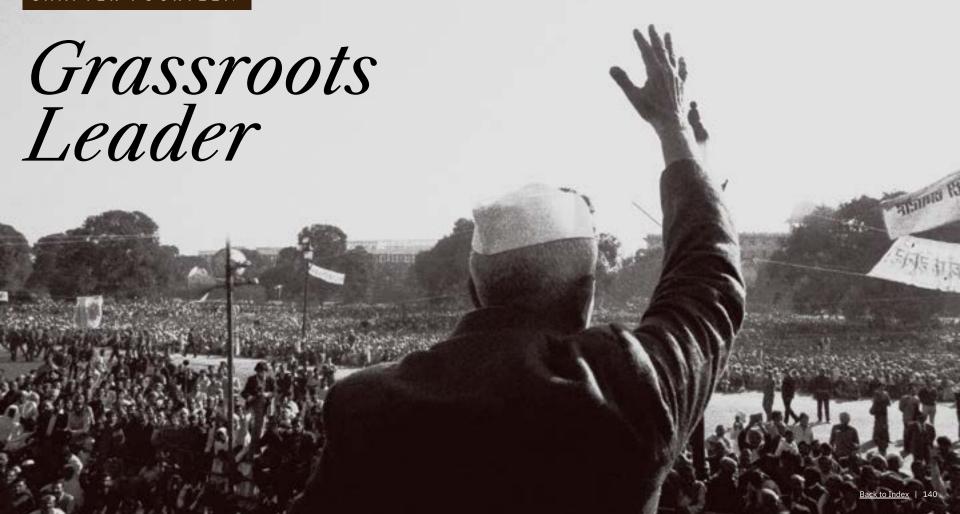


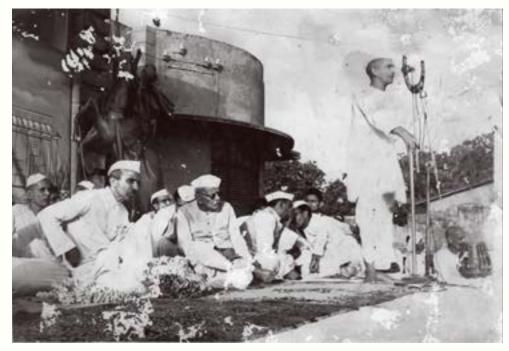
Family man



Charan Singh with grandson Jayant, New Delhi. 1984

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





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

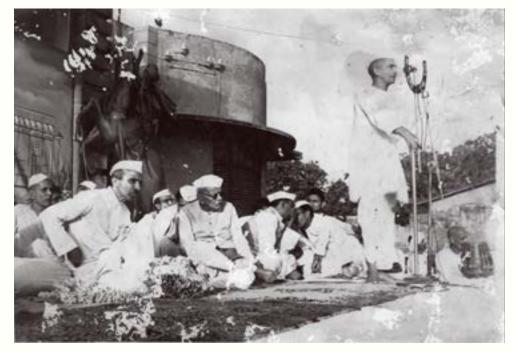
1929: Joins Indian National Congress. Establishes Town Congress Committee of Ghaziabad, holds elected positions until 1939.

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

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

1939 to 1946: President or General Secretary of Meerut District Congress Committee.

Charan Singh's' 1972 Interview, NMML

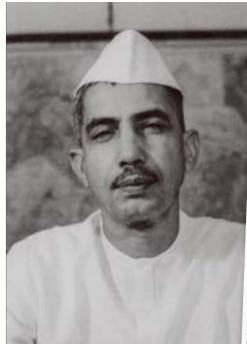


Charan Singh (standing) with Raghubir Singh Tyagi (1946)

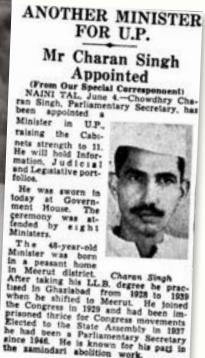
1946-57: General Secretary of UP Legislature Congress Party

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



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

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1939 to 1946: President or General Secretary of Meerut District Congress Committee.

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

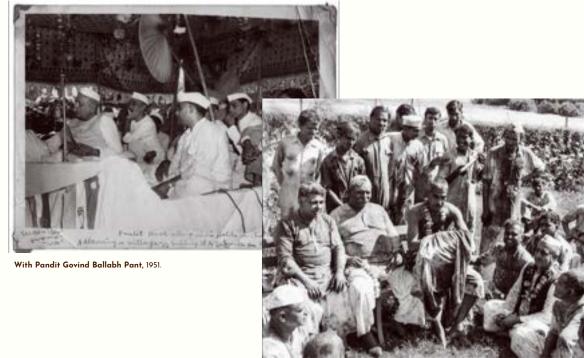
1946-57: General Secretary of UP Legislature Congress Party

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

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



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

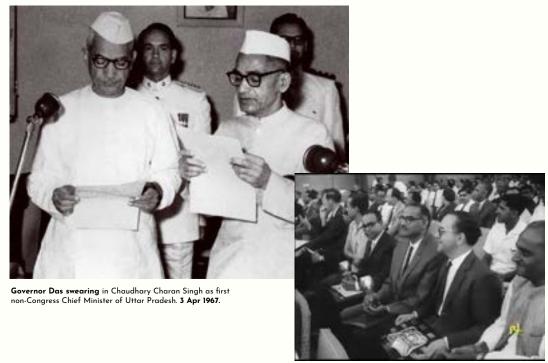


Chaudhary Charan Singh, Forest Minister, Uttar Pradesh, 1963

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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.



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."



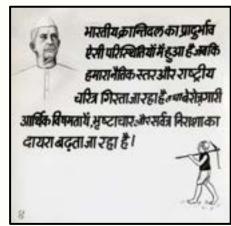
1967-68: Co-founder of Bhartiya Kranti Dal with senior ex-Congressmen from Bihar, UP, Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan, Chairman 1968.

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

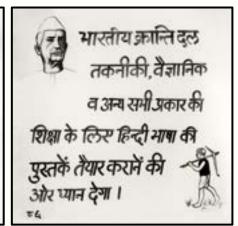
National character Unemployment Economic challenges Corruption





Urdu

भारतीय क्रांति दल अर्थामान के कारण आरम्भ में केवल न्यापक अनिवार्य आर्थामिक शिक्षा, तकनीकी शिक्षा तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंघान की न्यवस्था पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करूगा। उच्चतर ई मार्थामिक शिक्षा की कुछ समय गैर सरकारी हो ज्ञानिक अर्थाम्य अर्थिक अर्थाम्य स्वामिक स्वामिक अर्थाम्य अर्थिक अर्थाम्य स्वामिक स्वाम



Hindi

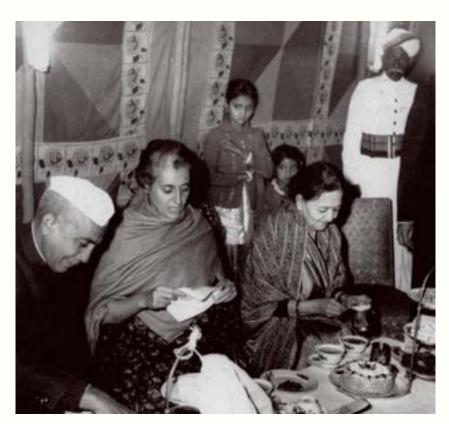
Education

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



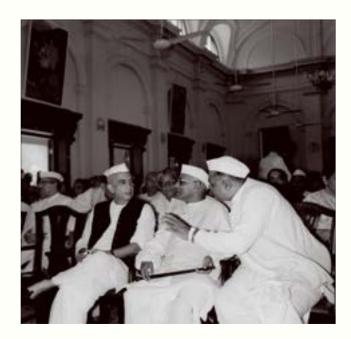
Begum Zaheer hosting Indira Gandhi and Charan Singh to tea Lucknow, 1970.



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.





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1975-76

Jailed by Indira Gandhi during Emergency







Source: The Motherland and Hindustan Times

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.

Source: AP Back to Index | 155

1979 - Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of India



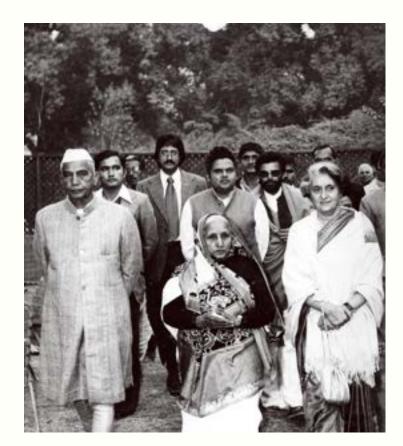


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Unconditional support from Indira Congress, 1979



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



Prime Minister of India, 28 July 1979



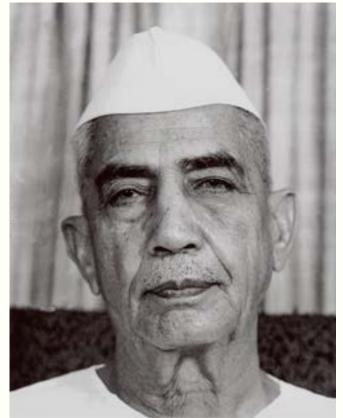
President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy swearing in Charan Singh as Prime Minister.













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

Launches Kisan Trust on 2 October 1979

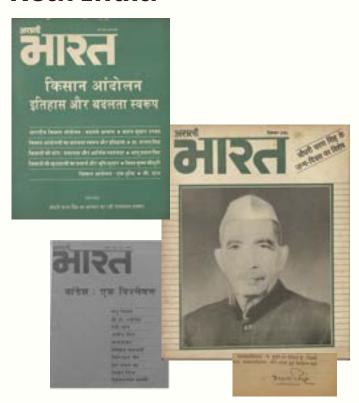
Educate rural masses on their rights

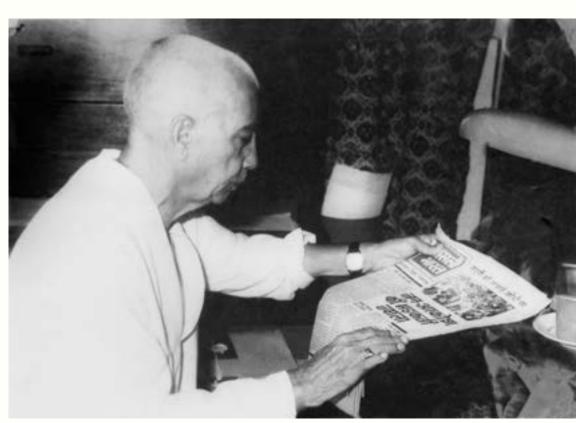
 To engage with city folk and intellectuals and bring to them the problems of rural India.



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

Asli Bharat Real India

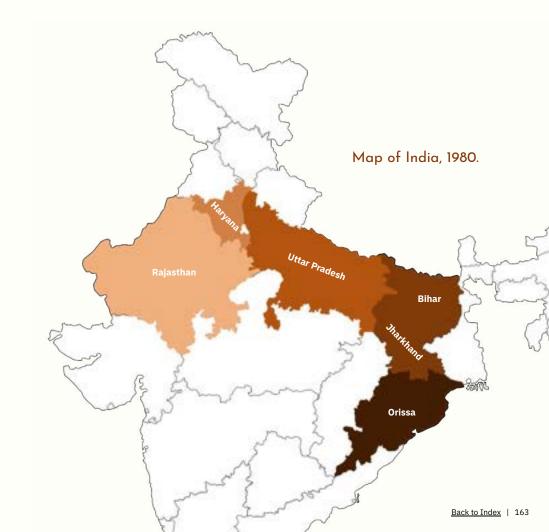




Chaudhary Charan Singh reading Asli Bharat newspaper, 12 Tughlaq Road, 1984

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.





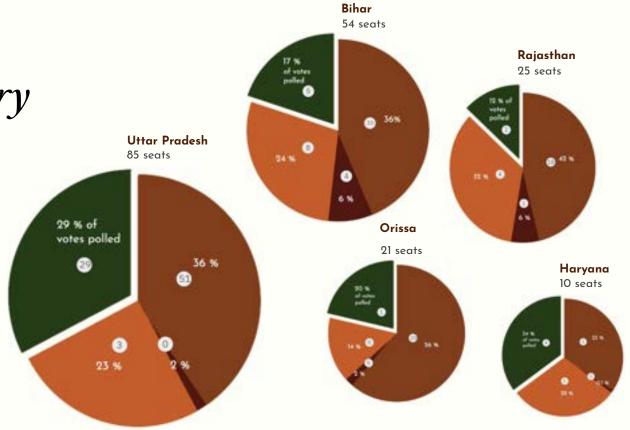


Janata Party

Congress (I)

Congress (U)

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

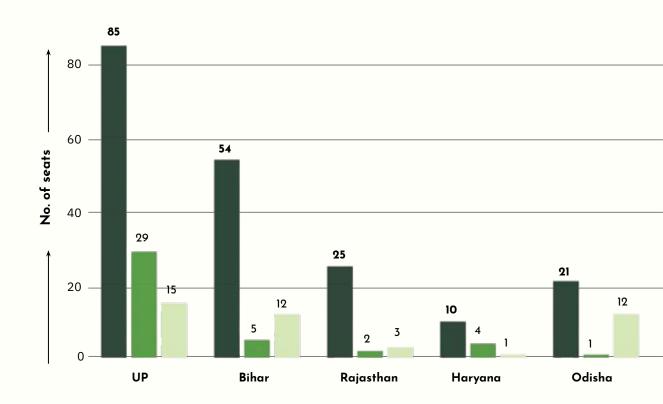


1980 Parliamentary Elections

Total Seats in Lok Sabha

Lok Dal came **1st**

Lok Dal came 2nd



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.

NATIONAL DIMOCRATIC ALLEGANCE



5, Parliament House, New Delhi - 110 001 August 17, 1985

PRESS NOTE

Chaudhary Charan Bingh is to be Chairman of the Coordination Cosmittee of the National Democratic Alliance, and Shri A.B. Vajpayee is to be Chairman of the N.D.A. in Forliament.

At its first meeting this noming the National .

Democratic Alliance in Farliament elected its office bearers as follows:-

- 1. Chairman of Parliamentary Farty ... Shri A.B. Vajpayee
- 2. Leader, Lok Sabha

... Ch. Charen Singh

5. Leader, Rajya Sabba

... Shri L.K.Agvand

This meeting was presided over by Ch. Charan Singhii.

, Shri Vajpayee's name was proposed by Ch. Charan Singh and seconded by Shri Satish Aguragi.

Ch. Charan Singh's name was proposed by Shri A.B. Vajpayee and seconded by Shri S.E. Sife balkay and

Shri L.K. Advani's sume was proposed by Shri Ratpal Halik and seconded by Shri J.P.Yadva.

Shri A.B. Vajpayee announced that a Co-ordination Committee would be formed to op-ordinate the activities of the two parties both incide Legislatures and outside, and that Oh. Charman Singh would be the Chairman of the Committee.

> S4/- Rajenira Shams Office Secretary.

The Heminster Times

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

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









Chaudhary Charan Singh and Atal Behari Vajpayee, 1983.

BJP executive approves alliance with LD

Hindustan Times Correspondent

PATRIA, Aug. 19 — The inclinian: wil their joint datasement that it was exceeded, but the fluorestrys August sent as of her or loose present with a self-her present present of the presen

Congruintating Mr A. B. Valuates and Mr Charan South on their al-tiones, the executive also retiron

Reproduction flamous wave qualte similar atic about the alliance scoreging as could alternative to the rolling

Cuttor Finance Statuter France Stationary to an existing or all Dyposition beginn to discuss the

mer Madiya Fradesh Gorector Se-tys Narain Bishs and Arriver Si-har Associaty Sympher Sam Narain

find we are merging.

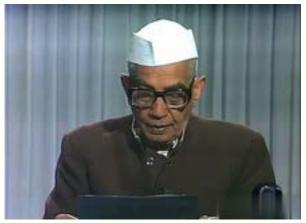
Morarji silent on Reddy's role

Chaudhary Charan Singh's Election Broadcast

1984 General Flections



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.







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. Swamy on Charan Singh. 1987.

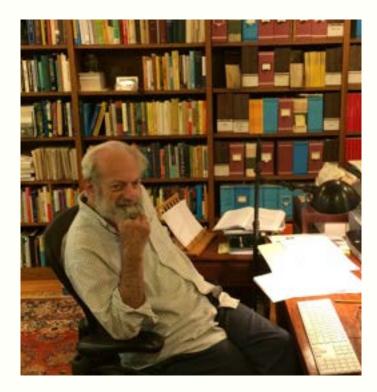
".. he will be remembered in **Indian History** more and more, like Sardar Patel"



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



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



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

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.

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.



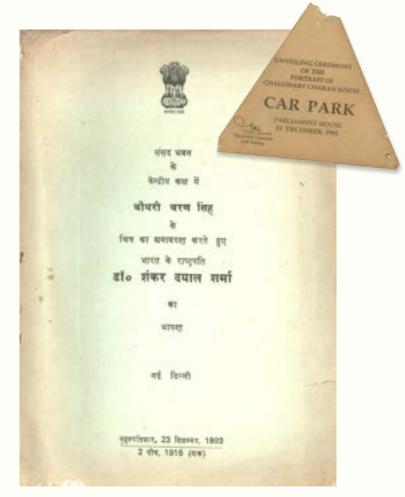
Unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, 23 Dec 1993

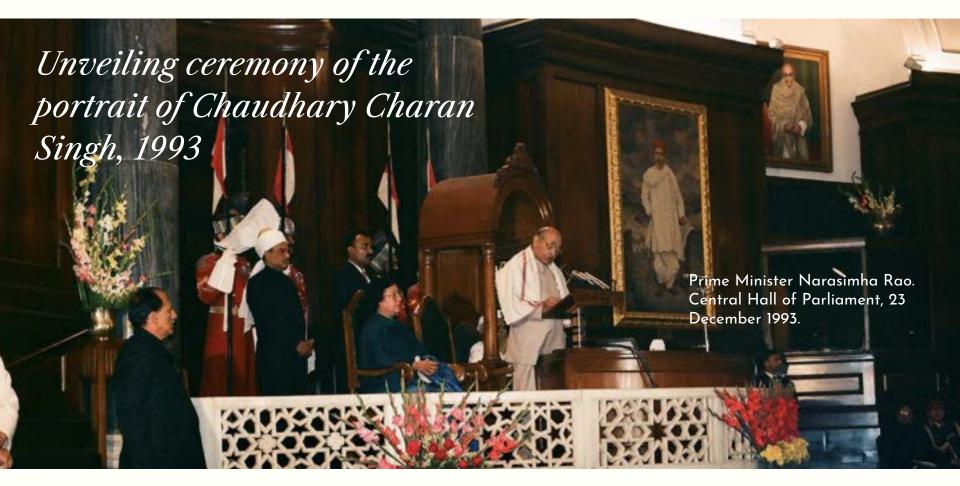


President Shankar Dayal Sharma, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao



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







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

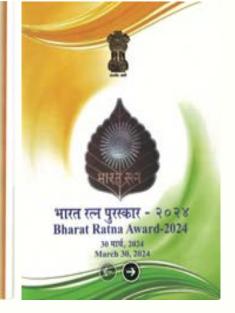
30 March 2024

Source: Doordarshan National TV

CHAPTER FOURTEEN



भारत रत्न Bharat Ratna चीचरी चरण शिंह (मरनोपरांत) Chaudhary Charan Singh (Posthumous)



Bharat Ratna





Bharat Ratna





Harsh Singh Lohit
Chairman, Charan Singh Archives
harsh.lohit@charansingh.org
9810032223

Yashveer Singh Sahlot
Secretary, Charan Singh Archives
yashveer.sahlot@charansingh.org
9810403866