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Chaudhary Charan Singh was a great scientific visionary and dedicated to Indian farmers

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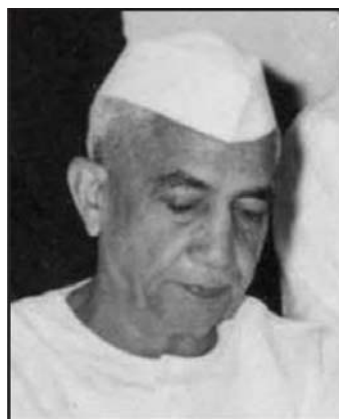
Abstract

This note gives a brief account of Chaudhary Charan Singh pioneers to Indian farmers and agriculture scientists and his appreciation of them with frequently identified as champion of India's peasants. Aim of this study is to communicate the great scientific vision among the common people of India.

Keywords: Chaudhary Charan Singh, Scientific vision, Farmers, Agriculture

1. Introduction

Chaudhary Charan Singh strongly believed that the scientific method is a key of progress. He pioneers to Indian farmers and agriculture scientists and his appreciation of them. Chaudhary Charan Singh shared his ideas among the farmers and workers who contributed in the field of agriculture technologies. They interested extensively on science and Indian history greatly impressed by Indian traditional thought. He realized that the fundamental aspect of common people was a great pioneer in the field of agriculture technology. So, this is one of the finest examples of Ch. Charan Singh, who dedicated for agriculture science and respect for Indian farmers and low pay workers.



2. Scientific Ideas for the farmers

According to Chaudhary Charan Singh agriculture production being a biological process enlargement of the size of an undertaking does not lead to increased production in agriculture as it does or may in industry. There are no scientific methods or modern technologies, which cannot be used on small farms, except tractors and propose to use, at least, today. Nor can there be any economy of time and space in plant growth even if we use large machinery or if, instead of being operated by hand or animal, an agricultural implement is powered by oil or electric energy. On the taking are weakened, a joint farm will lead to decrease in production. Also, increase in the size of farms does not increase employment of opportunities. Rather, because of rationalisation of labour and all the pressures in a large undertaking being on the side of mechanisation, a joint farm will aggravate the unemployment problem. Nor will it inculcate or enhance a sense of responsibility in the members. According to him, larger the size of an economic undertaking, greater the risk of a member or worker losing his responsibility in the multitude. Instead of relying on his own judgment as a peasant farmer

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management. The few who are ambitious and dishonest, or hold office and authority over the farm will exploit the credulity, the simplicity and the ignorance of the many. This will result in appearance of severe trends in the economic life of our people, which will ultimately infect politics.

3. Education and Devotion

He was excelled in school and he passed his matriculation examination from the Government high school, Meerut (Now G.I.C. Meerut). He graduated as a Bachelor of Science (Bio.) in 1923 and as a Master of Arts (History) in 1925 from Agra College, Agra. His marriage to Smt. Gayatri Devi took place on 5 June 1925 and he obtained his degree in Law (L.L.B.) in 1926 from Agra University, Agra.

4. Luminous Author

Chaudhary Charan Singh was also a luminous author, he authored several books including Abolition of Zamindari, Co-operative Farming X-rayed, India's Poverty and its Solution, Peasant Proprietorship or Land to the workers and Prevention of Division of Holdings below a Certain Minimum.

5. Lawyer

He started practicing as a lawyer in Ghaziabad, one of Meerut district with two major towns, in 1928 and continued there until 1939, He moved to Meerut, one major town of this district.

6. Independence Activist and Social Reformer

Chaudhary Charan Singh was an Indian independence activist, social reformer and leader of farmers and workers. He was influenced to Mahatma Gandhi. He joined the freedom struggle in his initial days as a politician.

7. Political Achievements and his Contribution for the Indian people

He joined the Indian National of the Congress (INC) in 1929 and he remained a member of the congress party until 1967. Chaudhary Charan Singh was an Indian independence activist, social reformer and great leader of farmers and workers. He was active in the freedom struggle. In February, 1937 he had been elected to the Legislative Assembly of the united provinces from the constituency of Chhaprauli in Meerut district now in Baghpat district. He was a member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly "between" 1937 to 1977. "Between" 1951 to 1967 with a short break, in 1959 to 1960 then he has worked as an important member of the state cabinet. His political achievements, an agrarian front and were over this period notable. His posts have as a progress Minister for Justice and Information from June to September, 1951. He has posted as minister for agriculture, animal husbandry and information (from September 1951). In same reference, he has contributed to Minister for revenue and agriculture from 1952 to 1954 and one of his major contributions include steps taken against the Zamindari system which also helped bring about the Land Reform Acts. He has also worked as minister for revenue and transport from 1955 to 1957. Singh has served as a minister for revenue till 1959. He has worked as a minister for home and agriculture from 1960 to 1962. Singh also contributed to minister for culture from March 1962 to August 1963. Singh has worked with dedication to minister for forest and agriculture from 1963 to 1965. He contributed as minister for

forest and local self-government from 1966 to 1967. Chaudhary Charan Singh remained in congress until 1967, when Singh left on 1 April with 17 followers. He founded a new party, name of party was BKD (The Bharatiya Kranti Dal) in 1967. In general election of 1969, the BKD which had existed for less two years, this party became the main opposition party to congress in the state legislation. Ch. Charan Singh was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in second non- congress coalition government in 1970. After that and until 1977 he was leader of the opposition in Uttar Pradesh State Legislative Assembly. He attempted to unite, nationally, all opposition parties and from this emerged on 29 August of that year, Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD), a merger of BKD, factions of Swatantra Party and Samyukta Socialist Party, Uttkal Congress, Rastriya Loktantrik Dal, Khetibari Zamindari Union. Mrs. Gandhi declared her state of Emergency on 26 June 1975. Emergency lasted until January, 1977 and during this period, Ch. Charan Singh was imprisoned. He was one of the main architects of Janata Party, into which Bhartiya Lok Dal was merged. When in March of that year, Indian people went to the polls. In the general election Janata Party clean swept to victory. He was elected to the sixth Lok Sabha in 1977. Chaudhary Charan Singh has worked as minister for home affairs from March 1977 to June 1978 and contributed to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance from January 1979 to July 1979 in the Janata Party government. Ch. Charan Singh presided over a peasant rally in Delhi on 23 December, 1978. He called to celebrate his 76 birthday. Chaudhary Charan Singh was a brilliant orator, an estimated one million kisans attended there. It was a significant event with farmers on a large scale and they were providing an opportunity for a national projection of Ch. Charan Singh's ideology. Chaudhary Charan Singh split the Janata Party in 1979 and (in July of that year with the help of congress) he became the Prime Minister with the help of congress in July of this year. Chaudhary Charan Singh continued to lead the Lok Dal in opposition till his death in 1987, when he was succeeded as party president by his son Chaudhary Ajit Singh. His organization with the causes dear to farming communities in India caused his memorial in New Delhi to be named Kisan Ghat.

8. Conclusion

Chaudhary Charan Singh pioneers to Indian farmers and his appreciation of them with frequently identified as champion of India's peasants. This particular ideology for the same class becomes a great leader.

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