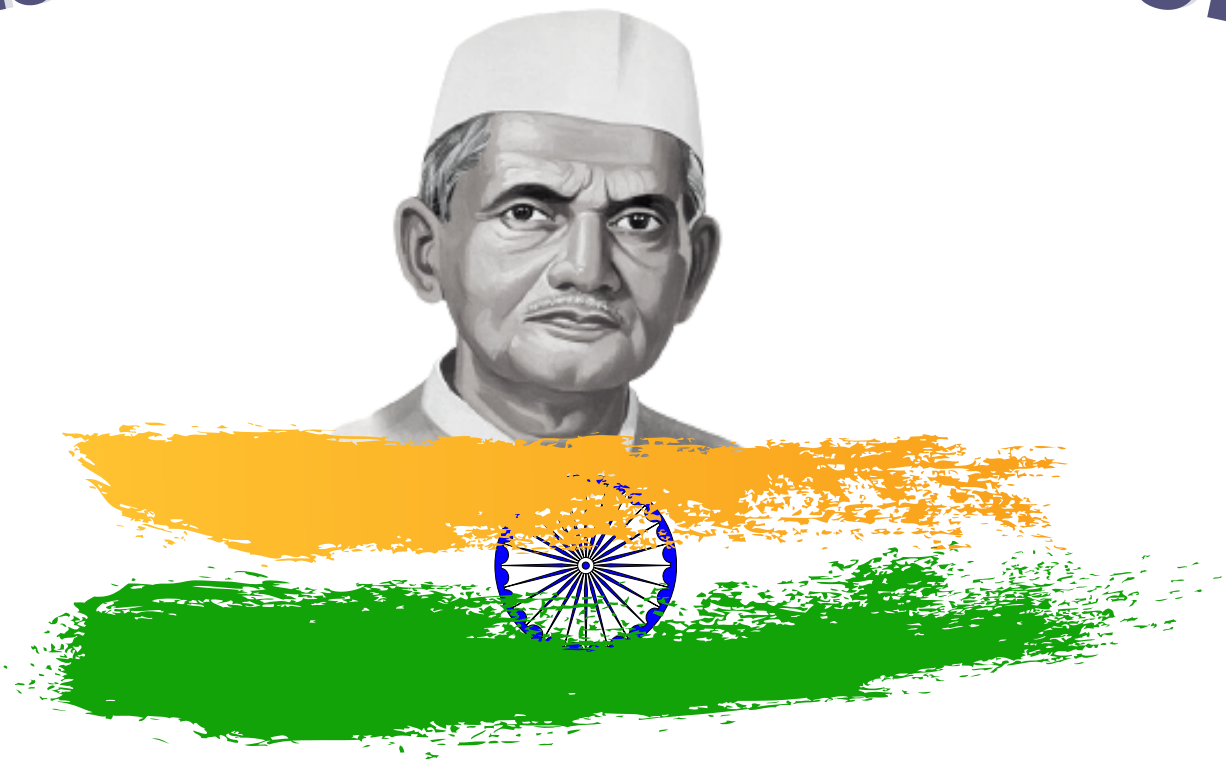


Lal Bahadur Shastri Ji



Born - 02 October 1904

Died - 11 January 1966

Shastri ji was the second Prime Minister of independent India. He took oath after the sudden demise of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister. Relatively new to the high office, he led the country successfully through Indo-Pakistan War in 1965. He popularized the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan', recognizing the need for self-sustenance and self-reliance as the pillars to build a strong nation. He was a man of exceptional will power that was belied by his small frail stature and soft-spoken manner. He wished to be remembered by his work rather than well-rehearsed speeches proclaiming lofty promises.

Glimpse Of Significant Events In Life Of Shastri ji

Education

Shastri ji studied at East Central Railway Inter College in Mughalsarai and Varanasi. He completed his graduation from the Kashi Vidyapeeth in 1926. He was given the title "Shastri" meaning "Scholar" by Vidya Peeth as a part of his bachelor's degree award.

President of Lok Sevak Mandal

He got married to Lalita Devi on 16 May 1928. He became a life member of the Servants of the People Society (Lok Sevak Mandal), founded by Lala Lajpat Rai. There he started to work for the upliftment of backward classes, and later he became the President of that Society.

Indian Independence Movement

During the 1920s, Shastri ji joined the Indian Independence Movement, in which he participated in the non-cooperation movement. He was sent to jail for some time by the Britishers.



Prime Minister of India

On 9 June, 1964, Shastri ji became the Prime Minister of India. He signed Tashkent Declaration on 10 January, 1966 with the paksitan President, Muhammad Ayub Khan to end the 1965 war.

Shastri ji after India's Independence

Post India's Independence, Shastri ji became the Parliamentary Secretary in U.P. He also became the Minister of Police and Transport in 1947. As a Transport Minister, he had appointed women conductors for the first time. Being the minister in charge of the Police Department, he passed the order that police should use jets of water and not lathis to disperse the agitated crowds.

Installed The First Machine

In 1952, he was elected to Rajya Sabha from U.P. Being the Railway Minister, he installed the first machine at Integral Coach Factory in Chennai in 1955.

Committee on Prevention of Corruption

In 1957, Shastri ji again became the Minister for Transport and Communications, and then the Minister of Commerce and Industry. In 1961, he was appointed as Home Minister, and he appointed the Committee on Prevention of Corruption. He created the famous "Shastri Formula" which consisted of the language agitations in Assam and Punjab.

National Campaign for White Revolution

Shastri ji promoted the White Revolution, a national campaign to increase milk production. He also promoted the Green Revolution, to increase the food production in India.

Death

Shastri ji died mysteriously on 11 January, 1966 in Tashkent. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna the India's highest civilian award posthumously in 1966.

Shastri ji

Shastri ji was known as a man of great integrity and competence. He was humble, tolerant with great inner strength who understood the language of common man. He was a man of vision who led countries towards progress.

Memorial: Vijay Ghat, New Delhi

Vijay Ghat is the memorial of India's second Prime Minister Shastri ji. Vijay means victory and his memorial was named after the victory he led India to in the 1965 war against Pakistan.

