A portrait of Chaudhary Devi Lal, an elderly man with a serious expression, wearing a green turban and a brown jacket. The background of the portrait is a light blue, textured pattern. Above the portrait, the name 'Chaudhary Devi Lal' is written in a stylized font. The background of the entire page is a photograph of a large, white, classical-style building with a dome and columns, surrounded by palm trees and a garden.

*Chaudhary
Devi Lal*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
SEPTEMBER 2003

CHAUDHARY DEVI LAL

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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PREFACE

Chaudhary Devi Lal, former Deputy Prime Minister of India and a veteran freedom fighter was a leader of firm convictions. Addressed fondly and revered as 'Tau' by his followers, Chaudhary Devi Lal had a long and chequered political career spanning more than six decades. Son of a farmer, he started his political journey by participating in India's Freedom Struggle during the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He became a member of the District Board, Hisar in 1948. He served three terms to the Punjab Legislative Assembly and five terms to the Haryana Legislative Assembly and had also the distinction of serving both the Houses of Parliament. He served as Chief Minister of Haryana twice and rose to become the Deputy Prime Minister of India and incharge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Tourism in 1989. Essentially a farmer leader, with a solid rural base, he always preferred to remain a man of the masses.

The grateful nation honours Chaudhary Devi Lal for his sacrifice and services to the people on 25 September, 2003 when the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi unveils his statue in the Parliament House Complex. Incidentally this happens to be his 89th birth anniversary.

The statue of Chaudhary Devi Lal, sculptured by Shri Rajesh Bhandari is 12¹/₂ feet in height. It has been donated by Chaudhary Devi Lal Memorial Trust, New Delhi.

To commemorate this occasion, the Lok Sabha Secretariat is bringing out this brochure which contains a brief profile of Chaudhary Devi Lal and a few of his selected photographs.

We are grateful to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri Manohar Joshi who, with his keen interest and valuable guidance, has helped us in bringing out this publication and

spared time for unveiling the statue. We are also thankful to Chaudhary Devi Lal Memorial Trust for donating the statue. This booklet is a humble tribute to Chaudhary Devi Lal. We do hope that it will be found useful and informative by all.

NEW DELHI
25 September, 2003

G.C. MALHOTRA
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	(i)
CHAUDHARY DEVI LAL—A PROFILE	
Early Life	1
Participation in Freedom Movement	2
Influence of Mahatma Gandhi	3
Quit India Movement and Devi Lal	4
Farmers' Movement	4
As People's Representative	5
Campaign Against Corruption	6
Creation of Haryana State	6
Rejoining and Leaving Congress	7
As Chief Minister of Haryana	8
A Kisan Leader	9
In Parliament	9
Emergence As a National Leader	10
Ascendance to Deputy Prime Ministership	10
Tributes	11
A PICTORIAL PROFILE	15

CHAUDHARY DEVI LAL

- A Profile -

Chaudhary Devi Lal, former Deputy Prime Minister of India, was a leader who will be remembered for his life-long espousal of the cause of the farmers of the country. Like many leaders of his generation, he gave up his studies at the clarion call of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and participated actively in India's Freedom Struggle. He jumped into the fray in the Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement and was imprisoned thrice. He also launched a movement for the betterment of the peasants and protection of the rights of the tenants. After the attainment of freedom, he was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1952, 1959 and 1962. When the new State of Haryana was carved out of Punjab in 1966, he became a member of the Haryana Legislative Assembly as many as five times. Subsequently, he was elected to the Seventh and the Ninth Lok Sabhas also. After his election to the Ninth Lok Sabha in 1989, Chaudhary Devi Lal rose to become the Deputy Prime Minister of India. When he died on 6 April, 2001 he was a sitting member of Rajya Sabha. By virtue of possessing rare qualities of head and heart, he endeared himself with friends and opponents alike. His passion for principles, an abiding faith in democratic values, Gandhian philosophy and above all, love and affection for the masses made him one of the outstanding leaders. One of the most striking features of his multi-faceted personality was that simplicity personified. People, especially farmers held him in high esteem. Affectionately his followers used to call him as 'Tau' (meaning the father's elder brother). His services to the people of the country are quite impressive and laudable. He won the hearts of the teeming millions of the country by his simple and down to earth approach and an abiding faith in democratic norms.

Early Life

Born to Smt. Sugna Devi and Chaudhary Lekh Ram on 25 September, 1914 at Teja Khera near Village Chautala in District Sirsa (Haryana), Chaudhary Devi Lal belonged to a middle class family of farmers. His mother, Smt. Sugna Devi was a religious

lady—soft-spoken and generous. She passed away at early age in 1925 when Devi Lal was just eleven years old. In later years, Devi Lal imbibed most of the qualities of his mother. He was the third among five brothers and sisters namely: Chaudhary Sahab Ram, Smt. Dhapan Devi (both elder to him) and Smt. Rukmani Devi and Smt. Parmeshwari Devi (both younger to him). All of them lived in a traditional joint-family. In 1919, Chaudhary Lekh Ram shifted his family to Chautala not far away from Teja Khera. At the age of seven years, Devi Lal joined the Government Primary School, Chautala. Right from the beginning, he was an above average student and he preferred sports and outdoor activities. Right from the beginning, he had a well-built body. He was tall with a sharp nose and wide forehead. His straight forwardness and leadership qualities flourished in the field of sports during his early life.

After completing his primary education, he was sent to Government School, Dabwali, where he passed his Eighth Class. He also studied in Harbhagwan Memorial School, Ferozepur and Dev Samaj High School, Moga.

Participation in Freedom Movement

In Devi Lal's youth, the spirit of Indian Freedom Movement was gathering momentum. While Devi Lal was at school, he keenly observed the events taking place at national level and gathered knowledge about it through various newspapers such as *Tribune*, *Milap*, *Pratap* and *Vande Matram*. The contemporary events influenced the thinking of Devi Lal and inculcated nationalist feelings in him. He, along with his friends, participated in the historic Session of the Congress which was held on the banks of river Ravi in Lahore in December, 1929 and witnessed the adoption of the resolution for **Purna Swaraj**. He could not concentrate on his studies further as spirit of National Movement dominated his mind all the time. At about the same time, Mahatma Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement. "Leave the school/college and join the Freedom Movement" was his call to the students. Devi Lal left his studies and plunged into the National Movement. Lekh Ram, the father of Devi Lal, did not approve of his son

leaving the studies. He persuaded him to continue his studies. His counselling having no impact on Devi Lal, he arranged his marriage to Harki Devi. Even this marriage did not dent his spirit of joining the freedom movement.

Devi Lal was imprisoned for the first time in 1930 in the wake of his struggle against Loona Ram Jakhar, a landlord of village Kaluwana who was a staunch loyalist of British Government. With the association of local leaders of the Congress, he challenged his high handedness and defied the ban imposed by the Government on the activities of the Congress. He was arrested under section 108, Cr.P.C. (Code of Criminal Procedure) and on 8 October, 1930 the Magistrate sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 5,000 or in default, to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. Devi Lal declined to pay the fine and opted for imprisonment. He was sent to District Jail, Hisar first and later on shifted to Bostral Jail, Lahore. He was released from jail in March, 1931 following the Gandhi-Irwin pact.

Influence of Mahatma Gandhi

Devi Lal's days as prisoner had a far reaching influence on his mind. He was stirred by the deep patriotism, indomitable courage and determination, and supreme sacrifice made by the young revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, B.K. Dutt, Rajguru and Sukhdev. But he stuck to Mahatma Gandhiji's ideas and methods—Satyagraha and non-violence for the achievement of freedom. Since then he became a firm believer in the Gandhian philosophy throughout his life. Soon after his release from the prison, Devi Lal reached his native place Chautala and associated himself with activities of the Indian National Congress in a big way. He visited nearby villages and exhorted the people to take active part in various programmes of the Congress. He also supported the cause of poor tenants from the Congress platform. The then rulers charged him for instigating tenants and he was arrested again in 1933 but soon released in the absence of any substantial evidence. After release, Devi Lal again started his activities of organizing the tenants, small peasants and landless labourers. He also actively participated in Provincial Council elections of Punjab held in 1937. The Congress did not field any candidate from Hisar-north (Rural) constituency. So he campaigned for Atma Ram, an independent

candidate who emerged victorious at the hustings. By this time, his fame as an upcoming leader of the Congress had spread far and wide.

Quit India Movement and Devi Lal

In August 1942, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi gave the foreign rulers the ultimatum of "Quit India" and the slogan "Do or Die". The atmosphere throughout the length and breadth of the country became highly surcharged. Gandhiji's call was aimed at stirring the people that the British must quit India or we lay down our lives for Freedom of the Motherland. Almost all the important leaders of the Indian National Congress including Mahatma Gandhi were arrested and imprisoned. The activities of the Congress were banned. In the absence of their leaders, students, workers and farmers took charge of the movement. The British Administration tried to repress them through bullets and arrests but the "Quit India Movement" became a mass movement.

Like many leaders, Devi Lal went underground and started conducting movement from his hideouts. The local administration tried hard to arrest Devi Lal. They started harassing his family members and relatives and after sometimes, Devi Lal, under the given circumstances, preferred to court arrest at his village on 5 October, 1942. After trial he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. First he was sent to District Jail Hisar and then shifted to Central Jail, Multan where he stayed till his release in October 1943.

Farmers' Movement

After release in October 1943, Devi Lal came to Chautala and started his campaign for the betterment of the farmers and labourers. He mobilized small peasants, tenants and landless labourers who were in pretty bad conditions due to the fall-out of the Second World War and exploitation by big landlords. The struggle between tenants and landlords got intensified. The Farmers' demands which *inter alia* included the abolition of *Zamindari* System, protection of rights of tenants and concessions in the land revenue were put forward by Devi Lal to Chhotu Ram,

a member of Unionist Party so that these demands could be raised on the floor of the Punjab Provincial Assembly. Unfortunately, Chhotu Ram passed away in January 1945. On Devi Lal's insistence, Chaudhary Sahab Ram met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Lahore and impressed upon him the need for an urgent action to implement the demands. Pandit Nehru referred the matter to Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. As a result, Punjab Government sent a Financial Commissioner to suggest measures to effect improvement in the situation in Sirsa area. Devi Lal and other leaders highlighted the issue of the tenants' rights before the Financial Commissioner. In December 1948, the farmers organized a Kisan Conference at Rohiranwali, Sirsa and Devi Lal became its Convener. Subsequently, East Punjab Land Reforms Committee was formed to look into the matters and the Punjab Government issued "The Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Ordinance in 1950 and the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, was enacted in 1953. Later, Chaudhary Devi Lal also joined Sarvodaya Movement launched by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Jayprakash Narayan and participated in the *padyatra* in Hisar. He also donated some of his land for *Bhoodan*.

As People's Representative

In 1952, the First General Elections were held. By this time, Chaudhary Devi Lal had emerged as a strong local Congress Leader. The Congress Party made him a candidate from Sirsa Assembly Constituency and he won his first contest with a thumping majority. The Second General Election was held in 1957. By this time, Chaudhary Devi Lal had become very popular among the rural masses. He, however, did not contest the election and preferred to work and campaign for the Congress Party in the countryside. His organizing skills helped him win the post of President of the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee in 1958, despite opposition from the Party High Command. He opted to become the Vice-President of the Punjab PCC. He contested by-election from Dabwali constituency in 1959 as Congress nominee and won the seat with a convincing margin. He was appointed the Chief Whip of the Congress Legislature Party in Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Campaign Against Corruption

During early 60s, Chaudhary Devi Lal campaigned relentlessly for two major issues: First, campaign against corruption and second, separation of Haryana from Punjab. In the meanwhile, he left Congress in 1962 in pursuit of achieving the desired goals. He raised the voice against corruption at high places and demanded the constitution of an Enquiry Commission against the then Chief Minister of Punjab Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. With a strong determination, he mobilized the people and put pressure on the Central Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry against the Chief Minister. In July 1963, Devi Lal submitted a detailed memorandum to the President of India. The Union Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice Sudhir Ranjan Das, former Chief Justice of India to enquire into the allegations made against Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. Sardar Kairon was found guilty of corrupt practices and was forced to quit. It was the first major campaign against corruption launched successfully by Chaudhary Devi Lal.

Creation of Haryana State

One of the significant contributions of Chaudhary Devi Lal was his sustained effort for the creation of Haryana as a separate State. The State Reorganisation Commission 1955 received a large number of memorandum from various organisations asking for the creation of a separate Haryana State consisting of the Hindi-speaking area of the then existing Punjab and some other Hindi-speaking areas of the adjoining States. But the Commission did not express any opinion on the merits of separation of Haryana from Punjab. Devi Lal appeared before the Commission and urged that there was great developmental disparity in both regions in regard to irrigated land, distribution of fertilizers, electrification programme and overall balanced development. He pleaded for a new Haryana State comprising the Hindi-speaking areas of the Punjab. He formed the Haryana Lok Samiti which spearheaded the movement for a separate State. On 3 October, 1965 a Convention was called in which several leaders of Haryana, irrespective of their political affiliations, participated and demanded the creation of a separate State of Haryana. The Convention appointed a 21-member committee with Devi Lal as convener to

chalk out strategy towards fulfilment of the demand. The Parliamentary Committee on the demand for Punjabi Suba in its report in 1966 recommended that it would be in the larger interests of the people of these areas and the country as a whole that the State of Punjab was reorganized on linguistic basis for setting up the Haryana State. The Government of India accepted the proposal contained in the report of the Parliamentary Committee and appointed a Commission of experts to make necessary boundary adjustments. On the basis of recommendations of the Commission, Haryana came into existence and became the 17th State of the Indian Union on 1 November, 1966.

Rejoining and Leaving Congress

Keeping in view of the growing popularity of Chaudhary Devi Lal all over Haryana, the then President of the Congress, K. Kamraj and the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appealed to Devi Lal to rejoin Congress. Devi Lal alongwith his supporters joined the Congress Party in the hope that it would help in the all-round development of Haryana. He campaigned vigorously in the First General Election held in Haryana on 19 February, 1967 and the Congress Party won an absolute majority. In pursuit of his struggle for creation of Haryana State, he took vow not to contest the election in 1967 and kept his words. Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma once again became Chief Minister but his Government fell just after 13 days. A new phase of instability and defection began in Haryana which led to a mid-term poll to the Haryana Legislative Assembly in 1968. Chaudhary Devi Lal announced that he would not contest election and that opportunity would be given to younger leaders. This spirit of sacrifice was widely welcomed all over Haryana. In the post-election era, he played a key role in the appointment of Bansi Lal as Chief Minister of Haryana. In recognition of his services to Haryana, Devi Lal was appointed as the Chairman of Khadi Industries Board in 1968 and continued in that capacity till 1970.

In 1971, Chaudhary Devi Lal again left the Congress Party and joined the Bharatiya Kranti Dal headed by Chaudhary Charan Singh. He formed Kisan Sangharsh Samiti to fight the anti-peasant

policies of the Government. He organized several meetings at different places, particularly in villages. In 1973, he was arrested and sent first to Sirsa Jail and then to the Ambala Jail. He was released on 4 October, 1973 at the instance of Punjab and Haryana High Court. In the meantime, almost all the opposition parties expressed solidarity with Devi Lal. Consequently, he contested bye-election as combined opposition candidate from Rori Assembly constituency in 1974 and won the election defeating the Congress nominee. After the election, he became the President of Haryana unit of the Bharatiya Lok Dal.

As Chief Minister of Haryana

Chaudhary Devi Lal had the distinction of serving as the Chief Minister of Haryana twice. He was appointed in 1977 for the first time following a period of political turmoil. With the imposition of National Emergency on 25 June, 1975 several leaders from Opposition were arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA). Devi Lal too was arrested under MISA and released on 28 January, 1977. After the Emergency, the major opposition parties came together and formed the Janata Party. He played a key role in the setting up of the Janata Party. He campaigned vigorously touring Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Janata Party made a clean sweep in the Lok Sabha polls not only in Haryana but virtually in entire Northern India. Soon after the formation of the Janata Party Government at the Centre, elections were held to the Haryana Legislative Assembly in June, 1977. Devi Lal contested the Assembly election and won with a thumping majority.

Chaudhary Devi Lal was unanimously elected as the leader of the Janata Party in the Haryana Legislative Assembly and became, for the first time, the Chief Minister of Haryana on 21 June, 1977. On his election as the leader of the Janata Party in the Haryana Legislative Assembly, he said, "Development must find its projection in the huts and cottages of the poor people and not in the tall Secretariat building in Chandigarh."

On 4 July, 1977 a two-point programme of his Government was announced to accelerate the socio-economic development of

Haryana. These programmes included removal of corruption from high places and provision of water and electricity. Devi Lal did his best to implement the party manifesto as well as the promises he made to the people while spearheading the campaign during Assembly elections. In the budget that was presented, he enhanced the allocation especially in agriculture, animal husbandry, small and cottage industries and other schemes meant for all-round development of the rural areas. He launched several self-employment and welfare schemes. All these steps show his commitment for the welfare activities and grass root democracy.

A Kisan Leader

On 23 December, 1978 a huge Kisan Rally was organized to mark the birth day of Chaudhary Charan Singh. Devi Lal campaigned and participated in Kisan Rally in a big way. He withstood the pressure from various quarters to disassociate himself from the rally saying that "First I am a son of a farmer and then a Chief Minister." In course of time, he was forced to quit the office of Chief Minister of Haryana as he had taken up the cause of farmers and had associated himself with Chaudhary Charan Singh.

In Parliament

Chaudhary Devi Lal's working style was inimitable. His personality was marked by a dominating nature. He knew how to win the hearts of the common people. With a strong determination, he selected the issues and campaigned vigorously for achieving the desired goals. After the split in the Janata Party in 1979, Devi Lal joined hands with Chaudhary Charan Singh and formed the 'Janata Party (Secular)'. Later, it was named as Lok Dal. In 1980, when mid-term elections to the Seventh Lok Sabha were held, Devi Lal contested from Sonapat parliamentary constituency and was elected to Lok Sabha for the first time. On the floor of the House, he raised the issue of early completion of Sutlej-Yamuna Canal Link and other welfare issues pertaining to farmers. He also demanded early completion of the Ravi-Beas Link Canal. But his tenure in this Lok Sabha was very short. In 1982 when elections to the Haryana Legislative Assembly were held, Devi Lal contested

from Meham Assembly Constituency and won. He, however, preferred to serve the people of Haryana and resigned his membership of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Emergence as a National Leader

In December 1984, the Congress Party won a massive mandate in parliamentary elections. It was therefore difficult to pose any challenge to its dominating position. But Devi Lal opposed the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Pact of 1985, particularly the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and described it as an 'injustice' to Haryana. He launched a massive campaign naming it 'Nyaya Yudha'. He also organised *Rasta Roko* agitation which spread far and wide in Haryana. In 1987 Assembly elections, Chaudhary Devi Lal got amazing success, winning 85 seats out of 90. He became the Chief Minister of Haryana on 20 June, 1987 for the second time. This galvanised the opposition across the country, which led to the unity of the opposition parties paving the way for the formation of first Janata Dal and later in 1989, the National Front.

Ascendance to the Deputy Prime Ministership

The period of 1987-91 was eventful in the public life of Chaudhary Devi Lal. He not only became Chief Minister of Haryana in 1987 but also emerged as the most acceptable leader of the farmers at the national level. During his tenure of the Chief Ministership (1987-89), he initiated some revolutionary steps for the development of the State. These measures *inter-alia* included; old age pension scheme of Rs. 100 per month; waiving of the loans upto Rs. 10,000 on the debt ridden peasants and weaker sections; unemployment stipend for educated youth; electricity at concessional rates to the farmers and the establishment of a special cell to contain corruption. As Chief Minister, Devi Lal made efforts in the direction of mobilizing the people and played a key role during the election of Lok Sabha in 1989. During campaigning he toured all over the country and mobilized the electorates. As a result of his vigorous efforts, the National Front secured the majority support in Ninth Lok Sabha. He himself contested from Sikar (Rajasthan) and Rohtak (Haryana) parliamentary constituencies and won with a thumping majority from both the constituencies.

The first day of December, 1989 was a memorable day for Chaudhary Devi Lal. The newly elected members of National Front met in the Central Hall of Parliament to elect their leader. V.P. Singh proposed the name of Chaudhary Devi Lal and Chandra Shekher seconded it. Chaudhary Devi Lal was elected unanimously as the leader of the Parliamentary Party. However Devi Lal stood up and first thanked the elected representatives and then declined the offer stating that '*Mein Haryana mein Tau kahlata hun. Yahan bhi Tau hee rahna Chahta hun, mein apana naam wapis leta hun aur mananiya V.P. Singh ka naam tazviz karta hun.*' (I am called Tau in Haryana. Here also I want to remain Tau. I withdraw my name and propose instead the name of respected V.P. Singh). Thus, Chaudhary Devi Lal made a rare sacrifice unmatched in contemporary history of India.

On 2 December, 1989 Devi Lal was appointed as the Deputy Prime Minister of India and was allotted the portfolios of his choice—Agriculture and Tourism. He also received wide appreciation for giving a chance to V.P. Singh. He was appointed Deputy Prime Minister second time when Shri Chandra Shekhar became the Prime Minister in November, 1990. Thus, he had a rare distinction of serving as the Deputy Prime Minister under two different Prime Ministers. His tenure as Deputy Prime Minister was short but his rise from being a humble farmer to the position of Deputy Prime Minister was indeed remarkable. He however lost the mid-term elections held in May 1991. Despite losing election, he remained in active politics. He started his *Chetna Yatra* in 1992 from Raj Ghat, Delhi to awaken rural India and worked for the upliftment of the poor peasants. In 1998, he became the member of Rajya Sabha from Haryana and continued as such till death snatched him away from us on 6 April, 2001.

Tributes

Recognising his services to the nation, rich tributes were paid to Chaudhary Devi Lal on his demise on 6 April, 2001. Some of the extracts from the tributes are given below:

- (i) **Chairman, Rajya Sabha**—“.....Affectionately called as 'Tau', Shri Devi Lal was a firm believer in the

Gandhian philosophy of uplifting of rural masses. He devoted his life to the cause and welfare of the farmers and villagers. He was a leader of the masses and interests of the farmers were always uppermost in his mind” (16 April, 2001)

(ii) Speaker, Lok Sabha—“..... In the sad demise of Shri Devi Lal, the nation has not only lost a popular political leader but also a true son of the soil” (16 April, 2001)

(iii) Resolution passed by the Union Cabinet—“.....He was a veteran freedom fighter, a seasoned parliamentarian and a respected kisan leader. He served the nation with distinction as Deputy Prime Minister.....”

(iv) Resolution passed by the Haryana Legislative Assembly

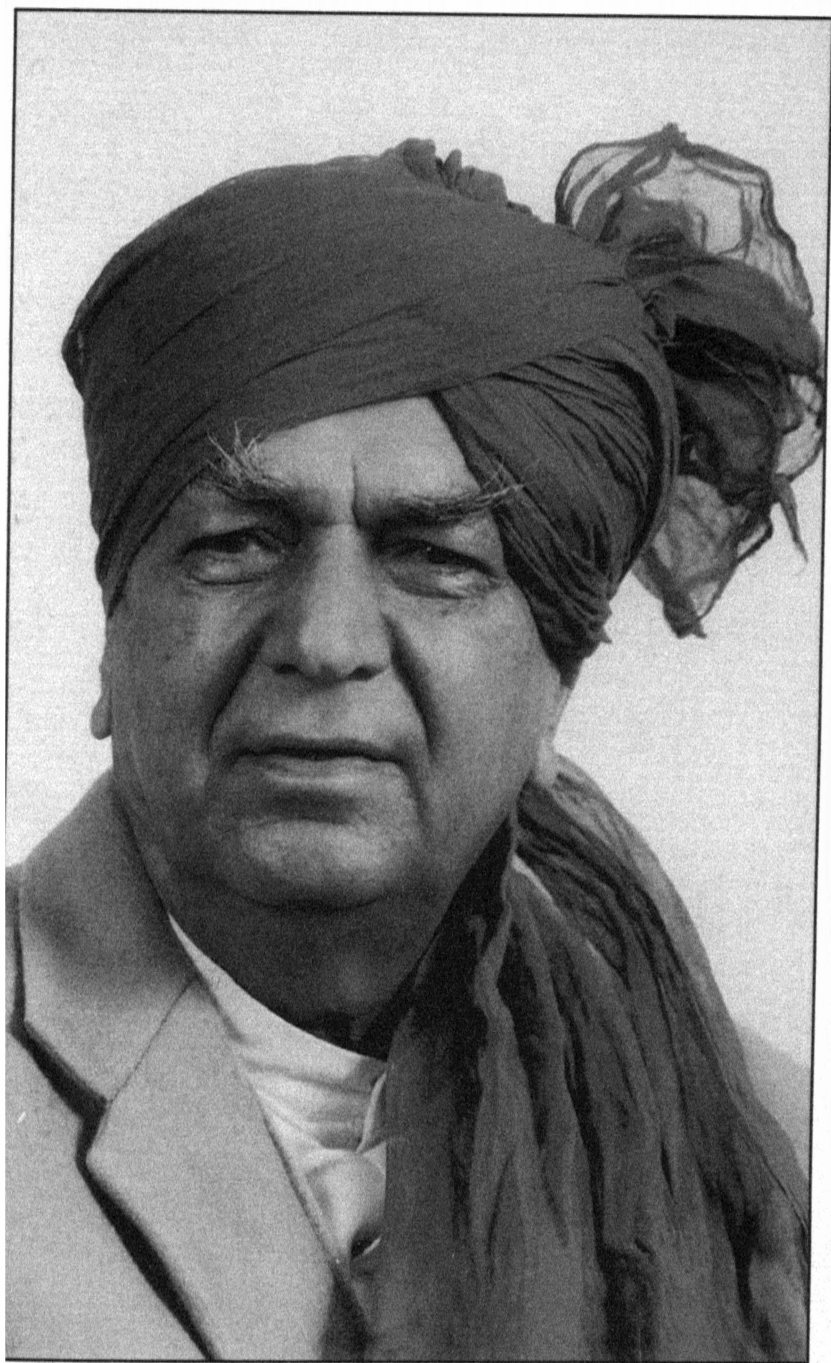
.....An era has come to end with the demise of Chaudhary Devi Lal. His life was one long selfless struggle for the causes of down-trodden, democracy and secularism. Despite adorning high public office he never lost the common touch. The basic principle of his life was that power was to be attained not to enjoy the pleasures of life, but to serve the masses.

Commemorative Stamp

On 25 September, 2001 the Government of India issued a commemorative stamp in the memory of Chaudhary Devi Lal to coincide with his 87th birth anniversary.

CHAUDHARY DEVI LAL

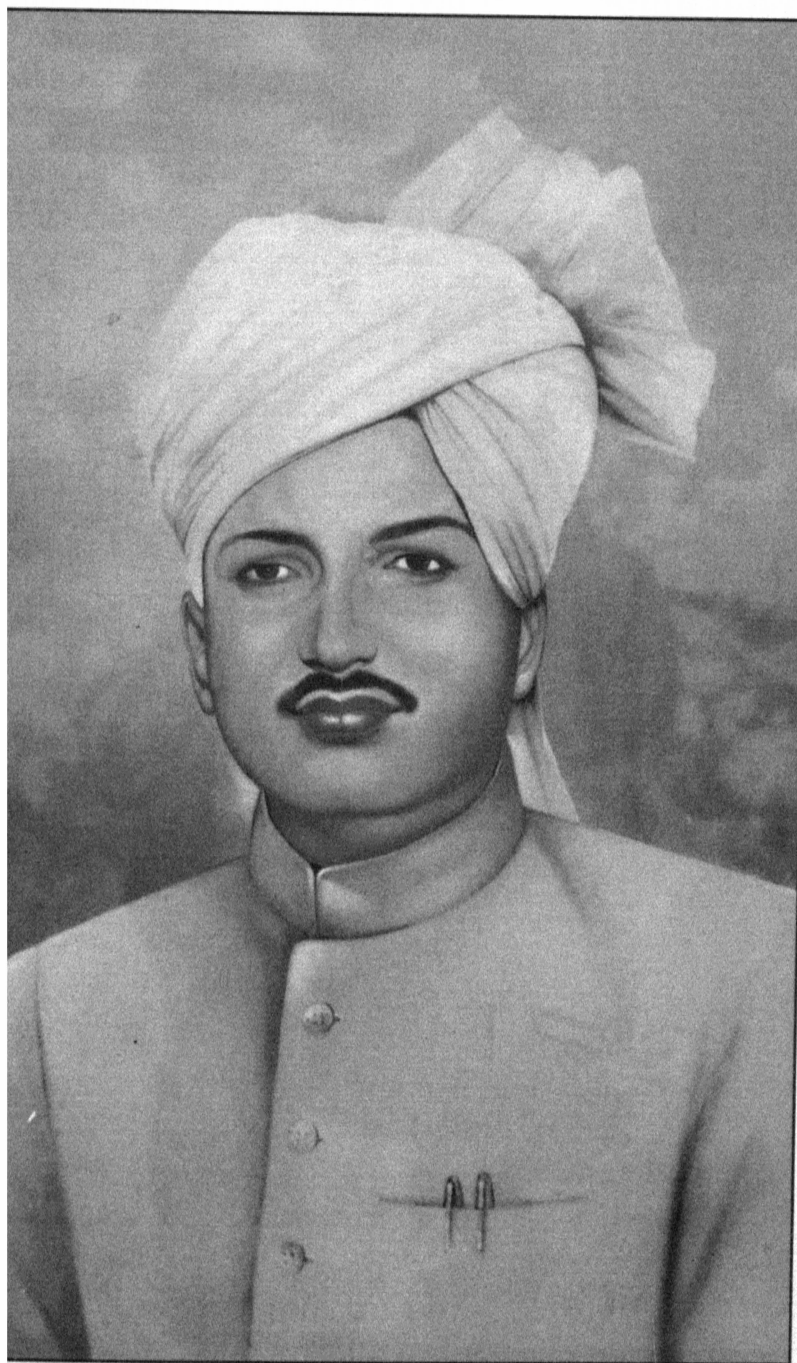
- A Pictorial Profile -



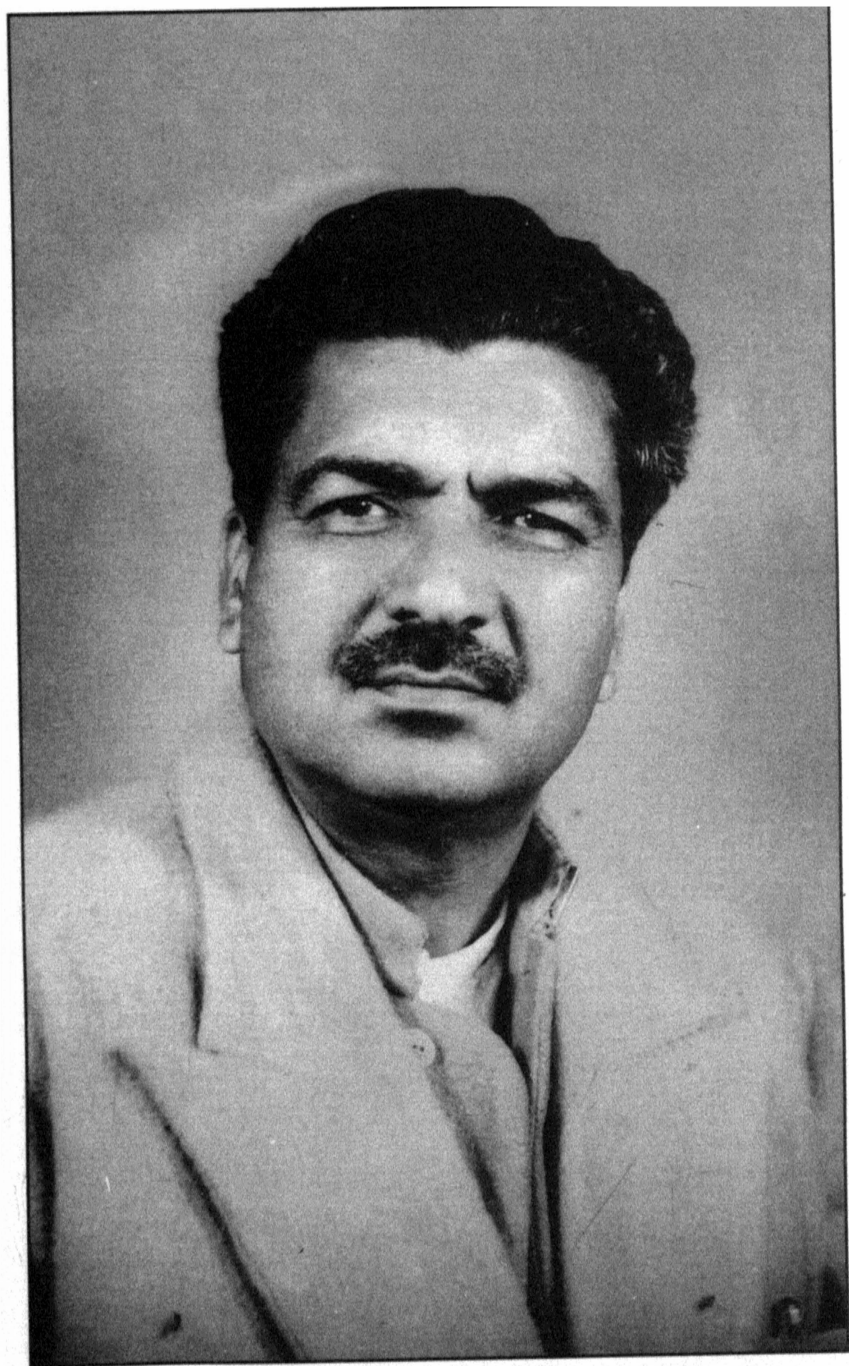
(25 September, 1914—6 April, 2001)



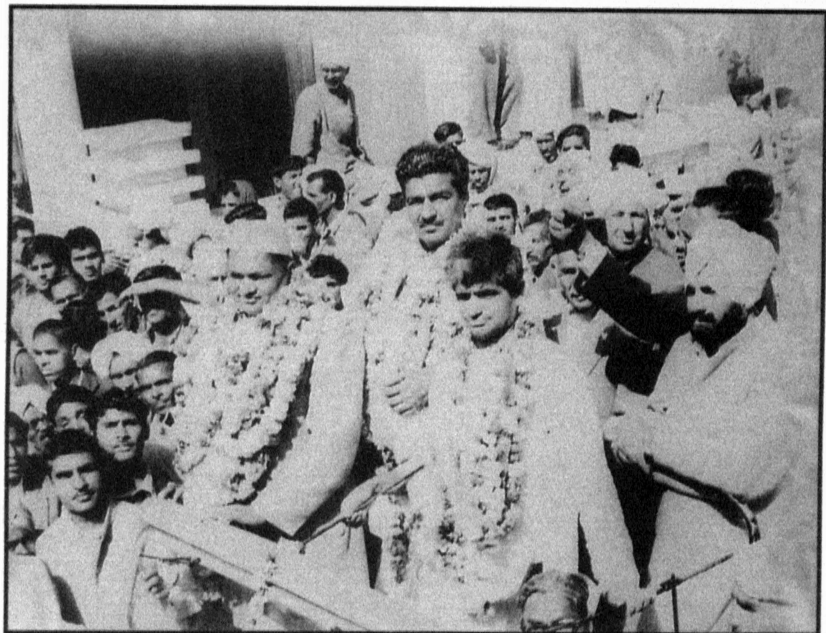
Chaudhary Devi Lal (shown in the circle)



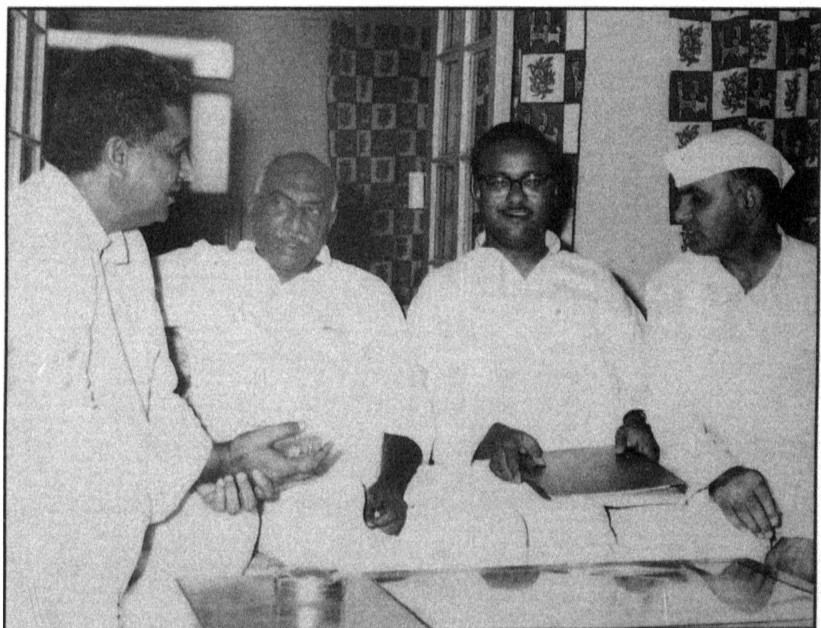
Chaudhary Devi Lal as a young man



The Farmer—Chaudhary Devi Lal



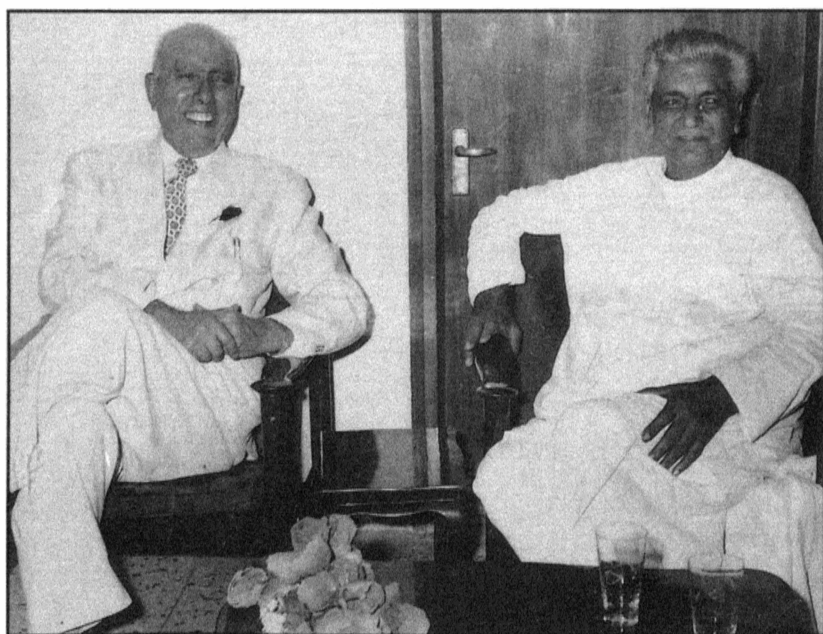
Chaudhary Devi Lal participating in the victory procession at Fatehabad after being elected from Sirsa Vidhan Sabha Constituency



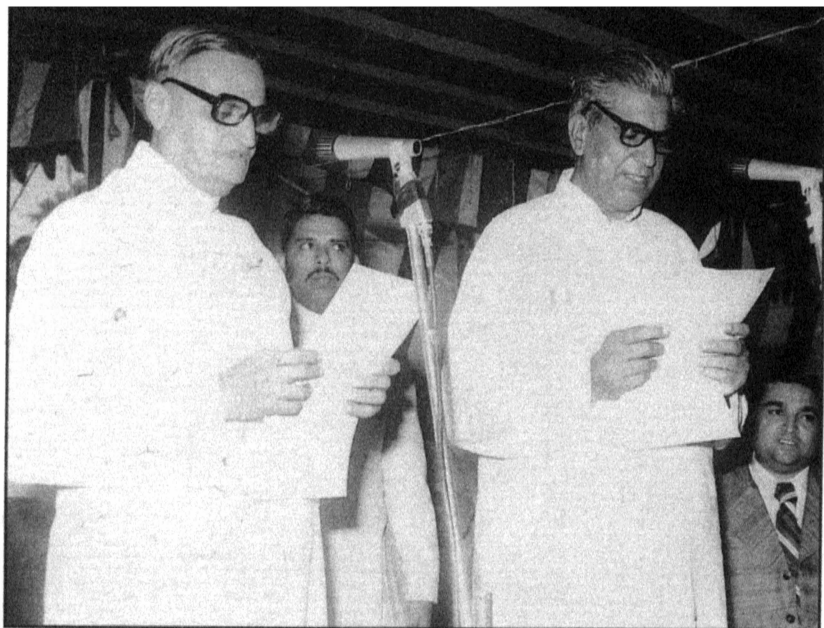
Chaudhary Devi Lal (extreme left) in conversation with Shri K. Kamraj, the then President of the Indian National Congress



At a meeting with Opposition leaders



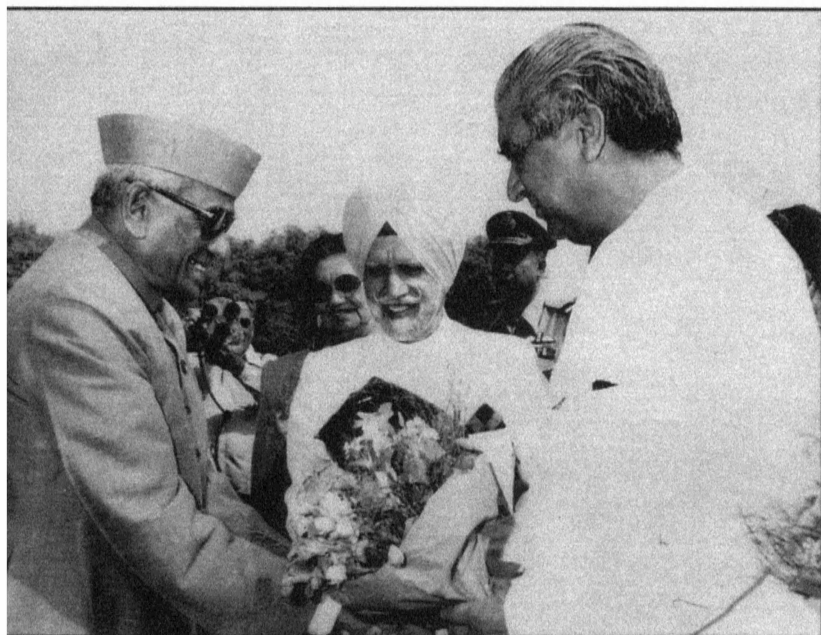
With Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah



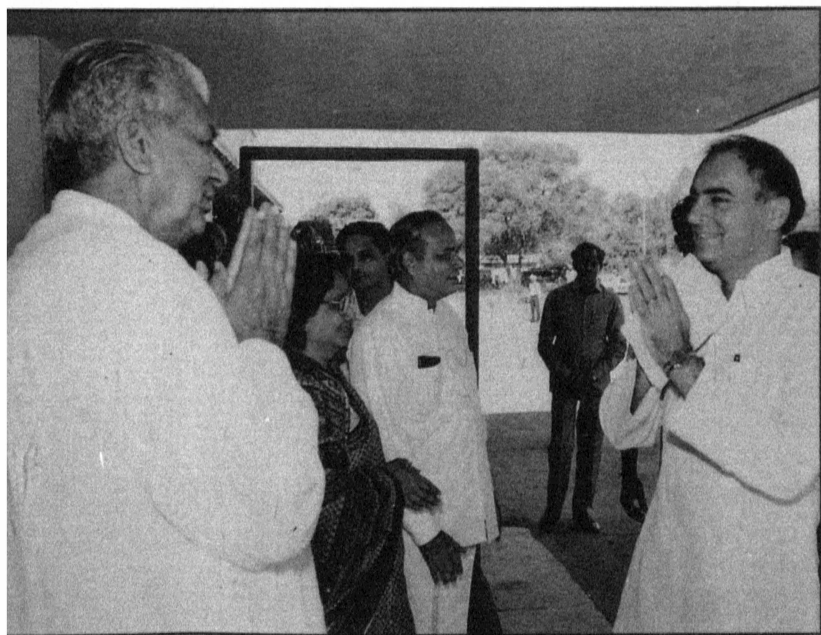
Being administered Oath of Office of the Chief Minister of Haryana
by H.E. the Governor of Haryana in 1977



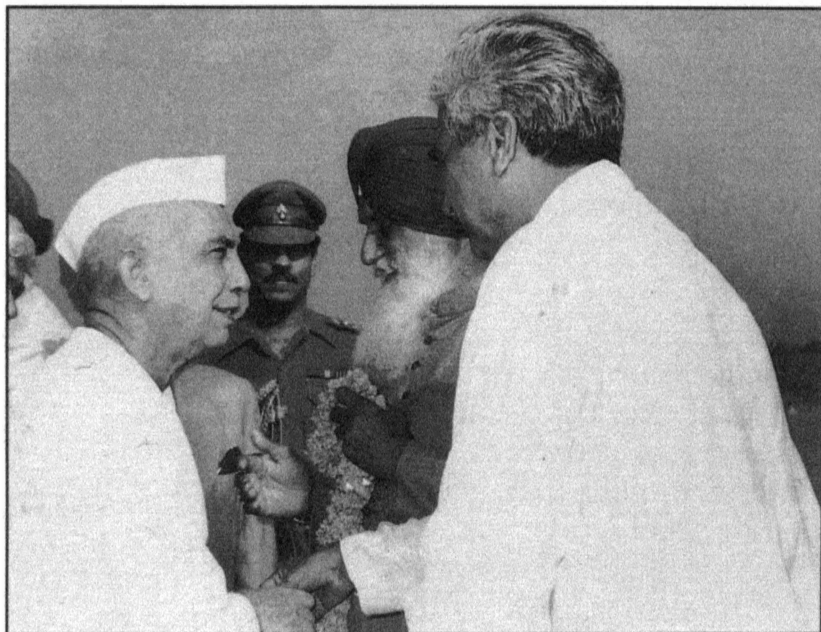
With Giani Zail Singh, the then President of India. Also seen are
Dr. Balram Jakhar, former Speaker, Lok Sabha and
Shri S.S. Ray, former Governor of Punjab



Welcoming Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, the then President of India.
Also seen is the then Governor of Haryana, Shri H.S. Brar



With Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India



In conversation with Chaudhary Charan Singh,
former Prime Minister of India



Chief Minister Chaudhary Devi Lal welcoming H.E. the President
of U.S.A., Mr. Jimmy Carter and the Prime Minister of India,
Shri Morarji R. Desai during their visit to Haryana in 1978



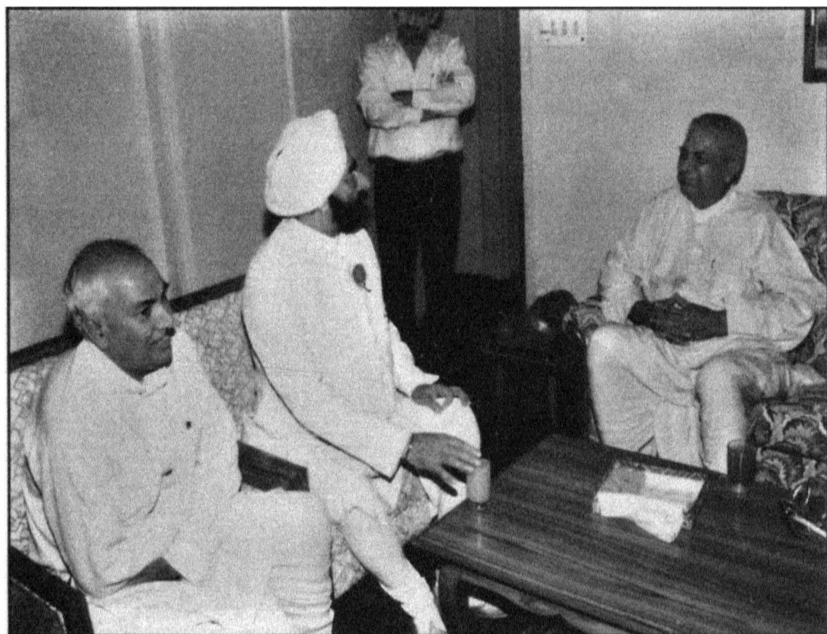
With Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, former Prime Minister and Shri M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the President of D.M.K. at a political rally



Addressing a huge rally at Boat Club, New Delhi



Being administered the oath of Office and Secrecy as the Deputy Prime Minister by the then President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman on 2 December, 1989



With Giani Zail Singh, the then President of India.
Also seen is Shri Om Prakash Chautala



At the wedding of his grandson, Abhey Singh Chautala



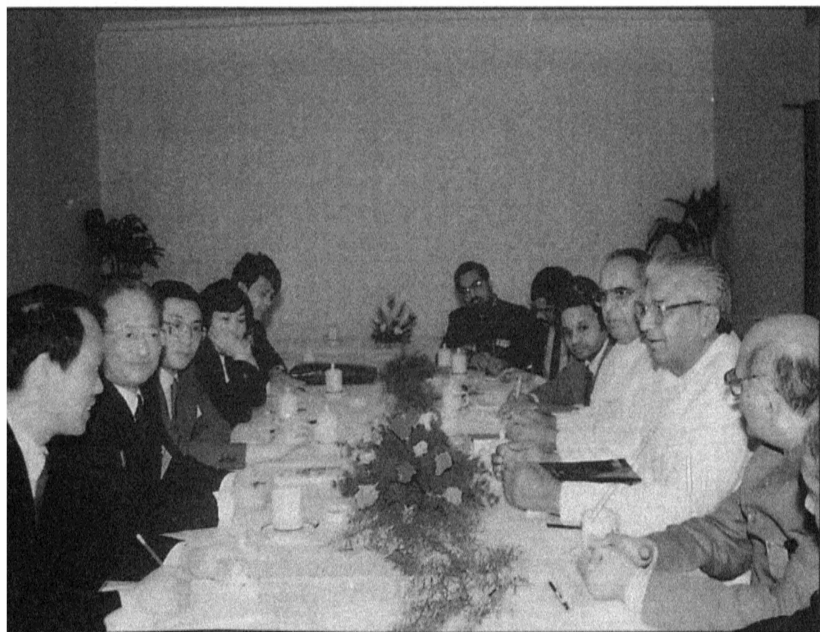
With Shri V.P. Singh, former Prime Minister of India,
Shri N.T. Rama Rao, the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
and Shri H.N. Bahuguna, former Union Minister



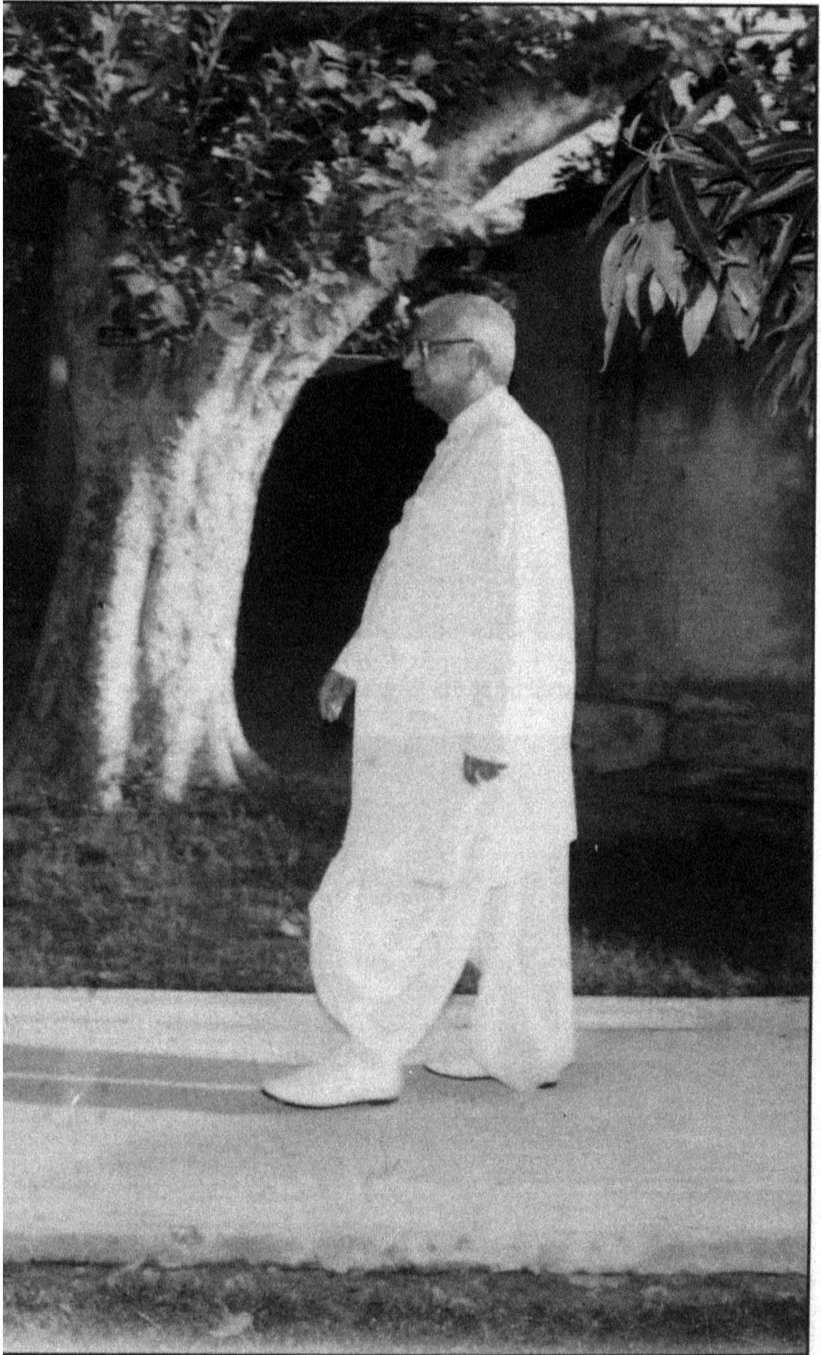
Addressing a Conference of the ICAR on 24 January, 1990



In conversation with Mr. Norman Borlaug in March, 1990



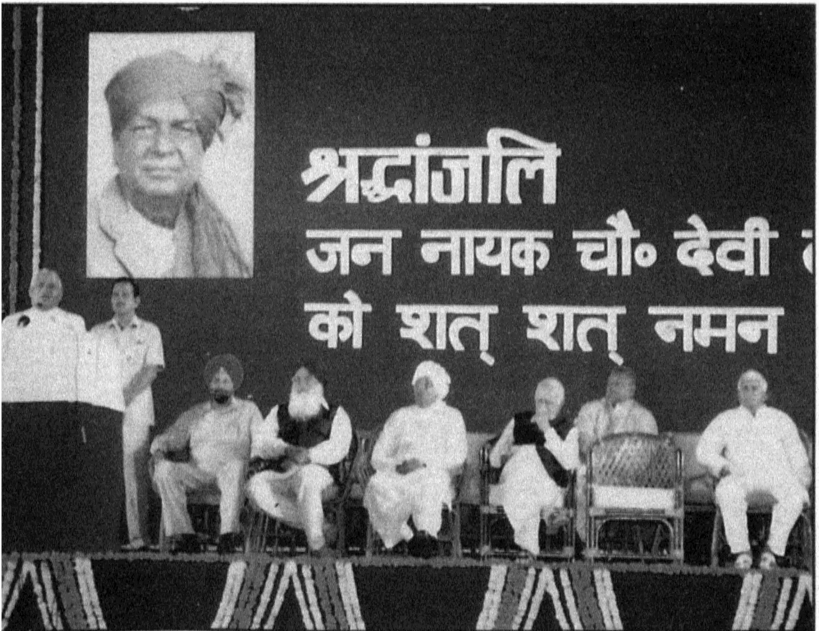
In conversation with Chinese leaders in Beijing



Walking in the lawn at his residence in New Delhi



Paying his last respect to Chaudhary Devi Lal, is the Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee



Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, Shri L.K. Advani, Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Om Prakash Chautala, Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, former Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav, former Chief Minister of Bihar are at his Shradhanjali Sabha



Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Vice-President of India,
offering floral tribute to Chaudhary Devi Lal



Chaudhary Devi Lal in eternal sleep