

Pandit Deenadayal Upadyaya a Multifacet Personality

Dr.Magar S V

Assistant Professor

Pandit Dheenadayal Upadyay Study Chair

Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.

ABSTRACT

*Present paper is the descriptive analysis of multi talent of Pandit Deenadayal Upadyay. He was the great personality in Indian political history. Since from the childhood he was very charismatic, intelligent, empathetic, and had extreme care about poor, marginalised and vulnerable sections of the society, hence he named Deenadayal. He was clever child, intelligent student, organiser, political leader, economist, Journalist - media person, writer, proposer of Antyodaya and **Integral Humanism**. He was born in an ordinary family but rose to extraordinary height. Researcher collected information from secondary sources about his life and achievements, and collected information about the opinions of Indian political historical personalities regarding life and message of Pandita ji. Researcher adopted historical analytical method to sketch the paper.*

Key Words: Pandit Deenadayal Upadyay, Janasangh, Integral Humanism, Political history

INTRODUCTION

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyayaya, The proposer of Integral humanism and the founder of Antyodaya. It was under such circumstances that Deenadayalaji had to shoulder many big responsibilities at one and the same time - as a result of his talent- he use to trained up the new workers, who were not familiar with the politics, developing the ideology of Janasangh, Providing the guidance to the Parliament members and Legislative assemblies and many other. Pandit Deenadayal Upadhyaya is always considered as a nationalist thinker, visionary of development and mentor to the all progressive minds. He was the active in create awareness among the people regarding integrity, peace, and national development. His contribution to the

society, economics and politics is always remembered in independent India. His Integral humanism was a set of concepts drafted by Upadhyaya as political program and adopted in 1965 as the official doctrine of the JanaSangh Deendayal Upadhyaya he was also an Indian RSS thinker and former leader and founder of the political party Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives

1. To know about the Multifaceted talent of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
2. To examine the major contributions of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya to Indian politics and economics

Research Design

The study was conducted by secondary sources of existing literature through historical, analytic approaches. Method consists, analyse concepts and arguments, synthesize ideas and evidence drawn from different sources, construct consistent and well-supported arguments, discuss an issue in a balanced way, evaluate the ideas and arguments of others, make judgments and express informed opinion.

EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION

He was born in 1916 in the village of Nagla Chandraban, now called Deendayal Dham, near the town of Farah in Mathura District, 26 km away from Mathura. His father, Bhagwati Prasad Upadhyaya, was an astrologer and his mother Rampyari Upadhyaya was a homemaker and religious Hindu. Both his parents died when he was eight years old and he was brought up by his maternal uncle. His education was under the guardianship of his maternal uncle and aunt. He went to high school in Sikar. He did his Intermediate in Pilani, Rajasthan. He did his B. A. at the Sanatan Dharma College, Kanpur in 1939. He joined St. John's College, Agra to pursue a master's degree in English literature but dropped out. He then joined Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh as its full-time worker, called Pracharak.

Panditaji as an Ideal Student.

Panditaji was a very intelligent, clever and honest student since the schooling days. He always secured first to his class, he was completely blessed by Goddess Vidyadevata Saraswati. He completed his primary education at Gangapur; A village of his uncle, later he shifted to Kota for further education with the support of his uncle and he cleared Mulki exam (8th and 9th standards) in 1932. For his more higher studies he went to Shikar Kalyan High school of Rajasthan and passed Shantala Exama with first class where he got mastery in four subjects and Mathematics was his favorite subject. Govt of Rajasthan considered his algebra paper as a model paper and secured it for many years in the state examination board.

As a result of his talent Maharaj of Sikarad Awarded Panditaji with two gold medals, 250 rupees of prize money and 10 rupees per month as a scholarship for his higher studies. Panditaji joined prestigious Pilia Birla college of Rajasthan for higher studies and passed Intermediate board examination with distinction, as a matter of talent Sri Ghanashamdas Birla supported him with the Gold medal and 20 rupees of scholarship per month, also he offered him a job but panditaji refuses the job and joins Sanathan Dharma College of Khanapur for his B A studies. He gets hostel at Talwar college and continues with his studies. He was very simple person and always uses too busy with reading variety of books. He passes internal exams with the good marks but most of his friends and classmates failed to attain the result, therefor Panditaji starts “Zero Association” and through which he helps all his friends who were behind in the studies. In the process of supporting them he learns many more things and all his friends’ clears the exams, and it denotes his empathetic attitude.

After his BA graduation he moves to Agra for his post graduate studies of MA. As usual he perform in great manner during his MA days, but unfortunately he was not able to attend the exams as his cousin Ramadevi was suffering from the unidentified health issue and no were there to nurse and to take care of her. Due to inability to attend the exams he loses the both scholarships awarded by the Sikara king Kalyan Singh and Ghanashamadas Birla. He was pushed in to the adverse situation of continues pain and loses. Day by day her health condition becomes poor and finally she passes away, later he completes BT degree and MA too.

Panditaji as a Pracharak

Panditaji was kept engaged himself in the activities of the Rastriya Swyam Sevak Sangh (RSS), as a worker and the member of the sangh he had active involvement. He had dedicated his entire life to the RSS, this path helped him to join Indian politics. Sri.Bavurao Devaras of Nagapur visits Kanapur in the year 1937 to start branch of RSS, during that period Panditaji come into the close contact of him and he motivate panditaji to join RSS. On 14 January 1938 Kanapur branch starts under the eminent leadership of Panditaji. In the year 1939 he visits to Nagapur to enlighten with the RSS education, he was teaches with the Nationalism, and service for the nation in deep. During this time he comes in to the close contact of the founder of RSS Sri. Hegadewar. Along with the RSS activities he kept engaged himself in reading and learning process. He never thought doing job and earn for his personal life, he dedicated his entire life to RSS, and believed in that; service for humanity is service for God.

Sri. Bavurao Devarasa appoints as a provincial organiser of RSS in UP and Panditaji, joins as a Joint provincial organiser of UP, his restless service for sangh helps extend human service to the entire UP and he earns unconditional love from the people around him, his dedication helps to promote him as a provincial organiser of UP. He tours the across the nation and work for the sangh restlessly, during this time he comes in to the close contact of the Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukerji and joins the Indian politics. His service to the RSS as a pracharak is always stands high.

Panditaji as a Politician

Panditaji style of politics is a role model to the new politicians, he never compromised with the political ideologies which he believed in any circumstances and due to the ideological differences with opposite parties, his death remains mysterious till today. It was the 1950 his political career rightly begins, as Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukerji minister for the industries of Nehru cabinet strongly opposed the Nehru- Liyaqat pact, but his demand was unacceptable to others and he resigned to his ministership and joins opposition. During the period he asks to Panditaji to start for campaign Janasangh, this was the beginning of political life of Panditaji.

October 21 1951 Bharatiya Janasangh starts at Delhi, in the same year UP Janasangh starts its political campaign. Exactly month later Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukerji addresses the first all India

Janasangh national convention. At the bank of Polbhag River where the national convention organised, he appreciates the organising ability and soft skills of Panditaji and says that, if I get two Persons like Deendayal I will change the political and social scenario of the nation.

In the year 1953 Shyam Prasad Mukerji passes away and his death was also mysterious. His death creates vacuum in Janasangh but the movement Panditaji becomes chief of the Janasangh he commendably fulfill the Shyam Prasad Mukerji position. He starts 243 regional offices 889 local office of Janasangh; also he appoints 74863 voluntaries for the party work. His continues effort and ground level organisation of the party results into the Delhi municipal corporation, 28 members get selected from Janasangh. Though he lose in parliamentary election in the 1963 his effort towards organize party with the selfless benefit results in Delhi again in the year 1967 Janasangh won Delhi municipal corporation with the full majority.

Panditaji as an Economist

Panditaji was not just politician, he was an eminent economist. Janasangh was invited Dr.Radha Kumuda a renewed economist of those days to address national conclave of party, before him panditaji shares his economic thoughts; Panditajis ideology of rural development was focused on agriculture as well as cottage industry. He was well aware that Indian economy is depend upon agriculture, so that agriculture should be supported integrally and govt must look after the providing with the irrigation facility, quality seeds, fertilizers, latest equipment's for cultivation and importantly market to the crops. He adds his thoughts that, Concept of Swadeshi and Empowerment of the Farmers should be the filler to the Indian economy, India has talented skilled labors and they must be used in optimum manner and along with the agriculture cottage industry should be promoted. Finally he believes that mix economy provides better economy to the nation but govt must see that there should be concept of Swadeshi in production and to Market also. His concept of land ownership for all was the hot discussion of those days, he proposes that, there should be limitation in having land ownership and tenants should be promoted as the real successors of the agriculture land, his economic views were more realistic in nature.

Panditaji as a Writer

Panditaji was the exceptional writer; he has authored many books, articles and short stories. His first book published in the year 1946 “Chandragupta Mourya” comprises 70 pages and it's through the light over political, social, financial situation and cultural traits of Mourya Administration. He describes the efforts of Chandragupta Mourya and Chanakyas effort in safeguarding Akhand Bharat (United India). Further he authored book on life and Achievement of Jagadguru Shankaracharya – book refresh the historical challenges faced by the Hindus and how Shankaracharya build the humanistic philosophy of Hindus and he conscience importance of the Hindutva. He adds that, Shankaracharya s contribution in developing Hindu temples, religious scripts and building up the religious monuments across the nation. In addition he authored book “Two Plans: Promises Performance and Prospects’ which concentrate on five year plans. His views on policy, planning and development were true visionary of economic development. He translates the book - Life and Achievement of Dr. Keshava Balaram Hegdewar from Marathi to Hindi. He wrote many short notes; namely, Rastra Jeevanaki Samasyan, Kachhi Sharanagat, Akhand Bharat, Our Kashmir and so on. His integral humanism and Indian Economy are the two popular contributions to Indian economics and human development.

Panditaji as a Journalist

Panditaji was a full time organiser of Janasangh , in other hand his contribution to nation as a journalist is always remembered. He was adopted professional values and ethics and they always reflect in his columns. He never condemned anybody baselessly and had no personal revelry with contemporary politicians, journalists and writers, he starts ‘Rastra Dharma’ publication house and publish the 3000 copies in 1947 sri, Bhजारang Sharan Tiwari was the manager of publication and Sri Rajiv Lochan Agnihotri and Sri Atal Bihari Vajapayi were the editors for the publications, panditaji were looked after Supervision and all other official work of the Publication.

He Starts ‘Panchajanya’ in 1948 and popularity of it crosses the nation border. Panditaji becomes international figure by his authoritative writings. Later he starts ‘Swadesh’ a daily, he inspires the many other young journalists to start own publications Sri.Teluram Kambij starts ‘Sandhya Dainik’ in Gajiyabad and till today this daily has its own fan club in that region.

CONCLUSION

It was under such circumstances that Panditaji had to look after many big responsibilities as an organiser, politician, journalist, economist, writer and humanist. But he was not perturbed in the least he fulfilled all these responsibilities so naturally. He never attends the works half heartily he always attends his responsibilities very deeply and use to take them to definite conclusion. He was against harboring and a prejudice against any individual or ideology. He was complete man by ideology and in the practice of it; very rarely we find such personalities in the politics of world. It was greatness of India that we had multifaceted talent like Pandit Deenadayal Upadhyaya.

References

1. Sudhakar Raje (1972) Pandit Deenadayal Upadhyaya A Profile, DEENDAYAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE NEW DELHI 55
2. Dattopanth Tengde, Deendayal Upadhyaya, M S Golwalkar, Ekatma Manav Darshan (Hindi – 2017), Suruchi Prakashan New Delhi.
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deendayal_Upadhyaya#Philosophy retrieved 19-09-2019, 12.59pm.
4. Renu Saini (2013) Deenadayal Upadhyaya ki Prerak Kahaniya, Prabhat Prakashan Delhi
5. Deenadayal Upadhyaya, (2015) Integral Humanism, an analysis of some basic elements, Prabhat Prakashan New Delhi
6. Ravindra Agarwal- (2018) Deenadayal Upadhyaya ki Prerak vichar Prabhat Prakashan New Delhi
7. Prabhat Jha - Antyodaya Prabhat Prakashan New Delhi.
8. Mallanna Umapati, Chidanand U. Dhavaleshwar & Ravikanth Lamani - Empowering Marginalised Categories in India – Problems and Prospects (2012) ISBN 978-93-80615-11-0 Edited by D. Pulla Rao, Madhav Books Gurgaon (Haryana), pp 145-153
9. Dhavaleshwar C U (2016), The Role of social worker in community development, International research journal of social sciences, Vol 5 (10), 61-63.