

Deendayalji was put in charge of the agitation in U.P. and discharged his responsibility with such ability that he could foil the Government's attempt to provoke the Satyagrahis and give a violent turn to the peaceful agitation. He was then only 32. The agitation achieved complete success and the ban was lifted.

Even during the agitation Deendayalji's pen did not remain idle. He wrote articles glowing with the warmth and fire of nationalism. The Government felt it necessary to stem the flow of this burning lava of patriotism and put a ban on 'Panchjanya', which he edited. Nothing daunted, Deendayalji started another weekly journal by the name 'Himalaya', and when that too was suppressed by the Government, he came out with 'Rashtra Bhakta'. Nothing could stop his pen, not even the repeated onslaught of the all-powerful Government.

On January 26, 1950, India was declared a Republic and the new Constitution came into force. The soul of the nation had received great injuries from the gravely wrong policies of the Congress Party. Partition was the greatest tragedy, during which the Hindus had suffered untold miseries at the hands of Pakistani fanatics. Pakistan had committed aggression in Kashmir, yet India had not only written off its assets of about Rs. 300 crores but had even agreed to pay Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan as its share of the common assets. The Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement was signed, in which there was not a single word condemning Pakistani violence and aggression. Under the new agreement Pakistan was to receive all the benefits and India was to share all the burdens.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, then Minister for Industries at the Centre, strongly opposed this Pact. He suggested that India should demand territory from Pakistan for the rehabilitation of refugees and should not sign the Pact till the demand was met. He boldly opposed Pandit Nehru in the Cabinet meeting, but finding the demand unacceptable to others he resigned his Ministership in 1950 and joined the opposition to build a common front of democratic forces.

Dr. Mukherji also demanded that Kashmir be declared an integral part of India without the special privileges guaranteed under the Instrument of Accession. He began to feel that an alternative to the Congress on an all-India basis and based on sound principles was necessary. He also felt the need of dedicated youngmen to take up this work and requested Shri Guruji,