



# Death Anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri

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**11<sup>th</sup> January** marked the **59<sup>th</sup> death anniversary** of [Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri](#), the second **Prime Minister of India**.

## ▪ About Lal Bahadur Shastri:

- **Shastri** was born on **2<sup>nd</sup> October 1904**, in **Mughalsarai**, near **Varanasi**.
- A key figure in India's **freedom struggle**, Shastri was deeply influenced by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
- He was known for his **integrity**, humility, and dedication to public service, rising through the ranks of the **Indian National Congress**.
- **Shastri** held several critical ministerial positions, including **Home Minister**, **Minister of Railways**, and **Minister of Commerce and Industry**.
  - As **Railways Minister**, he resigned twice following major train accidents, demonstrating his **moral accountability**.
- As **Prime Minister** (1964-1966), Shastri displayed decisive leadership during the **1965 Indo-Pak war**, authorizing military action to defend **Kashmir**.
- Shastri's legacy includes the famous slogan "**Jai Jawan Jai Kisan**", emphasizing the importance of **soldiers** and **farmers** in India's progress.
- Shastri died **suddenly in Tashkent** on **11<sup>th</sup> January 1966**, shortly after signing the **Tashkent Declaration**; his death remains a subject of mystery.

**Lal Bahadur Shastri**  
The Man of Peace

**Brief Description**

- ▲ **Birth:** 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1904, Mughalsarai (Uttar Pradesh)
- ▲ **Kashi Vidyapeeth:** Degree in Philosophy and Ethics
- ▲ **Famous Slogan:** 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'
- ▲ **Bharat Ratna (1966):** Awarded Posthumously
- ▲ **Lifetime Member:** Lok Seva Mandal (founded by Lala Lajpat Rai)

**Political Journey**

- ▲ **1928:** Joined Indian National Congress
- ▲ **1930:** Joined Freedom Movement

▲ **1935:** General Secretary of UP Pradeshik Congress Committee (PCC)

▲ **1940:** Participated in **Individual satyagraha** and sent to prison

▲ **1942:** Released from jail; Participated in the **Quit India Movement**

**Post-independence Journey**

- ▲ **1952:** Minister of Railways and Transport
- ▲ **1959:** Minister of Commerce and Industry
- ▲ **1961:** Minister of Home Affairs

**Prime Minister of India (1964-66)**

- ▲ **1964:** Second Prime Minister of the Republic of India
- ▲ **1964:** Took initiative of White Revolution
- ▲ **1965:** Established National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
- ▲ **1965:** Took initiative for Green Revolution

**Wars During His Tenure**

- ▲ **1962:** War with China
- ▲ **1965:** War with Pakistan

**Death**

- ▲ **11<sup>th</sup> January 1966:** Died in Tashkent, Uzbekistan
  - ▲ Just one day after signing the peace treaty to end the 1965 war with Pakistan
- ▲ **1978:** A Book '**Lalita ke Aansoo**' was published by M.L Verma
  - ▲ Tragic story of his death is narrated by his wife Lalita Devi
- ▲ **1977:** Raj Narain committee: To look into the mysterious death of Shastri ji
- ▲ **Vijay Ghat:** Shastri ji's resting place (Delhi)
- ▲ **IAS training institute, Mussoorie:** Named as Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)

*"Discipline and united action are the real source of strength for the nation."*

## ▪ Tashkent Declaration:

- The **Tashkent Declaration** was signed in **January 1966**, between **India** and **Pakistan**.

- It aimed to restore peace and resolve issues arising from the **1965 Indo-Pak war**, promoting mutual understanding.

**Read More:** [Lal Bahadur Shastri Jayanti](#).

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