Early Life and Schooling:
Rao Bahadur Ram Dhan Singh owed much of his nature and attitudes that he had imbibed from his family and the cultural ethos of the rural society in south-east Punjab. Ram Dhan Singh was born on 1st May, 1891 in a Jat peasant family of village – Kiloi, in Rohtak district. His father’s name was Ch. Shankar Singh Hooda and his mother’s name was Haso. His ancestral family enjoyed social status because they owned 1400 bighas land in two villages i.e. 400 bighas in Kiloi and 1000 bighas in Barota Garhi, was situated on Gohana-Sonipat road. In time with the prevailing society, Ram Dhan was married at very early age. The bride belonged to a Mahra village situated near Sonipat. The village Mahra was inhabited by Malik Jats and it was the native place of Bhagat Phul Singh, a dedicated Arya Samajists. The wife of Ram Dhan was thoroughly an illiterate woman. She remained in the village Kiloi throughout her whole life. She bore only one son named Bhim Singh.

Ram Dhan received his primary education in his native village. At that time villagers did not know that they had in their midst a child with extraordinary qualities, whose accomplishments in the future would immortalize their village. Later he joined Government High School, Rohtak. He was a keen student and believed in hard work. He passed his Middle and Matriculation examinations in 1905 and 1907 respectively, securing very good marks.

Higher Education:
After passing his Matriculation, he joined DAV College Lahore for higher education. From this college he passed Intermediate class in 1909 obtaining high marks. After passing the Intermediate class, Ram Dhan Singh joined the Punjab Agricultural and Research College, Lyallpur in 1909 in the three-year diploma in Licentiate in Agriculture (L. Ag.), which had been started in the same year. The first batch students completed their diploma in 1912. Ram Dhan Singh stood first in this Diploma. He was also awarded the title of ‘Sardar Sahib’. After a period of two years he got a chance and joined the Imperial
Agricultural and Research Institute, the situated at Pusa in Bihar, in 1914 in higher grade as a Research Assistant. At that time it was the principal seat of agricultural research in India. Ram Dhan Singh had the privilege of working for five years with Sir Albert Howard and his wife, the pioneers in plant breeding, worked with exemplary dedication and commitment in the PUSA, Bihar. After this Ram Dhan Singh passed his B.Sc. degree in 1919 from Patna University, study at Cambridge (London).

Howard himself took a keen interest and recommended his case for fellowship to study at Cambridge in London. In 1919 he proceeded for his higher studies to Cambridge, a traditional bastion of education for the English upper Classes. Cambridge was the most famous agricultural research center of the Commonwealth and a great center of learning and creativity at that time. From this University he earned his M.A. degree in Natural Sciences (Tribes) and also Diploma in Agriculture in 1922. He did not borrow any other loan from anyone and met the expenses from his own resources.

After coming from Cambridge, he remained in his native till he joined a post of fodder specialist in 1925 in Agricultural College, Lyallpur. As he belonged a well-to-do family, he never thought of joining any post of small cadre. The Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur, established in 1909, which Dr. Ram Dhan Singh served as a scientist and subsequently as a Principal, was a premier institution of India. He appointed as a Cerealist also. He served as Principal from 1946 to May 1947, just on the eve of Independence, and at the very fog end of his career.

Contribution in the field of Fodder:
To Dr. Ram Dhan Singh goes the credit of having revolutionized wheat husbandry in the country by the evolution of wheat varieties C-518 and C-591, which were released for general cultivation in the thirties. These varieties of wheat were cultivated in all over India and Canada and Mexico also. Subsequently, he developed other crossbreed wheat namely C-228, C-250, C-217 and C-253.

He has also done outstanding work in rice and pulses: Basmati-370, Jhona-349, Mushkan 6 and 41 and Palman Suffaid – 246 for plain areas and Lal Nakanda -41. Some China Moong varieties, Moong Nos, 54 and 305, Mash No. 48 and Barley T-4, T-5, C-138, C-141 and C-155 were also the products of his
research. In 1934, he designed a rotary screen for the complete elimination for weed seeds from wheat seed.

Therefore, Indian farmers owe a great to Dr. Ram Dhan Singh, and the revolution in wheat production brought about by him was in its time as significant as the more recent one achieved by the introduction of Mexican Wheat. In spite of this, he was not only a great scientist, but also a great teacher with an abiding interest in the welfare and education of youth. He was a national hero with a major contribution towards the attainment of national self-sufficiency in food and richly deserved the honour to be bestowed.