

RAJ NARAIN

Raj Narain son of Shri Anant Prasad Singh, was born on March 15, (Kartik Akshaya Navami) of 1917 in a Bhumihar Brahmin family of Uttar Pradesh. He was born in the village named Motikoat, Gangapur in Varanasi. He was from the Royal family of Varanasi and directly associated with the family of Maharaja Chet Singh and Maharaja Balwant Singh, who were kings of Varanasi, over a century back. He was Educated at Banaras Hindu University, and did M.A. and LL.B.,

A Political and Social worker he organized a school for adults, a girls school, a study centre and a labour organization and became member of Congress Socialist Party, in 1934, and National Committee of Students Federation, 1939-44. He was President of the Banaras University Mandal Congress Committee and Member of District Congress Committee(D.C.C.).

He was a great freedom fighter. He was president of Student Congress during 1942 revolution, and lead the revolution in and around Varanasi district in UP. The protest and revolution under his leadership on August 9, 1942, is considered as one of the best in the country. He was so active in freedom struggle that British government wanted to get hold of him and hence ordered, in 1942, a prize of Rs. 5000/- to anybody who can get him "Dead or alive". Initially he was "underground" for three months and later arrested on September 28, 1942, during Quit India Movement and detained till 1945.

When country got independence Raj Narain joined Socialist Party led by Acharya Narendra Deva, Jayprakash Narayan and Dr Rammanohar Lohia and held many party positions including Secretary Ship, of UP Socialist Party, 1948-51. He was very close to his Guru Acharya Narendra Deva and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia. Dr. Lohia described him as "a person who has heart of a lion and practices of Gandhi". Dr. Lohia admired him a lot, and even said that "if in India there could be just three or four persons like him, dictatorship can never shadow the democracy". He was one of the pillars of Socialist movement in India and holds a record for going jail the maximum number of times in connection with students' and socialist movements. He was jailed 80 times, spending a total time of nearly 17 years in jail in his lifespan of 69 years.

He was elected to Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1952. He was first "Leader of Opposition" of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly after independence, and his second term ended in the year 1962.

He was Member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 1952-1962. Member National Executive, PSP, 1954-55. Chairman, Socialist Party, 1961-64. Member Rajya Sabha, 1966-72 and 1974-77. Associated with CSP, 1934-48, Socialist Party, 1948-52, Praja Socialist Party, 1952-1955. Socialist Party, 1956-64. Samyukta Socialist Party, 1964-72. Socialist Party, 1971-72, Socialist Party(Lohia) 1972-74, Bhartiya Lok Dal, 1974-77. Janata Party, 1977-79, Janata Party (S), 1979-80. Democratic Socialist Party, 1981-83. Janata Party, 1983-84, and Socialist Party 1984 till his death in 1986. Raj Narain contested against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in 1971 Lok Sabha elections from Rai Bareilly, as an SSP Candidate, although he suffered a defeat from her in 1971 elections but he accused Indira Gandhi of corrupt electoral practices and filed an election petition against her. The Allahabad High Court on 12 June 1975 upheld the accusations and set aside the election of Indira Gandhi and also disqualified her to contest Lok Sabha election for next 6 years.

Raj Narain was arrested and imprisoned during Emergency, June 1975 to February, 1977. He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1977 general elections and defeated then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with the margin of more than fifty thousand votes. He Became Minister of Health and Family Welfare in March, 1977. Imprisoned 58 times for a period totaling about 15 years in connection with students' and socialist movements. He was married and had three Sons and one daughter. Raj Narain passed away on 31st December 1986, at 23:55 hrs at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi; the name which again shared its association with him after his death.

A commemorative stamp was released on him by the former Vice President of India, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat on 23 March, 2007.

Special interests: Political and social work, yoga, Indian culture and philosophy.

Rajnarain published 'Kesari'-a weekly from Varanasi and has been on the editorial board of 'Jan' a monthly established by Dr Rammanohar Lohia.

BOOKS BY RAJNARAIN

Towards a new health policy, by Raj Narain. 1977-8 pages. POPLINE Document Number: 783545. Author(s): NARAIN R. Source citation: New Delhi, India, Department of Family Welfare, www.popline.org/docs/0299/783545.html.

Raj Narains Heath policy mentioned in "Practicing health for all", by David Morley, Jon E. Rohde, Glen Williams. Oxford University Press, 1983 - Medical - 333 pages.

Raj Narains Heath policy mentioned in "India: health care patterns and planning", by Rais Akhtar. 2004-343 pages. On page no.45 Raj Narain, were ideologically inclined towards de-professionalization, decentralization, and indigenous systems of medicine. The Janata party manifesto mentioned community health workers, and Raj Narain adopted it as a personal commitment (Leslie, 1985).

BOOKS ON RAJNARAIN

Apaat Kaal Ka Dhoomketu: Rajnarain. Author: YUGESHWAR .

The New Yorker: Volume 56, Issues 1-8, 1980. Although Raj Narain is married and has four children, he long ago abandoned his family for celibacy and a ... No one is ever sure whether Raj Narain is expressing a genuine belief or saying something merely to attract attention.

A family affair: India under three prime ministers. Ved Mehta - 1982 - 166 pages. The main project that Raj Narain had put forward as Janata Health Minister was a scheme to have each village select a ... Raj Narain's critics contended that his scheme would not only misappropriate meagre resources but also debase...

Raj Narain, by Lambert M Surhone, Mariam T Tennoe, Susan F Henssonow. VDM Verlag Dr. Mueller AG & Co. Kg, 2010-88 pages. High Quality Content by WIKIPEDIA articles! Raj Narain (1917 - December 31, 1986) was an Indian politician who, as a candidate of Janata Party for the Lok Sabha in 1977, ran for office in Rae Bareilly constituency and defeated Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India. He was the Minister of Health during Morarji Desai's ministry and a commemorative stamp was released in his honor by the former Vice President of India, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat. Raj Narain was the only politician who

defeated Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections in Rai Bareilly. (Although he was defeated by her in 1971 elections.) Raj Narain accused Indira Gandhi of election fraud and filed an election petition against her. The Allahabad High Court, on 12 June 1975, upheld the accusations and set aside the election of Indira Gandhi and also disqualified her from running in the Lok Sabha elections for next 6 years.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF SHRI RAJNARAIN

Associated with Congress Socialist Party (CSP), 1934-48.
Inspector of Congress Socialist Party, 1946.
District Secretary, Congress Socialist Party (SP), 1946.
Member Socialist Party (SP), 1948-52.
Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Socialist Party (SP), 1948-51.
Convener, 'Janvani Diwas' of Socialist Party in Delhi, on 9th June 1951.
Member Praja Socialist Party (PSP), 1952-1955.
Member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 1952-1962.
Member National Executive, PSP, 1954-55.
Member Socialist Party, 1956-64. (From 1st Jan. 1956 to 9th June 1964)
Chairman, Socialist Party, 1961-64.
Joined SSP after the merger of PSP and SP.
Member Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), 1964-72. (9th June 1964 to 12, April 1972)
General Secretary Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), 1964-66.
Member Rajya Sabha, 1966-72. (As SSP Candidate)
Member Socialist Party, 1971-72. (After the merger of PSP & SSP)
Revived Socialist Party (Lohia), in 1972 and was its Member, 1972-74.
Merged SSP (Lohia) into BKD in 1974 and formed Bhartiya Lok Dal.
Member Bhartiya Lok Dal, 1974-77.
Member Rajya Sabha, 1974-77. (As BLD Candidate)
Formed Janata Party in 1977 after the merger of BLD, Bhartiya Jansangh, Congress (O), Socialist Party and Congress for Democracy (CFD)
Member Janata Party, 1977-79,
Member 6th Lok Sabha, 1977-79. (Defeated Indira Gandhi in 1977)
Member Union Cabinet as Health & Family Welfare Minister. (1977-78).
Expelled from Union Cabinet in 1978 and from Janata Party in 1979.
Formed Janata Party (S) under the leadership of Charan Singh in 1979.
Working President Janata Party (S), 1979-80.
Joined Democratic Socialist Party, 1981-83. (Under the Chairmanship of H N Bahuguna).
Joined Janata Party, 1983-84. (Under Chairmanship of Chandra Shekhar).
Contested against former Prime Minister Charan Singh, in 1984 Lok Sabha elections from Baghpat (U.P.)
Formed Socialist Party in 1985, and was associated with this party till his death in 1986.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN vs. SMT. INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI AND

ANR. was a 1975 case heard by the Allahabad High Court that found the then-Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices. Ruling on the case that had been filed by the defeated opposition candidate Raj Narain, Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha invalidated Indira's win and barred her from holding elected office for six years.

ORDER

Election petition:

In view of my findings on issue no. 3 (first set) issue no. 1 (first sd) read with Additional Issue no. 1, Additional Issue no. 2 and Additional Issue no. 3, this petition is allowed and the election of Srimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, respondent no 1, to the Lok Sabha is declared void. The respondent no. 1 has been found guilty of having committed a corrupt practice under section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act by having obtained the assistance of the Gazetted Officers of the State Government of U. P. viz. the District Magistrate, Rae Bareilly, the Superintendent of Police, Rae Bareilly, the Executive Engineer, P.W. D., Rae Bareilly, Engineer, Hydel Department, Rae Bareilly,, in furtherance of her election prospects in the manner indicated by my finding on issue no. 2.

She has further been found guilty of having committed another corrupt practice under section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act by having obtained the assistance of Sri Yashpal Kapur, a Gazetted Officer in the Government of India, holding the post of Officer on Special Duty in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, for the furtherance of her election prospects in the manner indicated in my finding on Issue no. 1 read with Additional Issue no. 1. The respondent no. 1 accordingly stands disqualified for a period of six years from the date of this order, as provided in section 8-A of the Representation of the People Act. The petitioner shall get his costs of the election petition from the respondent no. 1. A table of costs shall be prepared by the officer accordance with rule 30 Chapter XV of the Rules of Court.

Writ petition:

As already pointed out while recording my findings on Issue no. 9, the petitioner has not been able to lay any foundation on facts to compel an inquiry into the constitutionality of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance 1974 (No.XIII of 1974) or that of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Act no. 58 of 1974).

The writ petition no. 3761 of 1975 is accordingly rejected. The parties shall bear their own costs in the writ petition. Petition allowed. The decision caused a political crisis in India that led to the imposition of a state of emergency by Indira's government from 1975 to 1977.[5]

Raj Narain had contested the Indian general election, 1971 against Indira Gandhi, who represented the constituency of Rae Bareilly in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament. Indira was re-elected from Rae Bareilly by a two-to-one margin of the popular vote, and her Indian National Congress (R) party won a sweeping majority in the Indian Parliament. Raj Narain filed a petition to appeal the verdict, alleging that Indira Gandhi used bribery, government machinery and resources to gain an unfair advantage in contesting the election. Narain specifically charged Indira of using government employees as election agents and for organising campaign activities in the constituency while still on the payroll of the government. On June 12, 1975 Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha found Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices. Sinha declared the election verdict in the Rae Bareilly constituency "null and void," and barred Indira from holding elected office for six years. While Sinha had dismissed charges of bribery, he had found Indira guilty of misusing government machinery as a government employee herself. The court order gave the Congress (R) twenty days to make arrangements to replace Indira in her official posts. Indira appealed the verdict to the Supreme Court of India, which granted a conditional stay of execution on the ruling on June 24, 1975. On November 7, 1975 the Supreme Court of India formally overturned the conviction.

The verdict was criticised by many, including the country's largest English newspaper, The Times of India, which compared the verdict to "firing the Prime Minister for a traffic ticket".The Congress (R) also staged numerous protests across the country in support of Indira. However, the verdict helped galvanize the opposition political parties, who demanded that Indira Gandhi resign from office immediately. Jayaprakash Narayan, the leader of the Janata Morcha, a coalition of opposition political parties, called for a campaign of civil disobedience to oust Indira's government.On June 26, 1975 a state of emergency was declared by the President of India Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, upon the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The government argued that the political disorder was a threat to national security.Using the sweeping powers granted by the Emergency decree, thousands of opposition leaders and activists were arrested, press censorship was introduced and elections were postponed. During this period, Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) used its parliamentary majority to amend the Indian Constitution and overwrite the law that she had been found guilty of violating. When the government finally called elections in 1977, the opposition Janata Party alliance defeated Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) party. Raj Narain defeated Indira Gandhi in the Rae Bareilly constituency by a margin of 55,200 votes.

State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain

Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs Shri Raj Narain

SHRI RAJ NARAIN Vs. SMT. INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI AND ANR