



A CURSE THAT TOOK THE LIFE OF TWO INDIAN PRIME MINISTERS AND THEIR KIN

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ABSTRACT

This article explores and deals with the demand of the cow sage which is going since Pre Independence to ban the Cow Slaughter in India. How the first Indian Prime Minister Pandit deals with it. How the later Prime Minister and daughter of Pandit Nehru, Indira Gandhi deals with it. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi promised that when she will return back in power she will ban the cow slaughter. In later days Prime Minister won with a thumping majority but she was delaying with her promise to cow sages. The bad decisions and delay of then Prime Ministers led to the Protest in front of Parliament of India. This was followed by the deaths of 1000 of Protestors including cow sages. The then Prime Minister ordered the gun shooting on Cow sages. The cow sage gave the curse to the Then Prime Minister that she and her family members will also die as in same manner. In later days and Elections Indira Gandhi came back as Prime Minister with very vast and clear majority, but she never fulfilled her promise, and the fate of this was such that the curse of saints became into reality and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her both son, Sanjay Gandhi and Rajeev Gandhi died in tragic accident, the latter one also became the Prime Minister after her mother's death.

Keywords:

Curse, Fulfilled, Parliament, Thumping, Sage, Slaughter

After the Independence the first priority was to conduct the free and fair election. Not only free and fair elections, but also to decide which section of people are to be counted in list of voter, because till that time many countries did not provided the voting rights to the woman's. Elections in India were also special because while in western countries only a few special (literate & rich) people had the right to vote, newly independent India is giving the right to vote to every citizen above 21 years of age.

The efforts to make India a democracy had started even before independence. But it was necessary to decide what the voting system should be like in such a big country.

India became independent in 1947. In the Representation of the People Act¹, rules, laws and their rights have been set for the leaders contesting elections. A big problem was geographical. The spread of the constituency was 10 lakh square miles. From islands to mountains and rivers, everything had to be covered in this election. It was also a big task to recruit such employees who could complete the election process while remaining impartial Many women were hesitant in revealing their names. She was introducing herself as the mother of her children or in her husband's name. In this process, names of 28 lakh women were removed from the list. There was a lot of uproar over this, but such problems did not arise again in subsequent elections.

The constitution² was made before the elections, the constitution is the thing which decides all the rules and regulations. When the discussion was going on, cow slaughter was also discussed. On one side there were leaders like Nehru and on the other side there were many Hindu traditionalist leaders. The result was that cow protection should not be kept in the list of the Center but should be kept under the state policy³ and the state. This was just a way to fool one, which has no legal power, the case in state list cannot be fought in court.

The election had to be won, hence Nehru had said before the elections that once the elections process is done in the country and the country moves on the right path, then a law will be made on cow protection also.

The biggest task was the large population of India. India's population was 372 Million. Out of which 360 Million were eligible to vote. ⁴ Among this population eligible to vote, 85 percent were those who could not read or write. Getting these people registered as a voter in voter list was a big challenge. To deal with this problem, the Election Commission gave a separate election symbol to each party. These symbols were related to the everyday life of the people. Like- apple, chair, lamp etc. It was easy for the public to understand these election symbols. Elections of 1951-52 lasted for 5 months. More than 173 Million (45.7%) Peoples of India, the largest democracy voted, making it largest election conducted at that time. When the results were announced, Indian National Congress (INC) got a one sided victory, winning 364 of 489 seats. ⁵



Figure 1: First Prime Minister of India Pandit Nehru

There was a huge wave of Congress in the country, the Prominent Freedom Fighter Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru himself was fighting from the Lok Sabha constituency of Phulpur, his rival was a Hindu saint, **Prabhudutt Brahmachari**. Prabhudatta Brahmachari lost election by a huge margin. JawaharLal Nehru became the Prime Minister of India and took oath for the same in 1952. Elections were held and the country started moving on the right path. When the government was formed, Nehru brought about a lot of development in the country with the vision of the next many years. Laid the foundation of prestigious institutions like Planning Commission, Constructions of Dams, IIT, NIT, ISRO, AIIMS. Nehru had vision for the next 50 years as to which direction the country would go. But as much as Nehru was interested in development and other works, he was equally reluctant in making a law on cow slaughter.

Thereafter, a few days later, in 1956, Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to all the Chief Ministers that “if cow slaughter was stopped in India and all the slaughter houses were closed, then the import of foreign currency in India would be greatly reduced and cow is one such animal.

This is the thing which is providing us the most foreign exchange at this time because the meat of the cow is sold very expensive and the skin taken out by killing the cow is very soft and provides soft shoes and slippers to the citizens of Europe and America. I appeal to all of you that if you can make some arrangements to increase cow slaughter in your respective cities, then please do so. Suppose we stop cow slaughter, the world will laugh at us that we are going back to the 18th century.” Obviously Nehru rejected this law outright.

When Nehru died in 1964, after a few years of political turmoil, Nehru's daughter Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister in 1966. Within a few months in 1967, the country was heading back to the elections, and this time the Congress was under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. Indira Gandhi also resorted to stopping cow slaughter to win the elections. Indira Gandhi went to great saints. She had promised that if she won the election, she would bring a law to stop cow slaughter. It is said that **Indira Gandhi**, taking blessings from Karpatri ji Maharaj, promised that after winning this election she will stop slaughter cows, which have been running since the time of the British. Indira Gandhi won the election. But Indira Gandhi kept avoiding this thing for many days

After 12 years of first India Elections (1964), the Vishwa Hindu Parishad ⁶ was established, and it started working because after 2 years (1965–66) the biggest event of Hindus was to be held, “Kumbh” ⁷ and it was made successful by the same Prabhudatta Brahmachari who fought against Pandit Nehru in 1952 Elections. In the same year, on 25 September 1966, SDMS was formed, Sarvdaliyan Gau Raksha Mahaabhiyan Samiti, and the Prabhudutt Brahmachari was elected as its head. This Samiti included different people from different societies . The country's Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda was also in this committee.

Since 1965, millions of saints of India had started a huge movement to enact laws on cow slaughter and cow protection. People from all classes were linked to it, carrying out a massive signature campaign. The campaign to stop cow slaughter was from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But Nehru was not interested in stopping cow slaughter.

Prabhudutt Brahmachari had challenged Nehru in the election(1952), but this time Nehru's daughter Indira was there, and the battle ground was Lok Sabha, not the election. Indira Gandhi won the election of 1967 .⁸ But Indira Gandhi kept avoiding this thing for many days. In such a situation, Karpatri ji and Prabhudutt Brahmachari had to adopt the path of movement starting with Indian Parliament.

Karpatri ji Maharaj was a recognized saint of the country, equivalent to Shankaracharya. Thousands of saints including Karpatri ji and Prabhudutt Brahmachari warns that if the government does not give any firm assurance of passing the law of cow protection, then we will surround the Parliament. Then neither one will be able to go in nor come out. With this intention, on 7 November 1966, a crowd of thousands gathered under the leadership of prominent saints, which had thousands of saints and thousands of gaurakshakas. All were marching towards Parliament. They tried to enter into Parliament Building and All India Radio Station. Policemen were already stationed outside with sticks and guns. They were waiting for the order. The crowd became more aggressive. In this situation, an order came from PMO⁹ citing Indira Gandhi and the police started firing indiscriminately at the crowd of saints and guards. Media claimed only 7 Saints died but Hundreds of sadhus and gaurakshakas are believed to have died in the shootout. Curfew was imposed in Delhi. The media were censored and thousands of saints were lodged in Tihar jail¹⁰. The then home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda resigned taking the moral responsibility.

It is said that Karpatri Maharaj cursed this crying while raising the bodies of the sadhus in front of the Parliament¹¹ that the same way Indira Gandhi killed indiscriminately by shooting at saints and cowherds, the same will be their fate. I curse you today that you will perish on the day of 'Gopashtami'. The one thing was very clear that now there is no scope of banning Cow slaughter in India, because Government is not in favour.

In later days, Indira Gandhi and her family enjoyed the whole glory of Power. On 26th June, President Ahmed proclaimed Emergency¹² citing the suggestion of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, of International Threats and Disturbances. Indira's Son Sanjay came out as a National Leader in Emergency. He assured all the leader weather of his Party or of opposition if raises their voice against the Emergency should be lodged into the Prison. The peoples living in slums were thrown near Yamuna banks, where there was neither proper Water nor its sewage, was there only one thing the hot summer of June.



Figure 2: Newspaper cutting of President Proclaiming Emergency

When Indira Gandhi revoked Emergency in 1977 and Country was going into elections, Indira's Congress got only 154 seats, their Lowest at that time. For the first time Congress was thrown out of Power. The people of INDIA shown that they are the ultimate democracy and not the leaders. Janta Part formed their government. And the Leaders of Emergency, Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and his son were lodged into Prison for some days. Due to internal Conflicts in Janta Dal, the party broke and Government fall in 1979. The country was again heading towards the New General elections. This time Indira's Congress came back with a clear Majority. Her party got 353 seats. She took oath as Prime Minister. There was a excitement all around in Congress, but for a very short period. Just after few days after the Government formation, on 22nd June 1980 Son of India's Prime Minister died in a plane crash. Sanjay's personal nature was similar to the way he used to be Play threat less .When he used to run his Matador Car on the road of Delhi, he used to cut in such a manner that everyone would be scared. When he used to Fly the plane, he used to do similar things and makes unles Stunt for Enjoyment

Many of time RK DHAWAN (Chief Advisor¹³) Of Indira Gandhi warned PM to stop her son doing all this stunts. This was not something new for Indira Gandhi. Regularly Many Bureaucrat And minister were Complaining about Sanjay's Excitement. Indira also wanted to Speak Sanjay herself that "you have to handle this country so leave Handling Aircraft". But the date and History knows that as usual she did not talked about this ever to his son.

On 23rd June 1980 : Green Matador Leaves the PM residence at 7:15 in morning. As always, Sanjay was sitting on the driving seat. Before the mother got up, Sanjay had the habit on the morning that he reached near Safdarjung Airport, that he could acrobat in the plane. On June 23, he was more excited because he was going to ride a new Aircraft. There was waiting at the airport, Delhi Flying Club Chief Instructor Subhash Saxena. Two plane riders in the plane. As soon as Sanjay was at Above of Ashoka Hotel,

Aircraft was eating acrobatics above the hotel. He lost control of the aircraft. Plane closed in the middle with a bomb Sound and dropped on a tree. Sanjay's plane crashed. This thing went to restructuring/Government agencies and was present in the 15-minute Ambulance and Fire Brigade. Ambulance was probably not needed, because the debris of the aircraft was trapped between the trees. All the branches were cut and two Bodies were removed out in critical manner. It was from Subhash Saxena and Sanjay Gandhi. Both wrapped in red cloth and Country waited for the most powerful women of the country. This was the first time someone saw A Prime Minister crying like this. Sanjay's wife Maneka, Brother Rajiv was spending Summer Vacations in Italy with his wife Sonia and two children in Italy. He was waited for two days to India and then Sanjay was cremated. With this, new fears and hopes started in the state. What will happen to the Indian National Congress now? Because in last 4-5 Years Sanjay had only up brought Congress Party. Even he was the only one who advised Indira Gandhi to Dissolve the 8 States Government ruling by opposition Parties. Many people present Sanjay Gandhi as a villain of emergency. Many of them also remember that if Sanjay was today, then the country would go on Development with discipline, because Sanjay did not believe in playing a game of socialism like his mother.



Figure 3: Visuals Of Plane Crash of Sanjay Gandhi

The day Sanjay Gandhi died was 23rd June 1980. One thing is sure that he died very Pre-Maturely and that day was Dashmi. The curse given by a saint to Indian Prime Minister getting into reality was seen by whole nation.

Fast forward to 4 years, 1984, date, 31st October 1984.

Indira left 1 Safdarjung's (her residence) house on foot, because the wall of the office was attached to the wall of his house, 1 Akbar Road. Just had to cross it. Indira reached the halfway point, followed by a Constable of Delhi Police for Umbrella taunted over Prime Minister. A few feet behind her was Indira's personal secretary Rajendra Kumar Dhawan. Indira had just reached that small wooden gate that Beant Singh, the inspector, came in front. Beant was part of her security staff for the last 9 years. A few months ago, he was removed from PM's security at the behest of Advisor and former RAW Chief RN Kav. But Beant appealed directly to Madam. Dhawan and Indira cancelled his transfer order. Indira said that I have full faith in my Sikh security personnel. The question of trust was arising because Operation Blue Star¹⁴ took place five months ago. Indira saw Beant and understood that now he will do Namaste (Greetings). Indira folded her hands even before Beant was going to greet. But Beant did not turn his hands. Rather pointed out, including service revolver. Indira may have had half or a second. She screamed "What are you doing?". By then the sharp scream of the bullet ripped the PM's Body. Five bullets, one by one. Indira was murdered in her own government bungalow in Safdarjung Road. There was not even a silence, Indira's body was not yet completely fallen on the grass, when a security guard posted, 22 year old Satwant Singh came with his revolver. He used to come from Gurdaspur which became the center of terrorists those days. That day, he got his duty in the inner part of Indira's house. Hearing the sound of gunfire, he came close and pointed his stange towards Indira. His hands were weakening on the gun, due to sweat Satwant fired 25 bullets in the direction of the Prime Minister. That day Indira Gandhi did not wear a bulletproof jacket. She thought I do not have to go out, just have to cross between home and office. She also felt that wearing a jacket would not make her look good in front of the camera. She felt that I am completely safe among my security personnel. That trust proved very fatal.

Indira was taken to AIIMS by Sonia Gandhi and Dhawan, where doctors kept trying unsuccessfully for a few hours. She had a O Negative blood group. An appeal was made for the blood donor. So many people came in 1 hour that the hospital gates had to be closed. The son Rajiv Gandhi, who went on an election tour in Bengal, was informed of death. There was one more death on same day. The man who killed Indira, Beant Singh. Just after firing, he threw his pistol said, I did what I had to do. ITBP¹⁵ personnel stationed at the outer guard caught him and Satbant too. Later news came that Beant tried to run away, snatching the weapon and was shot in the same raid. And he was killed on the spot. Satbant and another conspirator Kehar Singh were hanged after a few years. Doctors of AIIMS Declared Prime Minister of India as dead. She was died on 31st October 1984, that day was Gopashtami. Gopashtami, the most revered day of the year among cow guards and this one day and number 31, does tell a story in itself. It's the Irony that A person dies Due to the whims and hatred of some people. Then thousands of people die, in order to avenge the death of that person. Yes I am talking about

1984 anti-Sikh riots. One more thing, 7 November 1966 means 7-11-1966, the day when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered shooting on Saints and the day when saints cursed Indira Gandhi. If we add this whole date of barbaric repression, then what number comes?

$7 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 9 + 6 + 6 = 31$, The date when Indira Gandhi Died (Destiny No.)

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Indira Gandhi was killed by her Sikh bodyguards. Coincidentally at that time the President of India was also a Sikh, Giani Zail Singh. He returned in hurry from a foreign visit and administered the oath to Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister in his Rashtrapati Bhavan(President's Residence) office. From the afternoon of 31 October, anti-Sikh riots broke out in Delhi and in the country. During this period, the police administration remained a spectacle in most places. Sikhs were killed brutally by mob, burning Tyres were inserted in the neck of Sikhs. Angry mobs started targeting the entire community in an organized manner.



Figure 4: Rajiv Gandhi taking oath as Prime Minister

President ¹⁶ (Giani Zail Singh) was very upset about the riots. To immediately stop the attacks on Sikhs across the country, he immediately tried to call the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Home Ministry and other important officials. Despite trying many times, no one picked up his phone. After some time, the situation became such that the line was being cut automatically as soon as his phone was picked up. Therefore, the supreme commander of the three wings of the Indian Army, President, at that time, felt himself completely helpless. Giani Zail Singh made many efforts to reach from the Prime Minister to the Home Minister and the police administration. But the result was cipher. The President had to send his security guards and vehicles to rescue people at many places. May be for the first time the President of the country would be feeling so helpless. The elections were called in Dec 1984, and Rajiv Gandhi's congress came back with the majority like never before, got 404 of 514 seats. Spectators and Analyst called it a Sympathy wave election rather the General Election.

But after that, Congress backs to power, but never with complete majority ¹⁷. In 1989 Elections, Congress won only 189 Seats. The unstable Non-Congress Government was formed till 1991, when the then Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar Singh resigned after some serious Allegations on 7th March 1991. Next Elections were scheduled in May-June 1991. Congress President and Ex Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi was holding a rally Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu. This was planned Suicide Bombing attack by LTTE which left 14 people died including Rajeev Gandhi. The Ex Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi died on 21st May 1991. At that time, Rajiv Gandhi died on the day of Ashtami.



Figure 5: Rajiv Gandhi just before his assassination

In this way A curse given by a hindu saint Karpatri ji Maharaj to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that you and your family member will die as same way as you fired bullets on saints became into reality and took Life of two Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and their kin Sanjay Gandhi.

References

- [1] THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950, Arrangements Of Section, Chief Election Commission Of India, Page No. 35-58
- [2] The Constitution of India, 26th January 1950
- [3] Directive Principle and Article 48 of Indian Constitution
- [4] Representation Of The People Act, 1950 Section 62
- [5] First Indian Elections, 1951-52
- [6] Vishwa Hindu Parishad is to organise-consolidate the Hindu society and to serve-protect the Hindu Dharma.
- [7] Inscribed in 2017 (12.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, UNESCO
- [8] The General Elections in India, 1967
- [9] PMO was considered as part of the Indian government in 1961 by the allocation of business rules in India.
- [10] Under Government of NCT of Delhi.
- [11] Articles 79, 80, and Article 81: Composition of the House of the people
- [12] Under Article 352, Indian Constitution the president can declare a national emergency.
- [13] Article 74(1) deals with the elections of Prime Minister and he/she shall choose his/her chief Advisor
- [14] Das, Deb Zyoti and Rohilla, Bhanu Singh, Operation Blue Star & The Course of India: Through the Legal Filter (March 15, 2020).
- [15] Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBPF) is a Central Armed Police Force functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- [16] Article 53 of the Constitution of India states that the president can exercise their powers directly or by subordinate authority, though all of the executive powers vested in the president are, in practice, exercised by the prime minister heading the Council of Ministers.