

## **INDIRA GANDHI'S ADMINISTRATION (1966-1977, 1980-1984)**

### **Early Life and Education:**

- Born: November 19, 1917, Allahabad, India
- Father: Jawaharlal Nehru (India's first Prime Minister)
- Education: Visva-Bharati University, University of Oxford

### **Political Career:**

- Joined Indian National Congress (1938)
- Became Congress President (1959)
- Minister of Information and Broadcasting (1964)
- Prime Minister of India (1966-1977, 1980-1984)

### **Domestic Policies:**

1. Garibi Hatao (Eradicate Poverty) program
2. Nationalization of Banks (1969)
3. Abolition of Privy Purse (1971)
4. Land Reform and Ceiling Act (1972)
5. Five-Year Plans (1969-1974, 1974-1979)
6. Green Revolution

### **Foreign Policy:**

1. Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)
2. Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship (1971)
3. Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)
4. Nuclear Program (Smiling Buddha, 1974)
5. Relations with United States, China, and Pakistan

### **Major Events:**

1. Indo-Pak War (1965)
2. Tashkent Agreement (1966)
3. Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)

4. Emergency Declaration (1975-1977)

5. Operation Blue Star (1984)

**Legislations:**

1. Bank Nationalization Act (1969)

2. Privy Purse Abolition Act (1971)

3. Land Reform Act (1972)

4. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (1973)

5. 42nd Amendment to the Constitution (1976)

**Criticism and Controversies:**

1. Authoritarian tendencies

2. Emergency Declaration (1975-1977)

3. Suppression of opposition

4. Handling of Sikh separatism

5. Operation Blue Star

**Legacy:**

1. Strengthened India's economy

2. Promoted self-reliance and industrialization

3. Empowered rural and marginalized communities

4. Asserted India's global influence

5. Inspired national pride and unity

**Notable Quotes:**

1. "I have lived a long life, and God has been kind to me."

2. "The task of building a new nation is not an easy one."