

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."