



**Volume: 03 Issue: 05 | May 2022 ISSN: 2660-454X**

<http://cajitmj.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJITMF>

## Indira Gandhi - A Non-Cabinet Figure Prime Minister

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Received 16<sup>th</sup> Mar 2022,

Accepted 19<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022,

Online 24<sup>th</sup> May 2022

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**Abstract:** There are many outstanding people in world history. There are many strong, independent and successful women who have made a name for themselves in history and their work will be remembered for generations to come. I will talk about Indira Gandhi as such a strong woman..

**Keywords:** Prime Minister, Non-Cabinet.

Indira Priyadarshin Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India (1966-1977, 1980-1984), whose nefarious political activities ended with an attack on her. In 1938 she joined the National Congress Party and began active work for the liberation of India. When India finally gained independence, Indira Gandhi's father, Neru, assumed the post of Prime Minister. Gandhi became a person endowed with the trust of Nero. She constantly accompanied her father to official meetings abroad. In 1955 she was elected executive of the Congress Party, after which she became a national-political figure with personal rights and responsibilities. In 1966, Indira Gandhi became the fourth Prime Minister of India and the first woman to hold this position. In 1967, a national nuclear program was launched under the leadership of Gandhi, which was a guarantee of India's stability and security. In 1974, India successfully conducted an underground nuclear test, unofficially codenamed "Smiling Buddha". It happened in Rajasthan, near the village of Pokran. India has become the world's youngest nuclear power.

I. Gandhi was more and more often accused of authoritarian rule. Using its parliamentary majority, Congress amended the constitution and established a balance of rights between the center and the states to support the central government. Sanjay Gandhi became Gandhi's closest political advisor. In 1975, Gandhi was accused of grossly violating the rights of minorities during the 1971 elections. In these circumstances, she considered that the accusation made against her was unfair and aimed at dismissing her. She made the extreme decision of declaring a state of emergency in the state instead of resigning from her post, which would ensure the consolidation of her power in the face of the coming uprisings. Although

the charge was dismissed by the Supreme Court of India, the state of emergency was continued by the Prime Minister. Gandhi took strict control of all the activities of the country and consequently thousands of dissidents were arrested. In these actions, everyone saw the influence of her youngest son Sanjay Gandhi, who was a novice and therefore inexperienced politician and on whom Indira Gandhi relied more and more.

On June 12, 1975, the Allahabad Supreme Court announced that Gandhi had resigned from her position in parliament and banned her from running in the elections for six years. Prior to Gandhi's resignation, protesters surrounded the parliament building and her residence in Delhi and demanded her resignation. Gandhi ordered the arrest of opposition members to restore order. As mentioned above, i. Gandhi relied more and more on her youngest son. She hoped to gain popular support for her regime and therefore called elections in March 1977. The election results confirmed the defeat of her party and she found herself outside the government. Hard time stood still for Gandhi. She was left behind by many supporters. In 1977, 19 she was arrested twice. Charges were also filed against her son Sanjay. In January 1980, Indira Gandhi won a landslide victory in the elections and was able to return to government with a new cabinet. In June of the same year, she lost her youngest son, Sanjay Gandhi (1946-1980), in a plane crash, leaving the entire focus on her eldest son, Rajiv Gandhi (1944-1991). Indira had lots of guards. Among them were Satvant Singh and Bent Singh. On October 31, 1984, they greeted Indira Gandhi with their weapons in the garden of the Prime Minister's residence. Indira had lots of guards. Among them were Satvant Singh and Bent Singh. On October 31, 1984, they greeted Indira Gandhi with their weapons in the garden of the Prime Minister's residence. She was going to the garden to give an interview to British actor Peter Ustinov, who was filming him in a documentary for Irish television. She passed the gate with the aforementioned guards. According to reports, Bent shot her three times and Satvant 22 times. Gandhi's bodyguards greeted Bent for life while throwing a satvant and then he was arrested. Gandhi died before being taken to hospital. On November 3, his body was cremated. Her ashes were washed away by the water of the Ganges. Indira Gandhi was a strongwoman whose political career was not always light. She remembered her people and the world as a woman who cared deeply about her country's population. Her ability and power, which has transformed Indian politics significantly on the world stage, has long been valued and accounted for. Thus, Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India (1966-1977, 1980-1984), whose bohemian political activity ended with an attack on her. She was not a cabinet-type figure. She traveled a lot, she was in Georgia several times. She was the second woman in the world to hold such a high position (the first was Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka).