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INDIRA AND SONIA GANDHI: DYNASTY CONTINUES

Abstract

In the article the role in the Indian history of Indira and Sonya Gandhi – representatives of a known political dynasty Nehru – Gandhi is considered. Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi (1917-1984) – the daughter of the first prime minister of independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru. In the history of her country Indira Gandhi was the first woman to lead the government. In 1969 she achieved the nationalization of banks. She paid particular attention to the development of industry, especially heavy. Thanks to the efforts of her way of leading the government for the first time in many years, India became independent on food imports. Indira Gandhi was able to improve the lives of the untouchables.

Sonia Gandhi (nee Mainyu, b. December 9, 1946) – Indian politician of Italian origin, the leader of the Indian National Congress, the widow of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi – son of Indira Gandhi. Actively stands for the empowerment of women and their participation in political activities.

Key words: India, history, dynasty, history, national liberation movements (NLM), religion, ideology, power.

Introduction

Indira Gandhi said that the true path of life - is the path of truth, non-violence and love. In 19 November 1917 in old Indian town of Allahabad, holy city of all Muslims and Hindus, in the family which is famous to whole India Motilala and Jawaharlal Nehru was born a baby girl. She was born, according to astrology, under the sign of 'Tenderness' and 'Lifeblood'. Even the name of the house «Anand Bhavan» – «Abode of Joy» – was to prejudice newborn a good future.

Indira received an excellent education. In 1934 she enrolled at the National University of «Shantiniketan», which was created by the famous Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore. However, after his mother's death in 1936 she had to interrupt her studies and went to Europe. Indira was admitted to Oxford University, but as soon as World War II began she decided to be with her people in these difficult times. Indira Gandhi had to return home through South Africa, where many Indians settled. And there, in Cape Town, she performed with her first real political speech.

In India, Gandhi was not very welcome, as the people accepted Jawaharlal Nehru as the symbol of the country. Indira plunged into family care. In 1942 she married Feroze Gandhi, in 1944, she gave birth to her first son, Rajiv, and two years later a second – Sanjay. At this time in the country intensified the national liberation movements, and there were serious political changes. Weakened England gradually relinquished its main colony. Churchill then spoke with indignation that nobody needed this victory (referring to the victory in World War II), if we lose India. The year before, in the summer of 1946, the country held elections, the supreme authority of the viceroy still remained, but his deputy was Jawaharlal Nehru. In August 15, 1947 India achieved independence and Nehru was the one who raised the flag of independence over the Red Fort of Delhi. The first national government was formed in the country and Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India.

Serious difficulties waited for the newly established country – poverty, lack of qualified staff and, most importantly, the tragic split into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan, which caused the formation of Radel Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. In many areas of the country began internecine carnage, the blood flowed the river, millions of refugees wandered about the streets. In this chaos the great advocate of non-violence Mahatma Gandhi was killed. Trying to stop the massacres Mahatma Gandhi was shot by a member of the Hindu chauvinist organization. Muslim Kashmir wanted to join Pakistan, but it was occupied by Indian troops that ended with the war between the two countries.

Indira Gandhi became the private secretary to his father, and accompanied the Prime Minister Nehru in all his international trips. Nehru, who remained an idealist till the end, not once was amazed by her practicality and political instinct. His companions were more critical: one of them called Indira early in her career only as «Gunga Gudi» («dumb doll»). But critics silenced, when in 1959 she became the chair of the ruling party. This role was a good school to Gandhi, where she learned skillfully push her rivals to each other and put them before the public in a negative light.

Having lost her husband in 1960, Indira suffered severe nervous shock, and she withdrew from political life for few months. But in early 1961 she became a member of the Congress Working Committee and began to travel to the centers of national conflict. In 1966 coming into power, Indira listed five main problems of India, with which she was going to fight. The main attack was directed towards poverty. Gandhi began her so-called «green revolution» reign with a large-scale campaign under the slogan «Charabi hut» – «Down with poverty!»: new high-yielding varieties of crops were bought to the country from abroad, technique was brought to a field to irrigate deserts. Machine tools, turbines, construction materials were produced to establish its own production in the country. Western banks were willing to give loans to the country, but at high interest rates, and friendly Soviet Union rescued Indira. Sounding from the time of Nehru slogan «Hindi Rusi bhai bhai» («Indians and Russian – Friend») was updated in its content.