

TESTO A Indira Nehru-Gandhi

Indira Nehru-Gandhi (Allahabad, November 19, 1917 - New Delhi, October 31, 1984) was an Indian politics. She was the first female prime minister of India and a central figure in the Indian National Congress. Indira Gandhi, who worked in politics from 1966 to 1977 and then again from 1980 until her assassination in 1984, was the second-longest serving minister and the only woman to hold this office. Indira Gandhi was the only daughter of the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. She was designated Chief of Staff of the administration headed by her father between 1947 and 1964 and came to exert considerable, albeit unofficial, influence in the government. She was elected president of the Indian National Congress in 1959. Until her father's death in 1964, Gandhi refused to compete for the presidency of the party and instead decided to become chief of staff in the government headed by Lal Bahadur Shastri. In the party elections held in early 1966 (after Shastri's death), he defeated his rival Morarji Desai, to become party leader and then succeeded Shastri as Indian Prime Minister. Upon Shastri's death on January 24, 1966 In 1967, for the first time, the Congress Party suffered a sharp decline in support due to the strong presence of extreme left currents in some regional governments. The party split into two sections, one conservative and the other progressive. In this situation of uncertainty Indira Gandhi acted in an apparently inconsistent way: at first she tried to oust the left governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; subsequently, after the victory of the right in the 1968-69 elections, it seemed to take positions closer to the left as, within a few days, it proceeded to nationalize a dozen investment banks in order to secure the consent of socialists and Communists in view of the presidential elections to be held in 1969. He embarked on a robust policy of land reform, placed limits on private property and canceled the privileges and the surviving incomes of the nobles, with the aim of eradicating the poverty and macroscopic injustices of the country . Indira Gandhi died on October 31, 1984, killed by her two Sikh bodyguards who intended to avenge the brutal repression of the Sikh revolutionary movement. On the evening of October 30, Indira Gandhi had just returned from a tiring electoral tour in Orissa. On that occasion he concluded his speech with these words: «I don't have the ambition to live long, but I am proud to put my life at the service of the nation. If I were to die today, every drop of my blood would fortify India. " On the morning of October 31, 1984, at 9.08, Indira went down the three steps of the residence to reach the garden. Dressed in an orange sari (one of the colors of India's national flag) she walked over to the two guards responsible for her security, and waved to them. Gandhi knew one of them well, 34-year-old Beant Singh. The other was 21-year-old Satwant Singh, who had been on duty for a few months. As soon as he had greeted the two guards, Beant Singh (1950-1984), holding a Walther P38 pistol, fired three shots in the direction of Gandhi. Immediately, Satwant Singh (1962-1989) also exploded all thirty bullets from his Sten machine gun. No less than seven bullets hit her in the abdomen, a dozen in the chest, some pierced her heart. Indira Gandhi didn't even have time to scream. He died instantly.

 
COMUNE DI POMIGLIANO D'ARCO (NA)