

Diplomacy of Indira Gandhi

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Annotation: *The article highlights the role of women not only in governance but also in active foreign policy, taking into account the issue of gender equality, using the example of Indira Gandhi.*

Key words: gender equality, Indira Gandhi, India's active foreign policy, Non-Aligned Movement, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajiv Gandhi, Indian National Congress.

Introduction: Today, women are becoming a major force in every field. In today's global age, it is very important to adequately assess the place of women in society. Because the ability of women to work plays an important role in the rise of countries to a new level.

It should be noted that the results of the analysis, published in 2014, show that in recent years, due to the widespread involvement of women in politics and the economy, a number of achievements have been made in the field of women's gender equality in the world.

Main part: The term gender is a concept that socially differentiates and defines the roles of men and women in society. Gender equality is the result of equal rights, responsibilities, opportunities and values for women and men, girls and boys.

In this regard, special attention should be paid to the events in history in which women were in power. History has shown that members of this gender, who are considered to be "brave women", have not lagged behind men in solving many complexities and problems.

The world's first female prime minister, Sirimova Bandaranaike (she was elected Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in 1960 as the world's first non-inherited female prime minister. She served three terms: 1960-1965, 1970-1977 and 1994-2000) is the second one to shake the world. The woman became prime minister. On January 19, 1966, Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India.

Indira Gandhi (full name Indira Priyadarshini Neru) was born on November 19, 1917 in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, in one of the northern states of India, to a family of prominent political figures. She was one of the leaders of the Veterans, and her mother Kamala and grandmother Svarup Rani Neru were well-known politicians who survived the brutal repression.

In 1955, Indira Gandhi attended the Bandung Conference with her father. At that time, Indira Gandhi was able to correctly understand and analyze the domestic situation in India and the situation in the international arena.

He was able to attend many important modern conferences. These would improve Indira's talent and help her grow up to be smart. As Indira Gandhi puts it: "My advantage is in the education and upbringing that my father gave me and in meeting a number of great people ... But I had to do twice as much in politics. I

had to prove that I was not only her daughter, but also an independent person."

After Nehru's death in 1964, Gandhi became a member of the lower house of the Indian Parliament and was later appointed Minister of Information and Broadcasting. The wise politician did not immediately seek his place, but voted in favor of Lal Bohadur Shastri's candidacy. Indira is running for the Indian National Congress (INC), the largest party in the country. In 1966, he became the leader of the HMC and at the same time on January 19, became the Prime Minister of the country. He held two senior positions in the state from 1966 to 1977 and from 1980 to 1984, that is, until his death.

India was one of the first colonized countries to be liberated after World War II, pursuing a policy of ending the threat of a new war, easing international tensions, neutrality and a generally peaceful domestic and foreign policy.

Indira Gandhi laid the foundation for India's progressive domestic and foreign policy. He continued his father's work and traditions in this regard. Indira's domestic and foreign policy in India has led to significant changes.

India's adherence to the ideals of peace and security of the peoples has formed a solid foundation of its foreign policy.

The problem of war and peace has been at the forefront of Indira Gandhi's international activities.

On March 7, 1983, the VII Conference of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Delhi, the capital of India. (Founded in 1961, the Non-Aligned Movement was a movement for the peaceful coexistence of states of different systems, for the complete and permanent abolition of colonialism, for non-alignment, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, and for economic equality in the world. India, Yugoslavia, and Egypt were the initiators.) Speaking to the conference, Indira Gandhi said, "We have chosen non-aligned countries for peace, and we believe that this is the right and inevitable way. is freedom. Our movement fights for peace and to prevent repression. ... Our movement seeks to develop mutually beneficial cooperation." [1.192].

Indira Gandhi also raised the issue of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. He called on Mauritius to restore the sovereignty of the archipelago chagos, making it a major U.S. military base in the Indian Ocean. Diego Garcia called for an end to the

island disarmament race and the prevention of a nuclear war catastrophe.

On September 27-29, 1983, Indira Gandhi organized two informal meetings in New York. It was attended by the President and Secretary-General of the UN General Assembly, heads of 24 states and governments. They discussed the main problems of international relations at that time. Indira Gandhi was the initiator of a new international campaign.

The heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden have called on nuclear states to stop testing and eliminate the production and use of nuclear weapons. As the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indira Gandhi worked tirelessly to avert the threat of war.

"Our call for peace," he said. Indira Gandhi said at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in September 1983 that peace is a vital necessity, not just an expression of our sincere wishes. Because the existing military arsenal threatens to crush humanity in general. Without today's peace, tomorrow's life is meaningless. As more and more people in all countries understand the consequences of a terrible weapons stockpile, we can survive only if the struggle for peace intensifies, regardless of their political beliefs "[2.3]

Indira Gandhi proposed declaring 1985 the UN Year. In her speech, Indira Gandhi described the non-alignment movement as "the greatest movement for peace in history" [3.185]. At the conference, Indira Gandhi was elected chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. In his speech in this regard, he said: "We are just creating a camp-base, we have a long way to go to achieve our goals and ideals" [3.S.186.]. He led the movement not to join in such an enthusiastic spirit.

In the sessions of the UN General Assembly, Indira Gandhi made a number of proposals on disarmament. In particular, he supported the former USSR's proposal not to use nuclear weapons to ban the use of force in space. At the 38th session, he supported more than 50 resolutions on the issue of arms control and was its co-author in general. He also proposed holding a disarmament week.

Indira Gandhi, the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, stressed the importance of resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict. He repeatedly sent letters to Hussein and Ayatollah Khomeini. Indira Gandhi's visits to Libya and Tunisia in April 1984 were aimed at resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Indira Gandhi, as always, took the Middle East problem seriously. Indira Gandhi sought to develop a single platform for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East with the Arab states.

At the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, Indira Gandhi stressed that the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement are ready to convene an international conference on the settlement of the crisis in the Middle East. Indira Gandhi, the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the Middle East problem, has held numerous meetings with a number of states, mainly Arab states. From this he saw his main

issue in the development of a single platform by these states to prevent secession in the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Middle East.

In conclusion, it can be said that during the reign of Indira Gandhi, India established friendly relations with many countries of the world. He made efforts not only for the people of India but also for the formation of harmony and solidarity of the nations. India's political and economic independence is in many ways closely linked to the name of Indira Gandhi. He has done a lot to strengthen the country politically and economically, to raise its prestige in the international arena.

Since the time of Indira Gandhi, the state has developed a new concept in the field of domestic and foreign policy. He has done a lot to solve the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. His peaceful foreign policy has led to an increase in his prestige in the international arena. "... Indira Gandhi creatively enriched the foreign policy bequeathed by Jawaharlal Nehru ...", said Rajiv Gandhi [4.28].

The Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi has worked tirelessly for the peace and stability of the peoples. In an interview with the Washington Post, Indira Gandhi said: "For some reason, we cannot agree with those who claim that the world belongs to them on behalf of anyone. The world belongs to all of us. I think that no country has the right to come up with a statement to destroy another state, even if it is in its interests"[5.67]

Conclusion: At the 39th session, Indira Gandhi strongly protested the plans to develop a missile and anti-satellite system. The Prime Minister focused on the prevention of nuclear disarmament and nuclear war.

In January 1984, Indira Gandhi called on the participants in the Conference on Disarmament and Security in Europe to take urgent measures for nuclear disarmament on behalf of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and to strengthen world peace.

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