

5. The following is expert work for number 5. Indira Gandhi is most known for her adult accomplishments. Therefore, number 5 will be longer than number 3. The documentation is thorough.

5. Indira Gandhi's adulthood wasn't as eventful as her childhood was. It was more involved with the government and trying to establish it within India. When she returned home from Europe she wanted to marry Feroze. It had taken her a long time to convince her father to let her marry Feroze. He was from a middle-class Paris family and she was from an aristocratic Hindu family. In addition, her father had wanted her to marry a more accomplished man, but Indira was defiant and explained to Jawaharlal that she wanted to marry him and create a nice home filled with music, laughter and books. Jawaharlal was shocked, he didn't want her to go and live an ordinary life, instead he wanted her to be involved with the government and distinguish herself (Jayakar 77). Finally, after a lot of convincing Jawaharlal finally gave in. On March 16th, 1942 Indira was married to Feroze (Jayakar 84). Indira and Feroze both became very active in the struggle against Britain; they both were imprisoned many times. Indira was imprisoned for eight months, after this experience Indira's focus on life changed. Her relationship with her father became stronger. However, her relationship with her husband started to deteriorate (Jayakar 90). India became independent on August 14, 1947; people were rejoicing and all was well (Jayakar 99). Indira started to help her father and became actively involved in the government. As Indira became more involved in the government, her relationship with Feroze worsened. Indira moved into the Teen Murti house with her father who became the first prime minister of India. Feroze started to feel humiliated and felt as if he wasn't being treated as well as his wife and his father-in-law. He did not like the Teen Murti house so he moved into an official house as the Member of Parliament (Jayakar 104-105). She traveled to many places around the world and in the country with her father. Her sons would go and stay with their father at times and would enjoy staying in his presence, for them he symbolized fun and happiness (Jayakar 105). When Indira returned from Kerala she heard about Feroze's second heart attack, he died while remaining unconscious. Indira suddenly felt a surge of guilt towards Feroze, she knew it was because of him that she was able to move on after her mother's death; she instead hadn't been as supportive of Feroze in return. Indira's sons felt that their grandfather's coldness towards their father had a lot to do with their family being broken up (Jayakar 114-115). On May 27th, 1964, Indira's father Jawaharlal passed away. This was a time of great difficulty for Indira but she managed to move on (Jayakar 121). She then organized an exhibition on her father's life and his work; it was held in London and was inaugurated by the prime minister of India. While visiting London, her first son Rajiv, conveyed to her that he wanted to marry Sonia Maino, an Italian girl studying languages at Cambridge (Jayakar 124). Indira met Sonia and found her soft-voiced and gentle. In 1968, Rajiv and Sonia got married. Indira hoped that she would be able to get her second son to marry a beautiful Kashmiri bride but Sanjay told her he wanted to marry trying to solve problems in the government (Jayakar 321). On April 25, 1983, a police inspector was shot after coming out of the Golden Temple. Then on October 5th, 1983 there was a massacre of Hindu passengers on the bus. Indira immediately knew who was responsible for this, terrorists from Punjab. The group was led by Bhindranwale. They had decided to seek refuge in the

Golden Temple. From April to May, 1984 many bodies started to turn up in the drains outside the Golden Temple. Indira's intelligence agencies told her that it was plotted by Sikhs from Canada, England and the U.S. They planned to continue this massacre till the Hindus were driven out from Punjab. Indira decided to create Operation Blue Star, she sent the Indian Army into the Golden Temple to capture Bhindranwale. After a twenty-four hour battle Bhindranwale was killed along with many of his close colleagues. However many other innocent people were killed and casualty numbers were high. After this, many people criticized Indira for handling the situation in such an extreme way (Jayakar 358-359). After Operation Blue Star, Indira Gandhi was assassinated. On October 31st, 1984 as Indira Gandhi greeted her Sikh bodyguard, Beant Singh; she was shot in the abdomen three feet away. Then instantly, Satwant Singh (another Sikh bodyguard) came from the other side of the gate and shot twenty-five bullets with a stun gun into her body. Indira died on the spot (Jayakar 372). After hearing about Indira's death, many people were angered. There was killing, burning and looting all around North India. Many people were heartbroken after Indira's death. People came to pay their respects to her; she was then cremated near Shantivana (where her father and son were cremated) (Jayakar 373). Indira Gandhi will always be remembered for her dynamic personality and her efforts to improve India and its government.