

Freedom Struggle and Foundation of Viksit Bharat in perspective of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

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“We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty, charm and adventure. There is no end to the adventures we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open.”

Jawaharlal Nehru

Introduction:

The first prime minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the most prominent leaders of India's freedom struggle. He is known as a real architect of modern India. He was famous for his great vision, administrative aptitude, nationalist leader, social democrat and great humanist. His vision towards Nationalism helped to achieve its freedom and to sustain after getting freedom from British rule. In the freedom struggle of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru played a key role but the attention was not given as much as he deserves. After completing his education when he returned to India, he joined the Indian National Congress, the annual session which was going at Patna in 1912. After the Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh he became the most active leader in the freedom movement. Against the British government in all the movement which was leading by Mahatma Gandhi he involved actively. In 1930 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of the Congress and at the same time Gandhi ji started Dandi March. During the freedom struggle Pt. Nehru went to jail so many times. It's not easy to bound his contribution toward the nation in words pre- and post-Independence.

Life Sketch of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru:

In India the birthday of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is celebrated as Children's Day. In Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh, he was born on November 14, 1889. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was a prominent leader of India's National Movement and became the first Prime Minister of independent India. He was born in Kashmiri Brahman family. Motilal Nehru a great leader and renowned lawyer of the freedom movement was his father. Out of four children Nehru was the eldest son. His sister became the first woman president of the United Nations General Assembly her name was Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. Until the age of fourteen he completed his education at home and after that he went to England for higher studies. After completing his education he returned to India. Unlike his father Nehru at first had interested to settle down as a lawyer but didn't relish the practice of law. In the Autobiography of Nehru's discloses his keen interest in Indian politics when he was abroad the letters those were written by Nehru to his father over the same time span reveal common interest in India's freedom struggle. In 1916, he married with Kamala Kaul who was also from Kashmiri family and settled in Delhi. Indira Priyadarshi was only their single child who was born in 1917. After married her name was Indira Gandhi who served the country for a long time period as a Prime Minister.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Freedom Movement:

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was born in political family. Motilal Nehru his father was firmly committed to the cause of India's Independence. In early days in 20th century Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru a visionary leader was one of the main figures in the politics. When he returned to India as an advocate but he didn't enjoy his practice. He joined Home Rule League in 1916 with Annie Besant. In 1920 during the non-cooperation movement, he met the Mahatma Gandhi and fully entered in freedom movement at national level. In 1921 he was arrested on the charges of anti-government activities. but later soon he was released. Nehru became the general secretary of Congress two times. In 1929 when the Lahore Session was going Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru sought complete Independence from British rule. In 1930 Civil disobedience movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru also was a part of this salt Satyagraha. Due to this involvement and very closer to Gandhi he was imprisoned. Till 1945 he spent over nine years in jail. After the releasing Pt. Nehru established the Socialist party with in Congress and continue more efforts for freedom. The nation - wide elections were held according to The Government of India Act 1935. Pt. Nehru campaigned for Congress vigorously. He became the Congress President in 1936 -37. After denial the compromise with Muslim League the new phase has started of Nehru's career. In 1937 Indian National Congress contested provincial election under his leadership and eight provincials has won. In this massive win Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was played a key role. So it's not easy to the coming generation to forget the contribution of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru which he has given to the freedom movement. His famous books those who has written during freedom movement ' "Letters from a Father to His Daughter, 1929, " An Autobiography " 1936, and " The Discovery of India " 1946 have been read around the World.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru post-Independence: A Real Architect of Modern India

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru one of the most prominent leader of freedom movement was the took office as the first Prime Minister of India on 25th August 1947. When it is asked ,who is the architect of India there Pt. Nehru's name is on top. He was a true democrat, an author, nationalist and a great humanist. In 1947 Pt. Nehru proclaimed that there would be no princely state exist in free India and they need to join constituent assembly. Nehru made two in -charges V.P. Menon and Vallabhbhai Patel for integrating the states and they successfully completed this task. On 26th January, 1950 a historic day Indian Constitution came into existence and India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic country. In 1952 the first election was held and the congress party won the elections under the leadership of Pt. Nehru. The first elected government was formed of the Republic India. On the eve of Independence there were so many challenges like as integration of princely states, issue of official languages, reorganization of states, Tribal issues, huge refuses crisis, communal violence on large scale, mass poverty, illiteracy and food security etc. Seeing these challenges Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru made a strategy to overcome these problems and started five years plan. His vision was so far sighted that his effort was to push the growth by agriculture reforms and industrialisation together and along this Science and Technology also were in the centred.

In 1953 the State Reorganization Commission was appointed on the linguistic basis by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and it was headed by Justice Fazal Ali. He made India brick by brick and

rope a seed of solid democratic and socialist values in the system of all institutions and governance. For the betterment of future Pt. Nehru emphasis on education and social reforms. Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology, All India Institute of Medical sciences, Indian Institute of Technology all has given be his government. Free and Compulsory Education at primary level to all children also outlined and it included in five years plan. For this successful mission thousands of enrolment program, in large numbers of educational institutions, free milk and meal to children to fight malnutrition, technical schools, vocational training etc. were organised in rural areas especially. In others achievements can be included: assistance in framework of constitution: With the 299 assembly members the constitution of India was written in two years, eleven months and eighteen days. The most Eminent personalities were Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Dr. Bhim Rai Ambedkar, C. Rajgopalachari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Balwant Rai Mehta, Nalini Ranjan Ghosh etc. This assembly served the nation as the first Parliament of India. In this assembly framed the constitution in which lay down for the structure, governmental Institutions, authority, fundamental rights and duties, and democratic system etc. On the eve of Independence, Under the British rule India was divided in territories and still in internal affairs the control was in the hands of their representatives. Iron man Vallabhbhai Patel Deputy Prime Minister at that time, and V. P. Menon was appointed by Prime Minister pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to consolidate all the princely states convert into one Nation. Among 562 princely states mostly managed by both leaders. Post partition resettlement of refugees was a big issue. Finding jobs and homes for such a big number was a huge challenge. The election commission of India under the Article 324, Indus Water Treaty: This treaty was signed in 1960 between Prime minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and the president of Pakistan Ayub Khan. After Independence it was expected that Portuguese also will leave India. But after their refusal in 1957 Nehru first time gave the hint of military action for the particular purpose. Although the liberation of goa disdainfully effected the image of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on international level.

In shaping India's foreign policy pt. Jawaharlal Nehru played a important role. Under the guidance of Pt. Nehru India was the first country who adopted the policy of NAM, when we move on infrastructure growth can be seen, The Bhakra Nangal Dam project was multi-purpose, Steel Plant Bhili which is best steel plant in India, Bokaro Limited which was described by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru temples of modern age. Bhabha Atomic Research centre etc., lots of work has been done. There should be no question mark on his tenure these achievements are a very logistics answer. The world has never hesitated to accept this that Jawaharlal Nehru was a historic leader and he left an imprint on the World and India. In 1964, when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru died the New York Times with painful heart referred to him as the " maker of Modern India", the Economist ran a cover story titled - " World without Nehru ". It's all due to his " magical grip ", on the people's mind and regretted that now the world without this "great man", would be poorer. It proves the graph of his achievements. Guha said about the leadership of Nehru's that " the most important powerful and moral force behind the unity of India."

There is another side in which some allegations on Nehru's leadership. He couldn't understand the intention of China's in 1962, Kashmir alienation and sometime administration

incompetence, provincial caste outlook. On the whole, achievements were so high of his life which he lived for India, there is hardly any public office that he didn't influence. In 1965, on his first death anniversary Lal Bahadur Shastri. Dr.Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and others prominent leaders said Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru as greatest figure after Gandhi in India.

Conclusion: The period of pre Independence basically in early 1947 was communal outbreak ,disorder of politics and demanding Pakistan by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. On 15th August 1947 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru took the oath of Prime Minister of India and delivered his speech titled "Tryst with Destiny," It's the moment when we were full with joy but the path of ahead very challenging due to long suppressed. Jawaharlal Nehru's dedication was so firmly towards the service of the country and its people till the end of his life he served the humanity. It's the time again for our intellectuals and young aspirants to know the history again. Thanks to some current members of the parliament Nehru is still with us now, not as for vote but for knowledge. He always known for establishing the temples of knowledge. The contributions always acknowledged all over the world. In Indian's democracy will always be there the footprints of Nehru and it doesn't matter whatever say the opposition.

Points to remember:

- On 14th November birthday of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru every year in India is celebrated in form of children day.
- He was the eldest son of Pt Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani and was born on November 14th 1889 in Allahabad.
- His education until the age of 16 was at home by tutors.
- He went to college in Cambridge in 1907 and completed his degree in natural science.
- he moved to London for law study at Inner Temple in 1910.
- After completing his law, he started his practice as an advocate at Allahabad high court
- Nehru joined the freedom movement with inspiring the views of Mahatma Gandhi.
- In 1929, first time he went to jail.
- Nehru always known as an intellectual, great scholar, statesman and his vision in the field of Science and Technology and the course which he designed for the future of the country.
- His famous books, The Discovery of India, An Autobiography, Glimpses of World History Towards freedom a collection of letters.
- His famous slogan was Laziness is harmful oneself.
- He died at the age of 74 years in 1964.

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