

The Life of Jawaharlal Nehru



THE ARCHITECT OF MODERN INDIA



SSC & BANK COURSES

- All Govt Exams
- SSC & Bank Combo
- SSC Exams
- Bank Exams
- Bank SO - IT Officer
- SSC CGL - AAO

UPSC OPTIONAL

- UPSC - Geography
- UPSC - Psychology
- UPSC - Philosophy
- UPSC - Sociology

SSC JE COURSES

- Civil (Tech + Non-Tech)
- Electrical (Tech + NonTech)
- Mechanical (Tech + NonTech)
- Civil (Tech)
- Electrical (Tech)
- Mechanical (Tech)

TEACHING EXAMS

- CTET Exam
- DSSSB/KVS

RAILWAY COURSES

- RRB (Non-Tech)
- Asst Loco Pilot - Electrical
- Asst. Loco Pilot - Electronics & Comm.

ALL DEFENCE EXAMS

- All Defence Exams
- CAPF (A.C.) Exams
- CDS Exam
- NDA EXAM
- SSB Exams

RBI GRADE - B

- RBI Grade -B

STATE PSC

- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Uttar Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Punjab
- Chattisgarh
- Uttrakhand
- Andhra Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka

UPSC/CSE COURSES

- UPSC
- History GS
- Geography GS
- Polity GS
- UPSC CSAT Course
- International Relations
- Science & Technology
- Ecology & Env
- Economics

LAW EXAMS

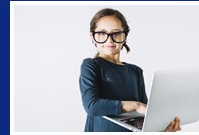
- CLAT Exams

NABARD EXAMS

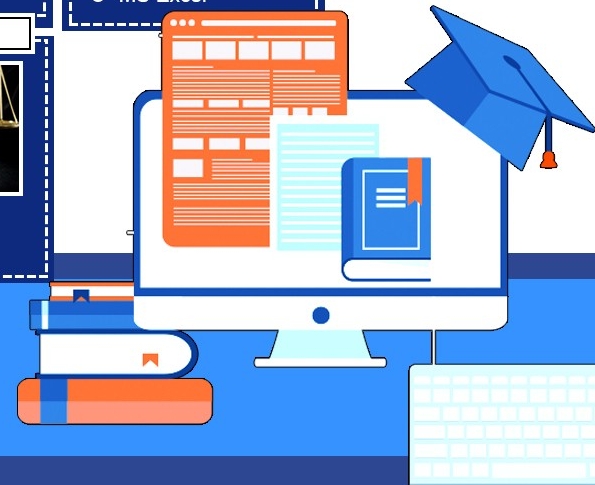
- NABARD Grade - A

PROFESIONAL COURSES

- MS Excel

UGC NET

- UGC NET - Paper I
- UGC NET - English (Paper II)
- UGC NET - Hindi (Paper II)
- UGC NET - Maths (Paper-II)



SSC and Bank Courses

All Govt. Exams
SSC & Bank Combo
SSC Exams
Bank Exams
RBI Grade B
Bank IT Officer
SSC CGL -AAO
SSC JE (Civil Engineering)

State PSC Courses

GPSC
MPPSC : Coming Soon

KVS/DSSSB

LAW/CLAT Exam

UPSC / CSE Courses

UPSC Exams
International Relations
Geography GS
History GS
Science & Technology
Ecology & ENV
Economics

UPSC Optional Courses

Psychology
Geography
Philosophy
Sociology
Political Science

Defence Exam Courses

All Defence Exams
NDA Exam
SSB Exam
CDS Exam



To know More

Visit : www.studyiq.com

**+ 91 9580048004 , +91 7291059476
011 41323204**

Jawaharlal Nehru

14 November 1889 - 27 May 1964

**First Prime Minister of India
(also the longest serving)**

**Central figure in Indian politics
before and after independence.**

Architect of the modern Indian nation-state



Childhood and Education

Born in the privileged household of Motilal Nehru, a successful lawyer in Allahabad

Kashmiri Pandit

Schooling - Private tutors initially, later at Harrow School, England

Graduated from Trinity College ,Cambridge in 1907

Studies Law at Inner temple, London

Called to the Bar in 1912



Return to India as a Young Barrister

- **Jawaharlal returned to India in 1912 as a lawyer**
- **He started practice at Allahabad High Court but was not successful as his father**
- **Interest in Politics steered him away from**

He married Kamla Devi in 1916 and In 1917, gave birth to Indira Priyadarshini.



A Young Radical?

Attended the 1912 Bankipore session of INC

Although he was involved in the activities of INC since he returned , he opposed the moderate policies and actions of INC

Motilal Nehru and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were the most prominent moderate leaders

JLN advocated Politics of **non-cooperation, resigning from honorary positions under the government**

Involvement in Independence Movement

- **JLN supported the Home rule League movement in the mid 1910s**
- **He was greatly influenced by Annie Besant**
- **He became secretary of the Home Rule League led by Besant**



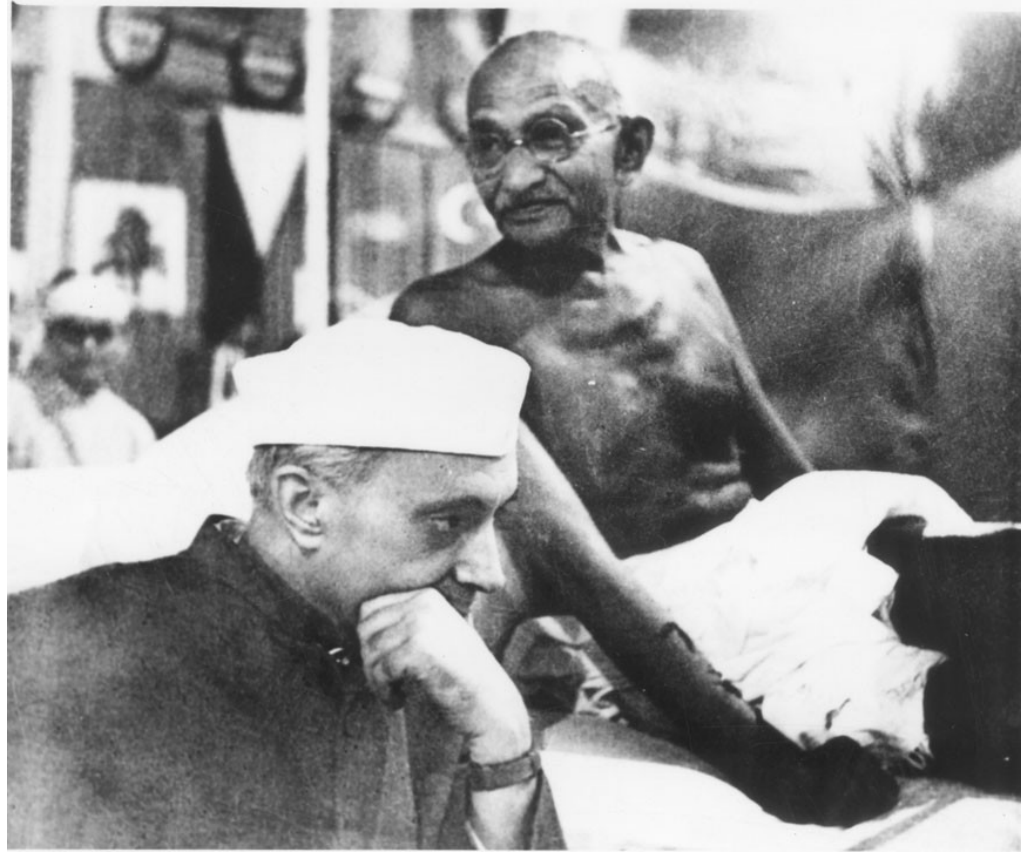
Leader of the Indian National Congress

- **Took charge of Non cooperation movement launched by Gandhiji, in United Provinces**
- **Chauri Chaura incident**

- **Split in INC - Swarajist party**
- **JLN stayed with the Gandhian view and did not join Swaraj party/faction**

- **Became a leader of left wing in INC**
- **General Secretary in 1923**

Gandhi - Nehru Relations



- He came in contact with M.K. Gandhi in 1916 and became a life long supporter and protégé of his .
- He was seen as the political successor to Gandhi.
- Their relationship did contain some antagonism though in 1920s.
- Nehru was one of the first leaders to demand that the Congress Party should resolve to make a **complete and explicit break from all ties with the British Empire = POORNA SWARAJ**
- Gandhiji did not favour the Poorna Swaraj demand till 1929
- JLN opposed the dominion status demand made by Nehru Report of 1928
- JLN took forward the legacy of Gandhi in post -independence India

Rise as a National leader



LAHORE CONGRESS SESSION 1929 -POORNA SWARAJ RESOLUTION

- **1928 -Gandhiji and INC leadership gave British govt 1 year deadline for implementing Nehru Report, against the wishes of Nehru and Bose**
- **If the British failed to meet the deadline, the Congress would call upon all Indians to fight for complete independence.**
- **December 31, 1929 - at midnight on the banks of River Ravi, the newly adopted tricolour flag of freedom was hoisted amidst slogans of *Inquilab Zindabad*.**
- **On January 26, 1930, the declaration of Purna Swarajya was publicly issued**

NOTE -

Jawaharlal Nehru was Congress president in these sessions -

1929, 1936, 1937 and 1951 to 54

Nehru was jailed for a long time during the Civil Disobedience movement (1930-34)

INC president in 1936 and 37

INC electoral victories in 1937 elections

Jailed again during Quit India Movement

1946 - Leader of INTERIM CABINET and first Prime Minister of the Country

Prevented the Balkanisation of India

"Tryst with Destiny"



"Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity."

World view

- **He was not just a Nationalist but an Internationalist and Humanist as well**
- **JLN tried to internationalise India's Independence struggle**
- **He saw it as a worldwide anti -imperialist, anti- colonial struggle**
- **Lent moral support to liberal movements all across Africa, Asia and South America**
- **In 1927, the Congress was invited to attend the congress of oppressed nationalities in Brussels in Belgium. He represented India there**

An Inclusive Cabinet

Inclusion of leaders of all walks and philosophies in the Interim and first cabinet , many of whom were his ardent opponents

- **Many leaders of Muslim League (who left after Partition in 1947)**
- **BR Ambedkar - Law minister**
- **Shyama Prasad Mukherji - Hindu Mahasabha**

Kashmir and China - Vexing problems

1947 - Instrument of Accession

Good Relations with Sheikh Abdullah till 1952

Mistake - Went to UN to resolve Kashmir dispute

Border Dispute with China - Did not wake up to the Chinese threat in Tibet.

Breakdown of the 'Panchsheel' agreement signed with China.

India's non intervention in Tibet cost the nation dearly in 1962

Still managed to preserve India's territorial integrity

Economic policy

- **Socialist economic policy**
- **Stress on Planned economy**
- **1938 -Headed the National Planning Committee**
- **Mixed economic approach with govt control of large scale industrial manufacturing**

- **Multiple Public sector undertakings**
- **Emphasis on heavy industries and multi-purpose projects**
- **Multi purpose River valley projects - “Temples of Modern India “**

Developments in Science and Technology

- **Foundation of AIIMS, IITs, IIMs, NITs, CSIR**
- **India's Nuclear Program for peaceful purposes - power generation**
Under Homi Jehangir Bhabha
- **The shock defeat in 1962 Indo China war led to the development of Nuclear weapons program later**

Foreign Policy

Non Alignment

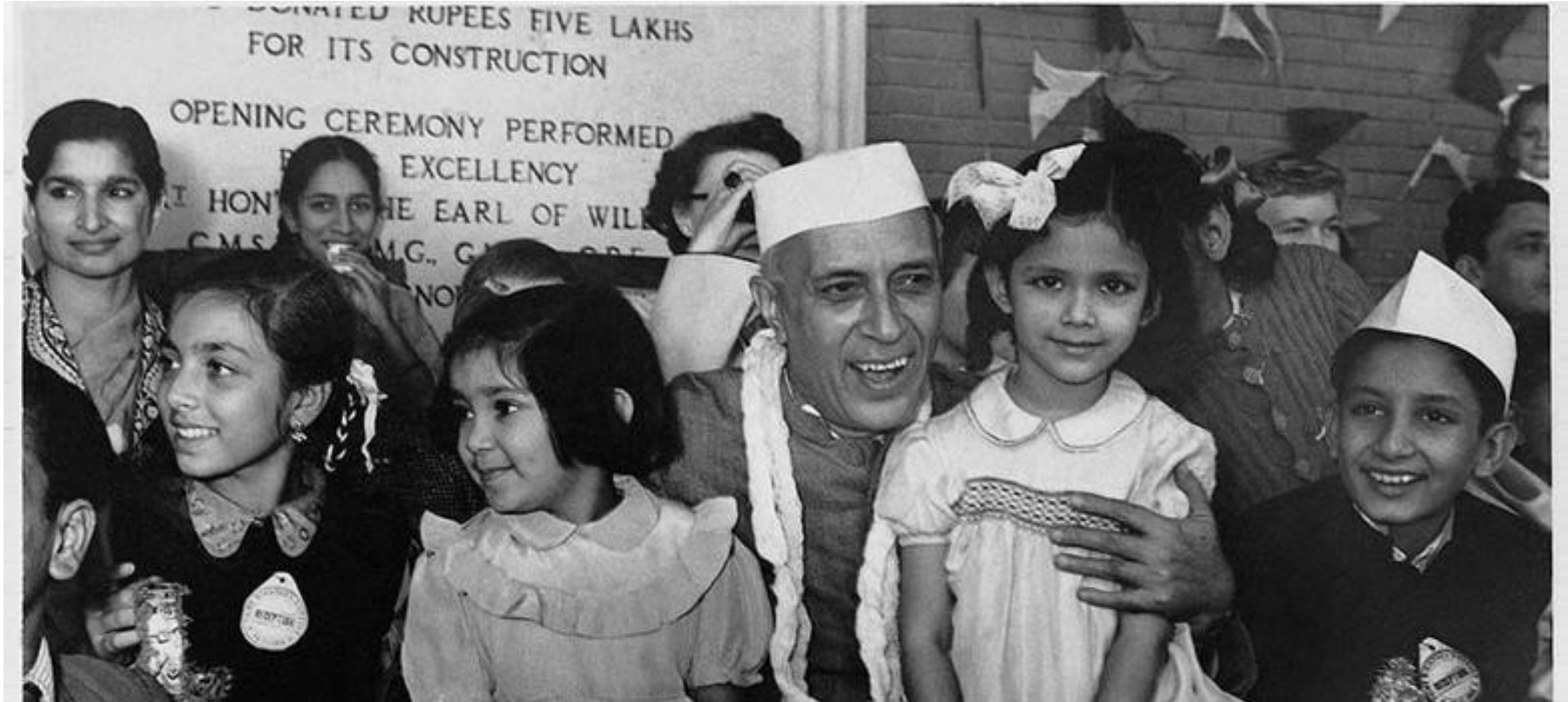
- **Architect of India's foreign policy.**
- **He, along with Tito (Yugoslavia) and Nasser (Egypt), founded the Non- Aligned Movement.**

Ardent Believer in World peace and UNO

“Nehru was without question the chief architect of our democracy. It was he, more than any other nationalist, who promoted universal franchise and the multi-party system.”

- R.C. Guha

Fondly called 'Chacha Nehru' due to his affinity for Children



Legacy

- ❖ **Laid the cornerstone of India's strong foundations of Socialism, secularism and democratic traditions**
- ❖ **Acceptance of pluralism in India - its culture and society**
- ❖ **Progressive thinker - Hindu Code Bills passed with his support**
- ❖ **Popular among the masses as their champion and popular among the educated and intelligentsia for his vast knowledge, world views and oratory skills**

Criticisms/Failures

- ❖ **Nepotism - Indira as INC president in 1950s**
- ❖ **Overlooking geopolitics due to his Trust in China's friendship**
- ❖ **Pacifist - The Gandhian in him made him go soft on military matters**
- ❖ **Undemocratic dismissal of Left govt of Kerala**

- ❖ **Too much flexibility in dealing with separatist movements in North east**
- ❖ **Dealing with domestic situation in Kashmir - Art 370 , arrest of Sheikh Abdullah**
- ❖ **Affair with Edwina Mountbatten**

Books

- ***The Discovery of India***
- ***Glimpses of World History***
- ***Toward Freedom (autobiography)***
- ***Letters from a Father to His Daughter***

His death was announced on 27 May 1964 due to heart attack .



New York Times plainly referred to him as the “maker of modern India”; the *Economist* ran a cover story titled “World without Nehru”.

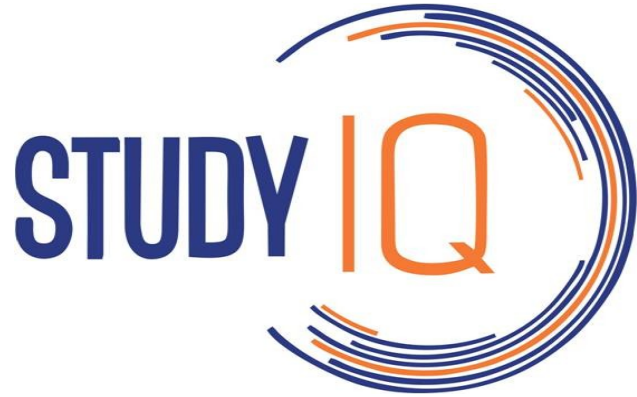
It recalled his “almost magical grip” on the masses and regretted that the world stage would be poorer without the “great man”.

A cinematic still from the movie 'The Dark Knight' showing Batman standing on a pile of rubble in a destroyed building. The scene is dimly lit with a blue tint, and a fire is visible in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

“You either die a hero, or you live long enough to see yourself become the villain.”

- Harvey Dent, The Dark Knight (2008)

THANK YOU



**Dr. Mahipal Singh
Rathore**



SSC & BANK COURSES

- All Govt Exams
- SSC & Bank Combo
- SSC Exams
- Bank Exams
- Bank SO - IT Officer
- SSC CGL - AAO

UPSC OPTIONAL

- UPSC - Geography
- UPSC - Psychology
- UPSC - Philosophy
- UPSC - Sociology

SSC JE COURSES

- Civil (Tech + Non-Tech)
- Electrical (Tech + NonTech)
- Mechanical (Tech + NonTech)
- Civil (Tech)
- Electrical (Tech)
- Mechanical (Tech)

TEACHING EXAMS

- CTET Exam
- DSSSB/KVS

RAILWAY COURSES

- RRB (Non-Tech)
- Asst Loco Pilot - Electrical
- Asst. Loco Pilot - Electronics & Comm.

ALL DEFENCE EXAMS

- All Defence Exams
- CAPF (A.C.) Exams
- CDS Exam
- NDA EXAM
- SSB Exams

RBI GRADE - B

- RBI Grade -B

STATE PSC

- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Uttar Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Punjab
- Chattisgarh
- Uttrakhand
- Andhra Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka

UPSC/CSE COURSES

- UPSC
- History GS
- Geography GS
- Polity GS
- UPSC CSAT Course
- International Relations
- Science & Technology
- Ecology & Env
- Economics

LAW EXAMS

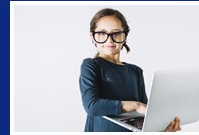
- CLAT Exams

NABARD EXAMS

- NABARD Grade - A

PROFESIONAL COURSES

- MS Excel

UGC NET

- UGC NET - Paper I
- UGC NET - English (Paper II)
- UGC NET - Hindi (Paper II)
- UGC NET - Maths (Paper-II)

