

Jawahar Lal Nehru

or

First Prime Minister of India

Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and a first rank freedom fighter. He was the most beloved of Mahatma Gandhi for his qualities of head heart and soul. He was the son of great Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, a onetime President of Indian National Congress.

Mr. Nehru was born in Allahabad. It was an aristocratic family but highly dedicated to the cause of the freedom of India. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru was a high-ranking lawyer of that time and so young Jawahar Lal was educated in England. He passed out from Harrow school and Cambridge university. It was his father Moti Lal who brought him up in the highest standards of that time and finally sent him to politics. He became an active disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and took active part in the freedom struggle. He was sent to British Jail many times. His wife Kamla Nehru, to whom he was married in 1916 was also an active partner in the freedom struggle.

Jawahar Lal Nehru was an ardent philosopher, writer, orator statesman and a politician all in one. He was an authority on history and historical matters. He is the author of many reputed books like "Discovery of India", "Glimpses of world History". His being busy in politics and world affairs has deprived the world of a great writer. His style of writing and oration is worth the name.

Nehru as a leader was very soon recognized world over for his ability and control over the affairs he handled. Soon after he joined the freedom struggle. Both the Britishers and the Indian people pinned him up to take the responsibility of the country even before India was free. In 1946 he first headed the Interim government formed by Indian National Congress with active support of other parties. He had already served President of Indian National Congress four times.

Being top – ranking leader of the country he was made the first Prime Minister of India under the patronage of the Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He took over from the British and was first to hoist the flag of Independent India on Red Fort on 15th August, 1947 at 12 mid- night. He vigorously took the reins of the country and worked day and night to lay the foundations of Independent India. He did the

work so efficiently that he is rightly called the architect of Modern India. He sought help of all the friendly country to build the infrastructure of this country. he started with five-year plan development. It was a great success. He was virtually the king and benefactor of India. His word was law. India was able to make a high prestige in the world community under his dynamic leadership. He became a leader of the world politics. He gave the slogan PANCH- SHEEL to India and the world. It all ended on May 27, 1964 when he breathed his last peacefully and the whole world mourned his death. India is yet to produce a leader of his capacity and caliber.

The able daughter of this leader Smt. Indira Gandhi served Prime Minister of India for eleven years with great success and ability.

Essay No. 04

Jawaharlal Nehru

India: First Prime Minister of India

Birth :1889 Death: 1964

As an architect of the modern India and a doughty champion of World Peace, Jawaharlal Nehru is immortalized in history. Nehru came to be respected as a world statesman for his policies of peace, secularism and non-interference in any country's internal affairs. Nehru first appeared on the national political horizon in 1912 and in 1916, he came into contact with his political teacher, Mahatma Gandhi. Since then he continuously assisted Gandhiji in various, movements which he launched during the freedom struggle. Nehru was imprisoned frequently during the freedom movement and he spent a total of 17 years in jail. He was elected President of Indian National Congress five times and it was under the Presidentship of Nehru that Congress adopted the famous resolution of complete independence at its Lahore session in 1929. Nehru was also the main architect of Congress victory in the 1937 election of Provincial Assemblies. When country gained freedom in 1947, Nehru became its first Prime Minister. Nehru laid a strong foundation for the economic and industrial progress of the country. Nehru pursued non-alignment in the international sphere. Non-alignment movement was founded by Nehru together with Col. Nasser of Egypt and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia in 1961.

Nehru was born on 14th November 1889, in Allahabad (U.P.). His father Motilal Nehru was a famous lawyer and great patriot. He was educated in England. He qualified as a barrister in 1912 and returned to India. In 1916, he was married to Kamala Devi. In 1922, Nehru became the Chairman of Allahabad Municipal Corporation. Nehru was a man of letters. His most famous books are

Autobiography, Glimpses of World History and Discovery of India. 'Nehru, the beloved leader of millions of his countrymen passed away on 27th May '1964. Nehru loved children a great deal. His birthday is celebrated as 'Children's Day' every year.

Essay No. 05

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th November, 1889. He was born in Allahabad. Moti Lal Nehru was his father. He was a great lawyer.

Jawaharlal Nehru got his early education at home. Then he went to England for higher studies. He returned to India in 1912. Later he became a lawyer.

He gave up his practice and joined the freedom movement under Mahatma Gandhi. He was totally involved in India's freedom movement.

He was sent to jail several times. In 1947 when India became free, he was elected the first Prime Minister.

He was a great statesman, idealist and a dreamer. He has written many books. He worked hard to serve his country.

Pandit Nehru loved children. And the children called him Chacha Nehru with love. He always liked and enjoyed the company of children. He always wore a rose in his dress. His birthday is now celebrated as Children's Day.

India made great progress under his leadership. He died on 27th May, 1964. He was one of the builders of modern India. We always remember him fondly.