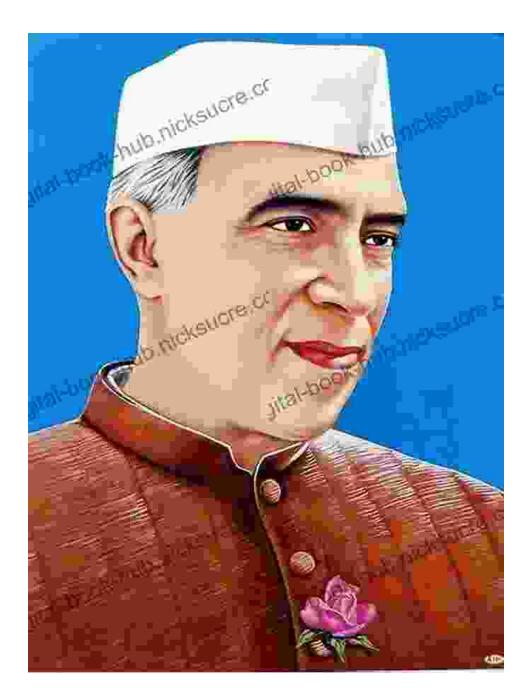
# Jawaharlal Nehru: A Comprehensive Biography (1947-1956)



## **Early Life and Career**

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on November 14, 1889, in Allahabad, India. He was the son of Motilal Nehru, a wealthy lawyer and politician, and Swarup

Rani. Nehru received his early education in India and England, where he studied law at Trinity College, Cambridge.



After returning to India, Nehru became involved in the Indian National Congress, a political organization fighting for India's independence from British rule. He quickly rose through the ranks of the Congress, becoming one of its leaders.

In 1929, Nehru became the President of the Indian National Congress. Under his leadership, the Congress became increasingly radical, demanding complete independence from Britain. Nehru was also a strong advocate for socialism and social justice.

# **Role in the Indian Independence Movement**

Nehru played a key role in the Indian independence movement. He was one of the leaders of the Salt March in 1930, a nonviolent protest against British rule. He was also arrested several times by the British authorities for his political activities. In 1947, India finally gained its independence from Britain. Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India.

# Tenure as Prime Minister (1947-1956)

Nehru's tenure as Prime Minister was a period of great change and upheaval for India. He was faced with a number of challenges, including the partition of India and Pakistan, the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, and the outbreak of the Cold War.

Despite these challenges, Nehru managed to achieve a number of significant successes during his time as Prime Minister. He oversaw the drafting of India's constitution, which established India as a secular, democratic republic. He also implemented a number of economic reforms, including the nationalization of key industries.

Nehru was also a strong advocate for international peace and cooperation. He played a key role in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement, a group of countries that sought to remain neutral during the Cold War.

# **Foreign Policy**

Nehru's foreign policy was based on the principles of non-alignment, anticolonialism, and world peace. He was a strong supporter of the United Nations and played a key role in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Nehru also worked to build close relationships with other countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, and China. He believed that India could play a major role in international affairs by fostering cooperation and understanding between different nations.

# **Domestic Policy**

Nehru's domestic policy was focused on promoting economic development and social justice. He implemented a number of economic reforms, including the nationalization of key industries. He also introduced a number of social welfare programs, including the establishment of free healthcare and education.

Nehru was also a strong advocate for social equality. He worked to eradicate the caste system and promote the rights of women and minorities.

## Legacy

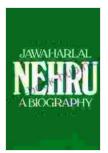
Jawaharlal Nehru is widely considered to be one of the most important figures in Indian history. He was a key leader in the Indian independence movement and the first Prime Minister of India. He also played a major role in international affairs, advocating for peace and cooperation.

Nehru's legacy is complex and controversial. He is praised for his vision, his idealism, and his commitment to democracy. However, he is also criticized for his authoritarian tendencies and his failure to address some of India's most pressing problems, such as poverty and inequality.

Despite these criticisms, Nehru remains one of the most respected and admired figures in Indian history. He is remembered as a great leader who helped to shape India's destiny.

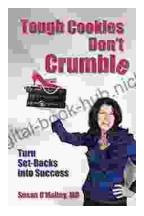
## Jawaharlal Nehru Vol.2 1947-1956: A Biography

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