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## THE RELEVANCE OF NEHERU'S POLITICAL IDEAS IN THE CURRENT INDIAN SITUATION

**\*KARIBUL SHAIKH**

*\*Research Scholar, TMBU, Bhagalpur, Bihar*

### **ABSTRACT**

*Nehru reoffered to democracy as formal. He wrote "fascism is intensely nationalistic while communism is international Fascism actually opposes internationalism. It makes of the is the state a God On whose alter individual freedom and rights must be sacrificed. Fascism appears when the class conflict between an advancing socialism and an entrenched capitalism become bitter and critical .The social war is due not to misunderstanding, But to a better appreciation of inherent conflicts and diversities of interests in our present day society"<sup>1</sup>.*

*Being a lovers of peace Nehru opposed Fascism due to it's involvement in violence. He was against wars. According to him India's foreign policy will be in integral Yoga with the struggle for Swaraj. He was the proposer of democratic, socialist, imperialist and anti pastiest human order at the national and international level .in 1954 he expressed "I want to take only people's favors. I want to build dams, schools, hospitals and reservoir. I want to plough the field and make this land fertile. Therefore, I will not get involved in the war. I will not join either party block .I shall remain neutral. "<sup>2</sup>*

**KEY-WORDS:** *Fascism , individual freedom, democracy, socialist, imperialist*

### **INTRODUCTION**

**Democracy:-**The thought of democracy of Nehru was very clear. He mentioned it as the way of life. In 1930 he explained his thought that to stop inequality in country with democracy will be easy. Later he said the way to peaceful society is only democracy. He was very proud to denote India as 'larges function democracy in the

world' and he did not agree to allow any kind of differentiation from democratic thought. According to him, during 1946 on the development of democracy in India was greater than European democratic countries. The result of Parliamentary democracy, election, and universal adult suffrage. Will give a to positive result according to Nehru .Thought of democracy in Nehru's view where people can help in development of the nation by willingly doing what they want to do, so the compromises to between majority & minority is needed .The aim of democracy is to solve the problems in a peaceful way in Nehru's opinion, To strengthen the root of democracy Nehru focused on aloariness of people about nation, freedom of speech, Freedom of newspapers etc. In his view without democracy Freedom has no meaning. He wrote "is a government is in line with the thought of majority of people. It is democratic government". He emphasized that full realization of human personality was possible only in a democracy. He was a genuine cham of individual freedom. In the unity of India, he said To crash a country opinion forcible and allow it no expression, because we dislike it is essentially of the same genus as cracking the skull of an opponent because we disapprove to him."He emphasized that full realization of human personality was possible only in a democracy"<sup>3</sup>. Dr.Radhakrishan observed Jawaharlal was an outstanding statesman whose services to the cause of human freedom are opportunity within its frame work. None can be political democracy and much less economic democracy.

According to Nehru democracy tolerance is co-operating with those who do not agree with us, and detected the impotence of peaceful methods in democracy. He wrote a Capitalism and democracy are two contradictory terms. He expressed views. It seemed to me obvious that in a complex social structure individual freedom had to Limited and perhaps the only way to meal freedom was through some such limitation in the social sphere."<sup>4</sup> with increasing tendency towards centralization Nehru realized the importance of individual freedom. He worked on maintaining individual freedom with centralized social control and planning of economic life of the people. He found very strong connection between socialism & democracy. The socialism as democracy emphasized the economic aspect s political aspect respectively. He said "Democracy and nationalism should go together for the essence of Democracy, it is not merely to think of one's self or of one's group but to work for the larger group or community which is the nation."<sup>5</sup> Tender Nehru's guidance the India's democratic principle got the shape to establish the govt. and parliamentary system. A democracy is not purely a political affair. In 19th century the meaning of democracy was limited to the right to of voting but later people found out the deeper meaning of democracy. All human being are not equal in the sense of ability or capacity. Nehru played an important role in reserving the opportunity of equality of people to provide through a durable Govt. democracy and parliamentary system. Nehru also thought about the problems of democratic system. The work pressure, deficiency of unity and responsibility, misuse of democratic rights were the Problem. But he reminded that the problems of last centuries and the present times were not same .In case of democratic success on international platform. The main point was to protect peace and secure the democratic ethics. Nehru described the importance of strengthening the constitutional system, judicial rules ,unity of nation along with rights of citizen - social, economic and political. Nehru's faith on Indian democracy was reflected by his objective resolution of Indian constitution.

According to Nehru, though the political democracy European Society of in 19th century but it failed to fulfill the requirement of present day life. His opinion was in addition to individual freedom, democracy a means a peaceful approach to problem.

The ideas of socialism and democracy were epitomized in Nehru deeply, he himself was a great democrat, His ideas were impacted by Rousseau, Montesquieu, Bentham, S. Mill. He believed in dignity of individual and unity and integration of the nation and contented authoritarianism, this main concentration was in wellness of people. Nehru believed in equality in society.

### NEHRU'S POLITICAL VISION

Nehru reffered to democracy as formal. He wrote "fascism is intensely nationalistic while communism is international Fascism actually opposes internationalism. It makes of the is the state a God On whose alter individual freedom and rights must be sacrificed. Fascism appears when the class conflict between an advancing socialism and an entrenched capitalism become bitter and critical .The social war is due not to misunderstanding, But to a better appreciation of inherent conflicts and diversities of interests in our present day society".<sup>6</sup> Being a lovers of peace Nehru opposed Fascism due to it's involvement in violence. He was against wars. According to him India's foreign policy will be in integral Yoga with the struggle for Swaraj. He was the proposer of democratic, socialist, imperialist and anti pastiest human order at the national and international level .in 1954 he expressed "I want to take only people's favors. I want to build dams, schools, hospitals and reservoir. I want to plough the field and make this land fertile. Therefore, I will not get involved in the war. I will not join either party block .I shall remain neutral. "<sup>7</sup>

The democratic society should not involve in war frequently Nehru was not agreed to the Proposal of dominion status of India. He said Dominion status even when that status approached independence, Seemed and abused - limitation a hindrance to full growth. The idea behind dominion status of another country closely connected with her daughter nations, all of them having a common culture background, seemed totally inapplicable to India.

Nehru had conflicts with his father & Mahatma about dominion status and some other news. But their love for each other way to strongest. In 1929 Lahore session of Indian national Congress he announced his resolution of 'Purna and aiaray'. Gandhi nominated Nehru as his political heir as he thought the nation will be safe in his hand.

Under the leadership of Nehru India made a crucial Contribution to political philosophy .It includes democratic governance as well as practice in economies and social domains. Nehru's visions became the foundation pillar of constitution. His 'Panchsheel related to ideas of peace includes mutual respect for territorial integrity, non-aggression, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries ; equality and mutual benefits and peaceful co-existence. He was a passionate lover of peace and there his political ideas were reflected clearly by these principles. His objection begirding the dominion status was he thought by dominion station India will never achieve seal freedom.

The political thinking of Nehru was always strong. He was a great political thinker with strong political visions. He was responsible for adoption of socialism, internationalism, Panchsheel Marxian concept, Swaraj & Purna Swaraj. Regarding not, alignment, he held! "Non-alignment does not function to changing circumstance and there is much is non-alignment as it has involved and as it is practiced Nehru and other founding fathers would, undoubtedly find it strong. "<sup>8</sup>

If we summarize the political ideas. Of Nehru we will not understand his visions in the following way mention below:

He did not like the idea of spiritualization of politics. He wanted to maintain the distance of religion and politics he saw religion in a unattractive way and accept that his believe was not affected by any religion. He found religious culture to be Superstitious and which was never scientific. The religion had element of magic and uncritical credulousness, a reliance on the supernatural. So the role of religion in politics was discarded by Nehru. Nehru was a strong supporter of democratic polity. He was the admirer of western democratic model .He accepted democracy not only a political idea a way of life. He also mentioned that political democracy without economic democracy is meaningless. The economic democracy should have the ability to remove poverty, hunger and unemployment. He had" his faith one judiciary, parliament, press, public opinion which are the main pillars of democracy.

Nehru's political ideas always had socialist touch. He confessed, that He was a socialist, and a Republican. He never resorted to the Marxian concept of class struggle on communist policy of 'Ruthless Suppression. He saw socialism as a growing dynamic concept, which was not rigid and must fit in with the changing conditions of human life and activity in every country. But when he became Prime minister of India after the independence the vigor of Nehru as a dynamic socialist faded away.

Nehru was a lover of peace and his all policies, all planning, all thoughts had one aim in common that was to protect peace and harmony, He realized that no war can be solutions of any problem. All it can do is to threaten the peace s harmony of the nation. He strongly opposed was, as it will bring only devastation for the world. The First Prime minister of India was a champion of world peace. He opposed colonialism. For him colonialism was the restriction to liberty and Freedom of people. He hated the British colonial pressure over India. He wanted freedom for every nation. He was also opposed separatism and isolationism. He opposed communalism, separatism & isolationism in any form and every form. He knew it very well that those ideas will bring confusion inside a State and make difficulties on. The a way of to growth of democracy. Nehru wanted India's development in politics, economy, science And technology & human resources, industrialization etc. For him every Indian should have the passion for helping the country to reach the highest peak of growth. The spirit to increase the rate of Indian development by handwork of people was planted by Nehru.

## CONCLUSION

Nehru was very practical about unity and integrity of nation. Any kind of violation of law which threatens the unity of nation t should be strictly prohibited. He didn't allow anybody to destroy the harmony of national for their political benefits. His govt. paid attention to the security and safety of Indians. His policies or political planning were always seculars democratic. Nation first - this attitude of Nehru made him the ideal for nation. If we read and understand his political ideas we will find that this man always dedicates his power as a prime minister to the well being of people of India. Nehru's India secures the dignity of individual & unity s integrity of this nation.

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