



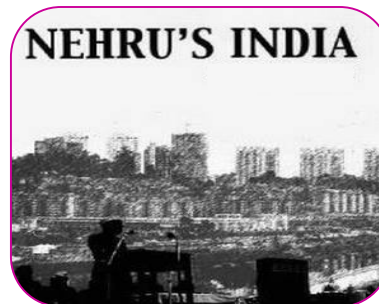
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**NEHRU AND NATION – BUILDING****Dr. Anupma Arya**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The new nations or the third world countries, which attained statehood as a result of their independence after prolonged struggles for liberation launched by them against imperialism, had to face after their independence, the challenge of integrating various ethnic groups into a single nations. This task became all the more difficult in India which was having a large number of religions, social, cultural, linguistic and regional groups. As the first Prime Minister of India (1947-67) Nehru had to table this problem. His strategy for Nation Building continuous to be relevant for India even to-day when the centrifugal force have gained greater strength & have begun to pose a bigger threat to the unity and integrity of India. However, it has to be modified in the light of the changes in internal as well as international scenario.*

**KEY WORD:** Nation Building, Marxism, Democracy, National Unity.**INTRODUCTION**

As the first PM of India JawaharLal Nehru as a Maker of Modern India and the Supreme Leader of the Congress Party which ruled at the Centre and the states of the Indian Union during these days. Pt. Nehru was the tradition of the well known all India leaders of nationalist movement. The manner of his functioning as a left wing leader of the National Movement already gave indications of his broad strategy as a nation building after independence.

As already stated that Nehru was the Supreme leader of the Indian National Congress in which there was rivalry with ideological, regional and personal differences which could have not have only splited the national movement but also endangered the process of Nation Building. And it was because of Nehru and Gandhiji there was unity in the Congress and in the National movement.

Nation - Building would require active involvement of millions that involvement can only change vision of national building as required by anti imperialism . Hence National building as a process would take time with stage to stage development to move forward.

Nehru was a liberal who was tremendously influenced by Marxism and adopted it as the tool for understanding society, social development and the national movement itself. He preached socialism and retained the social and economic structure of capitalism and strengthened it by developing public sector in heavy industries. As he was opposed to communalism and regionalism but he tried to maintain national unity with some degree of success.

JawaharLal Nehru fulfilled his commitment to nationalism, national unity and national even after independence in 1947. And he had laid the foundations of a democratic and civil liberation polity and which he had to push forward the process of the making of the Indian nation. This is one of the reasons why Gandhiji had made Nehru as a Successor, among his co-workers, because Nehru only had the capacity to chart a path towards and an a vision of building a democratic society and of consolidating India into a nation.

'Democracy' to Nehru, was a basic component of Nation – building, especially in a country like India. Democracy was, in his conception, linked to the unity of the country. Nehru did not believe that class – struggle could be suspended during the process of nation – building. He believed that class – struggle existed and has to be resolved without use of force and peacefully done, through democratic methods, since peaceful pressure exercised by the overwhelming majority of people could be more effective.

As a political leader and nation builder, Nehru set goals and objectives; he at certain levels formulate people's desires; he inspire people with a vision; he was also an efficient political manager; but his Nehru's weakness was that he failed to build institutions and organizational structures to implement his vision or policies. To mobilize the people behind them. Hence, he created no social instrument.

Another major weakness of Nehru that suffered from was that he lacked the capacity to design a strategic framework and devise tactical measures to achieve the goals set and formed vision. While he strongly opposed to political opportunism and manipulators and this left him, in the field to the manipulators.

Though after getting independence. India got failed in some areas. Mass poverty, glaring inequality, growth of big capitalism in form of rich peasants, farmers and landlords, the growth of corruption, the erosion of traditional values and the poor conditions labours and poor peasants. However, in the contest of the reality of the backwardness of the Indian Society and the Indian people Nehru was successful in contributing his life in the service of nation and gave independence India a 'new vision'.

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