



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Indian freedom struggle is enriched with numerous heroes and great leaders. Most of the freedom fighters sacrificed their family, comfort, jobs and ultimately lives to make India an independent nation. We can only salute to such heroes who made it possible for us to breathe in a free air. One such legendary freedom fighter and an imminently knowledgeable person was the first prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. Also known as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he was one of the foremost leaders of Indian freedom struggle. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had realised the infinite potential of his favourite disciple at an early age. Jawaharlal Nehru literally shaped the destiny of free India. No wonder, he is also called as the architect of modern India. Let's have a look at Jawaharlal Nehru biography.

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on November 14, 1889. Pandit Ji was the son of famous barrister and freedom fighter Motilal Nehru. His mother's name was Swaroop Rani. He had three sisters. His family background helped him in receiving best possible education. Jawaharlal Nehru did his schooling from Harrow and further on, completed his law degree from Trinity College, Cambridge. Because of his upbringing and solid education, he managed to acquire a rational outlook and rich understanding of political concepts. His patriotic dedication received further boost with his incomparable understanding of socialism and nationalism. He returned to India in 1912 and got married to kamala Kaul from whom he had a daughter named Indira Gandhi.

Nehru Ji was an intellectual in true sense of the word. He believed in the concepts of patriotism, unity and liberty. He was hugely influenced by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and decided to join Indian freedom struggle. A strong mass leader, Pandit Nehru was imprisoned several times in his life. He spent no less than 14 years in prisons. Once the country got independence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously elected as the first Prime Minister of the country. The country felt safe in the able leadership of Pandit Nehru. He successfully guided India during the times of partition, turbulence and poverty. He was instrumental in making effective and efficient social, agricultural and economic policies that we are still reaping rewards of. He was also one of the chief architects of nonaligned movement. The Chinese invasion in 1962 caused him severe pain and disappointment. He breathed his last on May 27, 1964.