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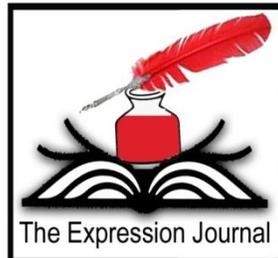
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NEHRU'S CONCEPT AND IDEAS ON SOCIALISM

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Abstract

Nehru had a grand pattern for India. He looked not just today, but much more was he concerned with the tomorrow. India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru had accepted socialism. Nehru's works reflect in his concept and ideas for social changes and it shows that how much he was concerned for the welfare of poor people. In this paper I have presented Jawaharlal Nehru's position of socialistic pattern of society along with aims, objectives, and importance of his ideas in today's context. Nehru's ideas were very innovative to transform the society where every person feels independent. Nehru put great effort for the welfare of the people but it seems that all his works go in vein. Due to privatization the poorer became poorer and richer became richer. It's resulted into inequality of the income in the saving. The poorness of the weaker section resulted into per capita income. So to overcome the trouble now a day of mixer jurist is needed. The social justice can be obtained only through the construct of socialism

Keywords

Socialism, Design, Relevance, Socialist Pattern, Nehru.

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Introduction

Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian statesman who was first prime Minister of India, from 1947 until 1964. One of the main figures in the Indian freedom movement, Nehru was chosen by the Congress Party to assume office as independent India's first Prime Minister, and re-elected when the Congress Party won India's first general election in 1952. As one of the founder of the Non-aligned Movement, he was additionally an important figure in the international politics of the post-war time. For the duration of his life, Nehru was additionally a promoter for Fabian communism and people in public sector as the methods by which long-standing difficulties of financial improvement could be tended to by poorer countries.

Nehru was not a systematic thinker, but an intellectual eclectic. Western liberalism had the greatest influence on him. Marxism and Gandhism also contributed to the development of his socialist thought. In addition, humanism and pragmatism also molded his ideas and actions. Nehru's ideas reflected the influence of the liberal tradition and the socialist thought of the West as well as the influence of Gandhi. Nehru's was not a systematic thinker, but an intellectual eclectic. Western radicalism had the best effect on him. Marxism and Gandhism additionally added to the improvement of his socialist ideas. Humanism and pragmatism formed his thoughts and activities. Nehru's thoughts mirrored the impact of the liberal convention and the socialist idea of the West and in addition the impact of Gandhi. Nehru's Socialism had three measurements. It was established on: (1) Western liberal impact, (2) Marxism theory, and (3) Gandhi's morals. Nehru lived in England for seven years and finished his formal education. His visit in England affected him. Nehru's fundamental standpoint and his way to deal with life were extraordinarily shaped by the liberal impact which he assimilated because of his stay in England. Nehru was not a pioneer in the socialist field in India. Born in an aristocratic and wealthy family, there was nothing in his upbringing and association to prompt Nehru to accept the socialist creed. But as a student of Cambridge, he was first exposed to socialistic ideas.

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Since Jawahar lal Nehru was influenced by Marx Theory of Socialism, it is important to understand how it works. According to Karl Marx, societies change by resolving their “internal contradictions”.

A table is given below on Marx and social changes theory

Mode of Production				
Sr. no.	Type of society	Means	Forms of ownership	Degree of Inequality
1	Primitive communism	H/G	Collective	Low
2	Ancient Society	Agriculture	Private	High
3	Feudalism	Agriculture	Private	High
4	Capitalism	Industrial	Private	High
5	Socialism	Industrial	Collective	Low

Source: researcher findings and work

The significance of Jawaharlal Nehru stays undiminished today. Truth be told, his thoughts and way to deal with political, monetary and social issues are more applicable now than even in his life-time. It is important to express this fundamental truth and survey the proceeding with legitimacy and imperativeness of his approach, since some who brazenly utilize his name look to extend him as a realist instead of as the immovably dedicated socialist that he seemed to be. Nehru saw the socialist society as some kind of a cooperative society, in which every individual would put forth a valiant effort and would discover full degree for his own development. The initial step must be the consummation of the benefit intention of the greedy society to which we are acclimated. The situation he confronted was the result of his desire to evade a rough change that could have terrible outcomes for future generations of our people and to take the greatest number of individuals alongside him on the new path. This was no simple assignment, for the personal stakes in the rapacious society which he needed to end were dug in the gathering and in the regulatory contraption which had fundamentally to be his real instruments. Additionally, it was these interests which were dynamic amid the opportunity battle, and much more in the times of flexibility, and they could make the hallucination of popularity based working without dynamic investment by the majority of our population who were to pick up by the progressions Nehru visualized.

The most valuable thing for Nehru was individual freedom and he endeavored hard to build up a social order which would ensure and safeguard and boost the territory of opportunity. Liberalism is a mind boggling European idea and incorporates three basic assumptions: Individualism, rationalism, and universalism. Liberalism includes some basic beliefs and ideals.

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Indicators of Socialism at Nehru Time

Table:-

Sr. no.	Indicators of Socialism
1	Respect for the individual's personality, dignity and creativity
2	Supremacy of the reason and law.
3	Perfectibility of man.
4	Gender equality
5	Fundamental rights
6	People's participation
7	Social rights and justice
8	Perfectibility of man.
9	Inevitability of human progress
10	Security of property.
11	Democratic government.
12	Industrialization
13	Agricultural development
14	Land reform
15	Emphasis on education and health
16	Works rights

Source: Researcher findings and work

Our aim and our problems were succinctly summed up when Jawaharlal Nehru said: Socialism is the inevitable outcome of democracy. Political democracy has no meaning if it does not embrace economic democracy. And economic democracy is nothing but socialism. Monopoly is the enemy of socialism. To that extent it has grown during the last few years, we have drifted away from the goal of socialism.

Nehru's plan of an economy on a socialistic pattern society was passed in the Congress on August 14/15, 1957. "Wipe each tear from each eye", is the fundamental message of the Avadi Congress. Freedom, Equality and Fraternity and the respect of the individual was the base of building national solidarity, the philosophy of humanism which advanced the development of another India, a cutting edge India. What's more, it is Jawaharlal Nehru who endeavored to fabricate a cutting edge India free from feudalism, to a socialistic pattern of society.

Democratic Socialism:

Nehru was raised and gotten, his schooling under democratic traditions. He was a champion of opportunity. Not just he took a main part in Indian freedom struggle; he was an adversary of imperialism. Nehru's love of individual freedom was a piece of his western legacy. He disdained Nazism and Fascism, since they enjoyed physical demonstrations of animosity, severity and foulness. Additionally, the tyrannical methods for the communists, their forceful techniques and into- freedom of any resistance were despised by him. Consequently he wants for democratic socialism, which will be based on political liberty, equality and tolerance. Under democratic

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socialism we could maintain individual opportunity and activity with concentrated social control and planning of the economic life of the people.

Importance of Planning:

Nehru influenced by the tremendous progress of the Soviet Union under economic planning. Because India achieved political freedom and this was the phase where Nehru visualised that it must be followed by economic freedom. Nehru had drawn inspiration from the Soviet experience and believed that rapid economic growth of India was possible only through economic planning. Planning was necessary to strike a balance between a numbers of competing objectives. Planning was essential to expand national wage and the impartial appropriation of the same.

Planning was important to cover industry and farming, as well as different sectors. National freedom relied upon a solid industrial base. Moreover, there ought to be a solid controlling system through planning. Planning is detailed and executed by when concentrated specialist, yet in India planning was to be formulated within a democratic setup. According to Nehru, economic planning was a scientific technique rather than an ideological procedure

Mixed Economy:

Nehru was aware of the inborn deformities of free enterprise—its avarice, greed and brutality. He was likewise against the regimentation and narrow mindedness of totalitarian socialism and he thought to take middle path for development. He evolved a system of mixed economy as an alternative to the rival systems, drawing the positive aspects of each and rejecting their negative aspects. It would be a combination of free private enterprise and state controlled economy.

Hence Nehru supported a positive part for the private sector, which separated for compelling State regulation and control. The essential overwhelming and protection ventures would be in people in public sector. Extensive scale ventures which required immense capital speculation would likewise be in people in general part. Nationalization was upheld to pick up state control over key businesses. Be that as it may, nationalization was not to be taken after aimlessly. Nationalization couldn't cure all the financial ills. Nationalization was not synonymous with socialism.

Important role of Industrialization:

In Nehru's socialist pattern, industrialization assumes a critical part. A solid modern base was indispensable for the fast monetary development of India Hence it was important to grow substantial ventures, for example, steel, concrete, machine apparatuses, overwhelming electrical, and so on. India had immense regular and labor assets. India's financial advancement was subject to an improvement system of current industrialization. India's First Five Year Plan therefore accentuated on industry.

Nehru was not contradicted to agriculture either. Industry was to deliver insurance preferences in agriculture. Agriculture business was to be raised through mechanism. Similarly in his programme of economic reconstruction, he provided an important place to rural and cottage industries and Khadi.

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Agricultural problems & Reforms:

The land issue in India had been an overwhelming issue during the nineteenth century. During the National movement likewise the agrarian issues drew the consideration of the politician. The predominant land residency frameworks in India prompted abuse, instability of occupancy rights, neediness, huge armed force of landless workers, sub-division and fracture of Holdings and middle people between the State and the laborers. Nehru came into close contact with the agrarian change in the United Provinces in 1920-21. In his Presidential address at the Lahore Congress session in 1929, Nehru said "Genuine help can just drop by an incredible change in the Land Laws and the present system of Land Tenure." In 1936 during the Lucknow Congress session, Nehru proposed to attract an agrarian program to meet the land issue.

Science and Technology:

Science and innovation assumed a significant part in the economic development of the western nations. It assumed a still more noteworthy part in rapid economic transformation of the Soviet Union. Henceforth in an under developed nation like India it was basic to build a technologically mature society. Promptly after Independence, Nehru observed "it is science alone that can take care of the issue of craving and neediness, of insanitation and lack of education, of immense assets racing to squander, of a rich nation occupied by starving individuals. Who without a doubt could bear to overlook science today? Every step of the way we need to look for its guide—the future has a place with science and the individuals who make companions with science." Nehru also observed that socialism was the inevitable consequence of a civilization based on science. He could not conceive of a socialist society in the absence of technological growth.

Conclusion:

Lastly conclude that the ideas were so innovative to transform the society where every person feels independent. Nehru put great effort for the welfare of the people but it seems that all his works go in vein. Due to privatization the poorer became poorer and richer became richer. It's resulted into inequality of the income in the saving. The pooriness of the weaker section resulted into per capita income. So to overcome the trouble now a day of mixer jurist is needed. The social justice can be obtained only through the construct of socialism. So Pandit Nehru adopted the construct of socialism for growing of the country. The relevance of Jawaharlal Nehru remains undiminished today. In fact, his ideas and approach to political, economic and social result are more relevant now than even in his life-time.

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