

NEHRU'S POLITICAL ECONOMY IN INDIA – A STUDY

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ABSTRACT:-

After independence of India there was threaten on Indian economy due to the lack of proper political administration, as well as the economical assistance to the country. During that period a person aroused as a political leader with the quality of virtue and long-sightedness. He introduced the New Economic Policies along with the stability of the Government for the progress and development of India. His Constructive ideas and planning's were very helpful for the state to achieving the desired goals. Because of his contribution he was popularly called as an "Architect of Modern India". The identical factors of Nehru was very needful tool to the state of India during and after its Independence. The ideology of Nehru was democratic by nature itself but in practical he appeared to be a Political Economist. The mixture of both politics and economy were helpful more to maintain the stability in political and economical sector of the state in his contemporaries. Therefore his "Constructive Planning and Programmes" were executed on the stabled political system and it leads to the good performance of the government in the state.

KEYWORDS: Equity, Political stability, Industrialization, Skilled Employment, Constructive planning's, Mixed Economy, Welfare.

INTRODUCTION:

Jawaharlal Nehru was a one of Charismatic Leader of India, Planning and Programmes are followed by the Government of India till today in the different names of the programmes of all sectors of the state. He was well known administrator of the modern India and make it as one of the super power nation in front of the European Countries after its Independence. The public policies of Nehru were strengthening the economical status of the state along with the proper political administration. His ideas of economic policy means to systematically planning the all economic activities of the state for increase the Production and to enhance the life style of the each citizens in better way as like a welfare state. His political administration was relevant to the economy of state with the proper utilization of the available Natural Resources of the country through that he achieved the desired objective of the state called the qualitative life of the citizens and to promote skilled employment to the people in all social sectors of the society.

The maintenance of the administration, basic facilities to the public, providing good infrastructure, uphold the rights of the citizen, to standardize the qualitative life of the people, to promote Industrialization, Economic modernism, Democratic principles of economy, political stability of the state, International recognition, the principle of equity

among the people of the state. Equal distribution of the wealth of the nation, planning's and programmes for the state which helps to developments of the nation were the remarkable contribution given by Jawaharlal Nehru in his period.

Nehru's idea of political economy was the 'Economical growth of the state on the stabilized political system of India.' Which means the all round development of the social sectors of the state is need about the economical strength by the proper utilization of the tool of economy in the state. Therefore he introduced the system of "Mixed Economy" (Participation of both Private and Public Sector in the Economical Activities) in the country mean while he strongly advocated the interference of the superior power and authority of the government in all the economical activities of the state behind that there was a reason political platform to stabilized economical growth of the state in all social spheres.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The above study on the secondary source which is in the book of Jawaharlal Nehru: Architect of Indian Democracy written by Ram Reddy G (2012) in his study says about the Economical growth of a state based on the planning and programs of Nehru, the impact of political stability in his government. The political development empowers the economical strength of a state. Nehru introduced the policies and programs, the implementation and succession of his political and economical ideas for achieving the programme of welfare of the state.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To Study the impact of Nehru's political strategies and economical management.
2. To understand the relationship between the political stability and economical growth.
3. To analyze the Public Policies of Nehru's in contemporary period.

METHODOLGY:

In this study used the "Historical and Explanatory method" for the collection of data along with interpretations. The study of research needs to collect some information regarding the mixture of both Political and economical activities of Nehru during his period and how it was helpful for the economic progress and development of the state on the stabilized political system of the state. The impact of Nehru's Political ideology and strategies to managed the political administration and fulfilment of basic needs to the public during and after independence of India.

VISIONS OF NEHRU:

The vision of Nehru reach to specified targeted group of the state as well as how the Government will achieve that goal, how it was uphold the principle of welfare in the society, what will be the next demands of the public likewise everything will be systematically arranged a draft in the mind of Nehru named as "Planning and Programmes". Through this he implemented Democratic Principles in the society based on the Principle of welfare for the upliftment of poor people to main stream of the society. With the proper utilization of available Human Resources and Natural Resources of the State, Few of the important characteristics to be identified in his programmes related to the stability of political economy of the state as follows:

1. To Empowerment of the Political strength and stability of the state.
2. To provide systematic organized administration to the state.
3. To implement Constructive planning and programmes.
4. To provide equal opportunity to all the citizens of the state.
5. To upliftment of people let the main stream of the society – Welfare

The above ideas of Nehru were not only to achieving the Economical Development of the state but also to provide “Active participation” of the each citizens of the state as ‘Social Partner’ in the development of the state in all social sectors mean while he strongly advocated the principle of “Socialism” to provide Equal opportunity to all the citizens of the state with the equal distribution of economical tools.

The main objective of Nehru regarding the development of the state was “The Successful administration is depends on the constructive planning’s and programmes of the state” which means the political development is depends on the economical growth of the state. Therefore the cordial relationship with the politics and economy is investable in the progress the country and he tried to established the inclusion of the system of Politics and Economy in the society.

INDUSTRIALIZATION:

Nehru advocated “Mixed economy” to the state especially he gave much importance to the secondary sector of the state which means the development of Industries by the name of “Industrialization” than first sector, Agriculture because the reason of the more production and fulfilment of the demand of quantity during independence of India. Related to that he’s less interest on the small industries in front of other level of industries in the state but he was more interested on to the establishment of the Big or heavy Industries in all over the country and he was willing about to those big industries are to be controlled by the Government of India like to be a “Public undertaking Sectors” because when it was under the controlled of the government it is not only to concentrate on the profit, production, employment but also to provide secured and welfare life to the citizens in to all social aspects, and to provide equitable opportunity of Wealth to the people, simultaneously it assisted by the backbone of the country called “Primary Sector” (Agriculture). By the progress of both the sectors he started to establish the Institutions called “Boards” which is undertaken by the Government of India for the development of Industries. Few of these Boards were established at the National level by the name of “All India Boards”. Example: Khadi and village Industries Board, Coffee Board, Central Silk Board, All India Handloom Board, and Small Scale Industries Board etc.

He says about the productions (Materials) of the each industries must be properly utilized by each department of the Government in different aspect of the activities of Government. It also to enhance the strength of the Industries across the Country then he started to established “Industrial Estates” in all over India Even he was not only considered big industries but also interested to started small industries with the protective spheres of the Big Industries; therefore even the small industries were also give contributions to the society with the assistance of big industries paid by the high amount of taxes. Regarding the support of financial assistance to the industries he was started some ‘Small Industries Banks and Nationalized Banks’ at the national

level. Like this he identified the economical growth of the state is depends on the arrangement of the organized administration of the Government.

PLANING AND PROGRAMMES:

The concept of political development along with the economical development of the state was one of the appreciable ideas of Nehru. He suggested that there was no opportunity to the growth of the state without the proper and good political administration in the country because the end of the goal of a state is to provide a qualitative life to the each citizen by the programmes of welfare and behind that there was a need of unique and structure planning's for the state. He was very much believed in the planning's because the "successful works need good planning's". When he was a prime minister of India started one" in the year of 1950. It was not only a commission but also the path of achieving the desired goals of the state. Along with this he also introduced the scheme of "Five Year Planning" programme in the same year for the support of planning commission.

Nehru says about the planning's of the each state is to be from other states, because the reason of their social and economical condition, but some planning's were common or universal in nature to be followed by each state in the country. Even when he was introduced the scheme of Five year planning which was already got success and importance in the administration of the state of Russia during the period of Independence of India. Based on these above programmes he was eradicate few social problems at the time of Independence like Unemployment, Lack of Standard of Living, Lack of Agricultural Reforms, Lack of Investment of Capital, Eradication of Competition, Economical Growth and political instability.

As mentioned the above problems were faced by Nehru at the time of his political position he was very much need about the good planning's for the progress and development of the state then he identify the importance of Planning's in the success of administration which are given below:

CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD PLANNING:

1. The planning should be Realistic
2. To the proper estimation of available natural resources in the country
3. To determine the objectives of the planning
4. To the need of people's participation
5. Planning should be in flexible.

The above characteristics to be identified by Nehru's for achieving the desired goals of the state by the incorporation of "Socio-Political Economy" of the state. He was very much concerned about the system and sub system of the state which referred as "Administration and Economy" because he was inclusion the both element in his ideas of "Socialism, Secularism and Democratic principles." Even he was very much inspired by the thoughts of Political Philosophers called Karl Marx, Gandhi, and Vivekananda and the other personalities of his contemporaries.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the primary sector as well as the 'Back Bone of India.' Most of the People are employed in the agricultural sector. It is one of the important organs of the economical growth of the nation because 63% of the population in India working in this sector therefore he gave much importance to Agricultural sector. At the period of 1950 the great achievement of Nehru was to convert the most of the Desert land in to the Agricultural land. And he was suggested and implemented the utilization of Technology in the field of Agriculture instead of conventional method of agricultural system. Because for the following reasons are;

1. Natural Cause
2. Socio-Economic Causes
3. Technological Causes

For the solutions of all above reasons he was introduces and to follow the Agricultural Sector on the basis of Technology as well as it increases the quantitative productions for needful people of the state. He was introduced the one more programme called "Banks and Co-operation Organization" were the solutions of lack of finance/capital to invest in the agriculture sector. Through this he started the "Open Market System" to increasing the more number of productions in agriculture sector as well as to avoid the mediators between the sellers and consumers. The above economic development of the agricultural sector also needs to maintain the good political administration based on the faith and confidence about the government of Indian National Congress at large number in the country.

CONCLUSION:

As an "Architect of Modern India" and "first Prime Minister of India" contributed in all sectors for the development of country were still alive in the present administration, politics, and other social sectors of the state. His ideas was not like a teachings to the society but it is Realistic and practicable in the nature of society. As an political Leaders, administrators of the contemporary society must to follow the ideas of Nehru, his vision towards the progress of country, his determination to achieved the desired objectives for the development of a state. The principles of qualitative life should be carried out by each citizen of the states in their future and it will be change the nature of a state by the conceptual aspects of future India, in his age there was a less differences in social activities of the state because the each social aspects of the state was inculcated in our society theoretically as well as practically. He was one of the charismatic leader of the country to bring out the enlightenment from different social evils of the society and to make the socio-political activities towards progress, development, and modernization of the state of India.

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