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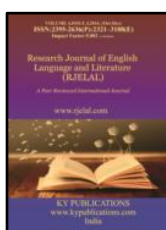
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'THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA' BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU FOR MODERN WORLD

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ABSTRACT

In the history of culture, philosophy, religion, economics of human beings, sub continent of India was rich. In relation to this, Jawaharlal Nehru explored Old India, Medieval India, and Modern India during the time of British raj. He could discover the richness of India. So he travelled many parts of India and could understand the dignity and the people's way of life. In relation to this he could understand the diverse nature and similarities among the groups of Indian masses and coined a phrase "Unity in Diversity." His greatest book "The Discovery of India" explained the merits of Indian masses and how they are ideological to the world in the modern ways. Nehru was also interested in teaching the same to his daughter Indira Priya Darshini. In this way the modern India was represented in the work of Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a period of Modernity, Globalisation, Privatisation and Liberalisation to recognise the rich Indian values and teach the merits of Indian life; so that the entire world can learn the valuable message of Indian sub continent.

Key words: Exploration, Sub Continent, Richness, Diversity, Culture, Values, Globalisation

Universe is unlimited, so the formation of earth is a unique element. Man's existence was discovered on the earth in the post middle ages. The man's existence on the earth is a significant matter; in the same way his culture, tradition, religion, philosophy, ideology, sociological relationships, scientific progress, economy, politics and the other knowledge related fields are being tried to continue to discover. In this orientation, the people of the nations tried to discover their own past and present histories. Among such discoveries pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's "The Discovery of India" is a dominant contribution to the Indian masses. Pundit Nehru's philosophy was so deep and in progressive nature. In this regard he was contrary to Mahatma Gandhi's philosophical conventional thoughts. Nehru's life was luxurious and affluent with great discipline which was learnt from his father Motilal Nehru. Pundit Nehru experienced opulent life in both the

countries India and London. He was a progressive thinker of communism and socialistic ideologies. In this relation he was impressed by the Russian economy and grew his interest in the possibilities of socialism for economic development and social equality in India. Pandit Nehru has very depth understanding of Indian sociological structure.

Jawaharlal Nehru always tried to have contacts with the royal families and his thoughts were also in the same direction towards the people. He has wide range of knowledge about western civilisation and culture so his great work "The Discovery of India" is a wide range of thinking about the world and the Indian civilisation. Nehru's explanation in relation to India touched effectively about the structure of India. Nehru was full conscious about the history of India so he explained about the Indian civilisation and its progress. He could write about the advent of the Aryans. He was

keen in explaining the caste system in India and how it was structured in the four levels of stratification from top to down in a ladder system viz on the top level Brahmins are the learned or intellectuals, the rank below to them are Kshatriyas or warriors to protect the state; The third rank people are Vaishyas; business men or cultivation of the land. The last people in the ladder are Shudras who are treated as out castes and untouchables of the society and the same is being continued even though the reservations are provided on the legal grounds of backwardness in economy. Nehru was in keen interest about culture of Indian sub continent for this account he travelled far places of India and he could understand the cultures of the people as result of that he coined the phrase "Unity in Diversity." India is in unity in diversity in this relation its broad view is that India is a land of many cultures, races, religions, creeds, linguistic groups, tribes, clans, castes and many other differences.

In Indian civilisation the culture of "Indus civilisation" was described which is situated along the Indus river and the Ghaggar-Hakra river and how the culture was spread to the other parts of India. Pandit Nehru vignettted the golden era of Gupta's dynasty, the advent of Baber and other Mughal emperors and also the glory of Akbar's kingdom. The Discovery of India by Nehru has given broad description of international relations of India with Iran China and other countries, Kingdom of British raj and the arrival of traders from England and how it lead to colonisation of India. In this way the Indian civilisation was explored through his book "The Discovery of India" and it is one of the prominent books till today to describe the history of India. Nehru's ideology, philosophy, and deep thoughts were in exploration in this book. He also observed the religion values of India thus this book described about the entire Indian civilisation and became vital to the future generations to understand the Indian values, culture, tradition, religion, socio, economic, political conditions and scientific discoveries of India of the past. This book is also more significant one to read and understand the people's lives of the past and rich culture and traditions of India.

"The Discovery of India" is a book to be studied for all the citizens of India to understand the

roots of Indian sociology and the life style to build up the future and to progress in the era of Globalisation, Modernisation, and Liberalisation. As it is so natural to migrate from one country to another it is a great requirement to understand their nation's history and culture. So the fourth coming generations will understand the values of rich culture of Indian sub continent.

To summarise the entire concept, India is rich in culture since the Indus valley civilisation to the colonisation of British raj; India's foreign relation policies, trade and business policies make India developed country. Many available books state that India was in advance in science and literature even before the medieval age. India is unity in diversity with various cultures, castes and religions in modernisation; Pandit Nehru's "The Discovery of India" is an explanatory book to be read by all foreign settled Indians to learn the valuable culture of Indian sub continent.

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