

Read Book Reminiscences Of The Nehru Age Mo Mathai

wives did Motilal Nehru had? Were Jawaharlal Nehru and Muhammad Ali Jinnah brothers? ~~General Awareness—Books And Authors Set—2~~ ????? ?? ?????????????? ?? ?? ??????? ?????? ?? ????? ??????, ????? ?? ?????? ??? ?????!

The Incomplete love story Of Indira Gandhi ~~Indira Gandhi ?? ?? Feroze Gandhi ?? Jawaharlal Nehru ?? ?????????? ?? Muslim ????~~ ?????? ??? ?????? ~~Expected MCQ'S on Books And Authors for SSC,RRB,APPSE,Etc..from Inspire Academy.~~ *Reminiscences Of The Nehru Age*

and put it away,” wrote Mathai in his memoir “Reminiscences of the Nehru Age”. The meeting of the two minds went so well that Nehru agreed to return with Chaplin the next day to his house ...

When Chaplin and Nehru cheated death in Switzerland
Discovery of India: Jawaharlal Nehru “Vision arose ... Ramya’, ‘Suramya’ and ‘Subha’, until he reached age 29. However, he was not content with these delights after witnessing evidence ...

Pillars of the Dhamma

Much thought and effort were first taken at the Bandung Conference with Nehru and our own Kotelawala defying Nehru, but together with others, declared we were non-aligned. The diplomatically middle ...

Chinese commemorative coins; loud mouths banished to the wilderness; devoted couple – a rarity

We remember M K Gandhi as a historic figure How relevant is he today We need Gandhi s message the most today With so much violence in the world destruction of nature and depletion of resources we ...

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Reminiscences of the author, special assistant, 1946 to 1959, to Jawaharlal Nehru, 1889-1964, former Prime Minister of India.

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India: The Crucial Years is an incisive look at a key period in independent India's history, informed by the six decades T.V. Rajeswar spent in the thick of affairs of national importance. In the course of his long career in the Intelligence Bureau, Rajeswar looked after the border check posts in Sikkim and was a fly on the wall in the entourages of presidents and prime ministers. As one of Indira Gandhi's trusted aides, he played an important role during the Emergency, providing her regular feedback. He was shunted out by the Janata regime but bounced back as the spy agency's chief two years later. During his stint, he was deeply involved in revamping the IB, was part of crucial controversies like the Samba Spy Case, and strove to clamp down on intelligence elements compromising national interest. When Bhindranwale was at the peak of his power in Punjab, Rajeswar tried to broker a settlement with a top Akali Dal functionary, but Mrs Gandhi turned down the proposal and waded deeper into the quagmire. Towards the end of his career, Rajeswar was successively appointed governor of four states. India: The Crucial Years is an examination of the nation's most decisive moments, with a focus on the 1970s and early '80s. Rajeswar rings a cautionary note on several international and domestic matters - be it India's conflict with China, the question of the real mole in Mrs Gandhi's government, or the issue of political authoritarianism. Forthright, often prophetic and packed with revelations, this is a

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compelling chronicle of India.

Tavleen Singh's acclaimed and bestselling memoir begins in the summer of 1975 when, not yet twenty-five, she started working as a junior reporter in the Statesman in New Delhi. Within five weeks, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared the Emergency, and soon reckless policies said to be authored by her younger son were unleashed on India's citizens. In 1984, following Indira Gandhi's assassination, Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister, fortified by a huge mandate from a nation desperate for change. But, belying its hopes, the young leader chose for himself a group of advisors, friends and acolytes just as unaware as him of the ground realities of a complex nation. It was the beginning of a political culture of favouritism and ineptitude that would take hold at the highest levels of government, stunting India's ambitions and frustrating its people for years to come. A sharp account of these turbulent years, Durbar describes the Nehruvian era of Singh's childhood, the Emergency of her youth and the political shifts that followed, bringing with them insurgencies, massacres, and crises internal and external. This remarkable memoir, vivid with the colour of election campaigns and society dinners, low conspiracies and high corruption, reminds us of this truth: that if India is to achieve a better future, the past cannot be ignored or forgotten.

Now updated with a new chapter on Rahul Gandhi The Congress party has always stayed one step ahead of the opposition by constantly reinventing and re-aligning itself to stay in sync with the political realities of the day. Its president, Sonia Gandhi, pulled off a master-coup in 2004 by declining the prime-ministership, while the incumbent Congress Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh is the first prime minister since Nehru to lead the party into two Union government terms. In 2013, Rahul Gandhi was elevated to the post of Congress vice-president amid much fanfare and optimism. Tasked with reviving the grand old party, the young politician

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remains, in the minds of many, the best hope to lead the Congress into the next century, marking a new moment in the Congress's concept of 'continuity with change'. In his bestselling book 24 Akbar Road, seasoned journalist and veteran Congress watcher Rasheed Kidwai puts together an incisive and engaging account of the Congress's shape-shifting nature and its tenuous hold at the Centre, providing a dispassionate observer's glance at affairs within the Congress. Kidwai brilliantly tracks the story of the contemporary Congress in the years after the Emergency, using the Congress seat of power at 24 Akbar Road as his vantage to draw a compelling account of the Congress leadership from Indira, Sanjay and Rajiv Gandhi to Narasimha Rao and Sitaram Kesri, to the present-day trinity of Sonia Gandhi, Manmohan Singh and Rahul Gandhi. In this revised and updated edition, Kidwai analyses Rahul Gandhi's appointment to assess what the Congress needs to do to remain India's nerve of power in the coming years, and whether the new vice-president can rally the party to a third consecutive victory at the Centre.'

The definitive and first non-partisan biography of one of the most formidable political figures of the twentieth century (voted Woman of the Millennium in a BBC poll, 2000)

Examines the emergence of anti-imperialist internationalism during the interwar years from the perspective of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.--George Santayana But for a series of major blunders by Nehru across the spectrum--it would not be an exaggeration to say that he blundered comprehensively--India would have been on a rapidly ascending path to becoming a shining, prosperous, first-world country by the end of his term, and would surely have become so by early 1980s--provided, of course, Nehru's dynasty had not followed

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him to power. Sadly, the Nehru era laid the foundations of India's poverty and misery, condemning it to be forever a developing, third-rate, third-world country. By chronicling those blunders, this book highlights THE FACTS BEHIND THE FACADE. This 'Revised, Enlarged & Unabridged, June-2018 Edition' of the book comprises (a) 123 Major Blunders compared to 97 of the first Digital Edition of July 2016; (b) over twice the matter, and number of words; and (c) exhaustive citations and complete bibliography. Blunders is used in this book as a general term to also include failures, neglect, wrong policies, bad decisions, despicable and disgraceful acts, usurping undeserved posts, etc. It is not the intention of this book to be critical of Nehru, but historical facts, that have often been distorted or glossed over or suppressed must be known widely, lest the mistakes be repeated, and so that India has a brighter future.

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