The ***Discovery of India*** was written by India's first frist prime minister pandit jawahar lal nehru during his imprisonment in 1942-1946 at ahamednagar in the ahmednagar fort

Nehru was jailed for his participation in the quit india movement along with other Indian leaders, and he used this time to write down his thoughts and knowledge about India's history. The book is widely regarded as a classic in India since its first publication in 1946, and provides a broad view of Indian history, philosophy and culture, as viewed from the eyes of a liberal Indian fighting for the independence of his country.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Discovery_of_India#cite_note-das-1)

In *The Discovery of India*, Nehru argued that India was a historic nation with a right to sovereignty. (Calhoun, Craig, Nations Matter: Culture, History and the Cosmopolitan Dream, Routledge, p. 63.)

In this book, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru tries to study the history of India starting from the Indus valley civilisation, and then covers the country's history from the arrival of the aryans to government under the british empire. He says that India in the past was a country that lived in harmony and peace, but the evils of society corrupted the people. The effect of these various people on Indian culture and their incorporation into Indian society is examined. This book also analyses in depth the philosophy of Indian life.