



Contribution of Sardar Patel In Nation Building

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ABSTRACT

We are extremely well acquainted with the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He assumed a prominent role in the nation building. He was the principal appointee Prime Minister of the nation and the main Minister of Home Affairs of free India. At the season of independence India was going through a common crisis which was an aftereffect of the partition of the nation. India paid the cost of partition by losing the lives of a huge number of innocent individuals of the nation. Under such conditions Sardar Patel was given the errand of unifying the nation. Nationbuilding is conceivable just when there is harmony and for the quiet presence each part should be efficient. The solidarity and integrity are the most basic attributes of a nation. During the period of Britishers, India was isolated into various Princely States. The assignment of unification of these princely states was given to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He was effectively ready to integrate these states into India. He was likewise the individual from the Constituent Assembly and thusly was one of the central planners of the present Constitution of India. This paper endeavors to accentuation on the role of Sardar Patel as the opportunity contender, in the unification of the nation, as the constitution creator, as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, as the preminent Commander-in-Chief of the military, and his vision in solving the present crisis in Jammu and Kashmir.

INTRODUCTION

Sardar Patel was one of the prominent pioneers who not just took an interest in the opportunity battle to make India free yet in addition endeavored to reinforce the roots with the goal that India remains integrated. He was the founding father of the Republic of India. He was the primary Deputy Prime Minister of India and was additionally the incomparable Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army during the Indo-Pak War of 1947. He was conceived on 31st October 1875 in Nadiad, Bombay Presidency, British India (presently in Gujarat, India). He was brought up in the wide open and had a place with the influential Patidar people group. He was the fourth youngster to Ladbha and Jhaveribhai. His folks drove an extremely straightforward life. He was hitched at an early age to Jhaverba. He needed to battle a ton in pursuing his examinations. He registered and passed his Law Examination a lot later. He was fruitful as a legal advisor in Godhra and Borsad yet he chose to go to London to wind up a Barrister. He earned cash so he can go to England. He examined truly

for the Law Examination and set aside some cash for a visit to England. He passed his tests and came back to India with a great deal of certainty. He was inspired by the identity of Mahatma Gandhi and on his insistence joined legislative issues. He turned into an individual from the Congress party. It is outstanding that at the season of independence India was isolated into various princely states who were given the decision of either joining one of the two dominions that is India and Pakistan or remain independent. Sardar Patel's procedure and his capable statesmanship effectively integrated all these princely states with India even in the wake of facing obstruction from the conditions of Jammu and Kashmir, Junagarh and Hyderabad. He was a conceived pioneer. Likewise at the season of Indo-Pak war of 1947 he effectively assumed his role as the incomparable Commander-in-Chief of the military and drove India towards triumph. We are profoundly indebted to him for his capable direction which he has given us all through the opportunity battle and furthermore after independence. He had the bore of becoming the Prime Minister and had the help of a greater part of congressmen however on the insistence of Mahatma Gandhi he gave away his case and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru turned into the main Prime Minister of India. It is extremely pitiful that the individual who assumed such an imperative role in the unification of the nation was dismissed for quite a while. Indeed, even the Bharat Ratna Award, the most astounding honor in the nation was given to him after death in the year 1991. It is an unforgiving reality that the gathering of which he was a part and devoted as long as he can remember in its administration dismissed him. It was in 2014 that the present BJP Government under the Prime Ministerialship of Narendra Modi took a choice to manufactured the world's most noteworthy statue of Sardar Patel in Narmada District. It would be known as the Statue of Unity. It is slated to be world's tallest statue at 182 meters. Sardar Patel could have been the primary Prime Minister of India. A dominant part of individuals of the Congress were supportive of Sardar Patel. In any case, Pt. JawaharLal Nehru undermined Gandhiji of the division of the Congress Party on the off chance that he was not made the Prime Minister of free India. At that basic minute the nation couldn't bear the cost of the division within the Congress and in that capacity affected by the weight made by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru on Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhiji insisted Sardar Patel to surrender his case to wind up the Prime Minister. In spite of the fact that he had won the race against Jawaharlal Nehru yet at the same time he did what Gandhiji requesting that he do. Had he been the Prime Minister he would have effectively handled the circumstance in Jammu and Kashmir. The approach of mollification which was received by Jawaharlal Nehru and further by different pioneers of the Congress crumbled the circumstance in Jammu and Kashmir as well as in North Eastern piece of India

CONTRIBUTION OF SARDAR PATEL

Through his capable strategies Patel had the ability to consolidate almost 550 princely states with India he spared India from breaking up into little states, exercising their very own sway and did not enable huge Hindu greater part zones to fall into Pakistan. Through his conciliatory moves, Patel anchored increase of all states preceding fifteenth August, before they could be made independent keeping pace with India and Pakistan, in this manner gaining measure up to status. The exemptions were those of Junagarh and Hyderabad-Kashmir as well, however it was under Nehru's charge. Junagarh was a princely state arranged in the Kathiawad peninsula in the south-west Gujarat. This princely state was managed by a Muslim Nawab Mohbat Khan however larger part of its populace was Hindu. In spite of the fact that the land limit of Junagarh was not joined to Pakistan, the Nawab of Junagarh contended that Pakistan can be come to from Junagarh through ocean course. Truth be told, Nawab Mohbat Khan and his Dewan Shah Nawaj Bhutto longed for merging Junagarh with Pakistan. On the fourteenth August 1947, the Nawab of Junagarh reported

merger with Pakistan. Pakistan government likewise affirmed this merger in September 1947. In any case, two subordinate domains of Junagarh to be specific 'Maangrol' and 'Bawawribad' contradicted this move of Mohbat Khan and proclaimed their independence from Junagarh and furthermore pronounced their intention to converge with the dominion of India. Accordingly, the Nawab of Junagarh usurped these domains by using military power. Along these lines V.P. Menon went to Junagarh, met DewanShahnawaj Bhutto and influenced to unravel this issue through a submission. In the interim, Samal Das Gandhi, nephew of Mahatma Gandhi, set up a substitute government (Arj-I-Hukumat) which turned into the focal point of prominent uprising against the Nawab of Junagarh. Terrified by these improvement, NawabMohbat Khan flew away to Karachi and DewanShahnawaj Bhutto consented to hand over power and guideline to the legislature of India. In request to build up the authenticity of its standard, the administration of India composed a choice on the twentieth February, 1948 in which 91% voters chose to blend Junagarh with India. The instance of Hyderabad likewise was extremely all around settled due to the endeavors of Sardar Patel. Hyderabad was a land bolted princely state with a zone of roughly 82000 square miles and a populace of around 1.6 crore. It was encompassed by the Central Province in the North Bombay in the west and by Madras in the east and south, 87% of its aggregate populace was Hindu, anyway principle of the state was in the hands of Nizam 'Osman Ali Khan' who was upheld by a Muslim out-fit 'Itlehaad-Ul-Musalmin' . Nizam Osman Ali was likewise dreaming of his independence. Accordingly, he additionally issued a 'farmaan' (order) in June, 1947 according to which Hyderabad would retain his independence after flight of the British from India. In request to substantiate his stand, he additionally took administrations of the celebrated British Lawyer Sir Walter Monkton. The administration of India prevented legitimacy from claiming this Farmaan stating that the princely territory of Hyderabad lies in the vital link zone between North India and South India and being independent it can present grave risk before harmony and security of India by falling affected by outside forces. The Hyderabad Congress was supporting the legislature of India though the nearness of socialist gathering of India in the Telangana area of Hyderabad as the third front was likewise a critical factor. As a matter of fact, Nizam needed to have a constrained bargain with the legislature of India through which he was aiming at such invulnerabilities which were should have been outside the arrangements of instrument of promotion like fairness of Nizam in the event of fight among India and Pakistan. The legislature of India did not consent to this proposition moreover. The administration of India consented to a stop Arrangement with the Nizam in November, 1947 so the exchange procedure could be continued and Nizam could likewise comprise a delegate government in order to guarantee case in merger. K.M. Munshi was appointed as the agent of the administration of India for the exchange procedure though Nizam appointed Mir Layak Ali, a staunch supporter of Pakistan, as his delegate. Be that as it may, Nizam was really not interested in discourse. Or maybe, his intention was to linger the procedure of exchange and to increase his military power in the intervening time frame with the goal that the administration of India could be constrained to come to the terms proposed by the Nizam. Anyway three noteworthy occasions occurred during this period which added to the merger of Hyderabad with India.

1. Under the administration of its new pioneer 'KasinRizvi', Itihaad-Ul-Musalmin' sorted out its para-military association specifically 'Rajakaar' and began crushing the general population's uprising against the oppression of the standard of Nizam.

2. Then again, the Hyderabad Congress had just begun a powerful 'Satyagrah' development from August, 1947 in request to pressurize Nizam to advance democratization in Hyderabad. At the point when Nizam severely smothered this development by using power, the

progressives moved toward becoming constrained to take the course of equipped insubordination.

3. During this period, the Telangana development under the authority of socialists, which was nearly smothered before, was resurrected in request to oppose the concealment of ranchers by the Rajakars. Socialists framed parallel governments in the areas of Nalgonda, Warrangal and Karimnagar.

The aggregate impact of these three occasions was that the circumstance wound up touchy constantly 1948. During this period, Nizam was likewise blamed for continuously importing arms and ammo from Pakistan and Eastern Europe. Endeavors of Lord Mountbatten to convince Nizam to blend Hyderabad with India likewise finished in smoke. The insult to injury was that the Nizam even attempted to internationalize the issue by raising the topic of Hyderabad in the Security Council of the United Nations and in the International Court of Justice. Nonetheless, when Lord Moubntbatten surrendered on the 21st June, 1948, it ended up simpler for Sardar Patel to make definitive move in such manner. On the thirteenth September, 1948, Indian Army was sent in Hyderabad under 'Task Polo' so the dwindling peace in the princely state could be improved soon, the Nizam of Hyderabad surrendered and acknowledged merger with India in November, 1948. The legislature of India indicated mercy and did not rebuff the Nizam and even made him the Rajapramukh (Head of the State), allowed him Rs. 50 Lakh as Privy-Purse and enabled him to retain real piece of his own benefits. One wonderful angle in this whole scene was that alongside the Muslim populace of Hyderabad, the Muslim populace of the whole nation upheld the activities of the Government of India and merger of Hyderabad with the dominion of India. On the powder of the outdated domain Patel made a New India-solid, joined together, put in a steel-outline. The edge was the Indian Administrative Service, which kept a sub-continent bound together as a single unit notwithstanding differences of governmental issues and economy. As friend in need and developer, Patel assumed a conclusive role that took India to new pinnacles of achievement and wonder. Sardar Patel was the foundation of Gandhiji's Satyagrahas. During the Dandi March in 1930, he helped in making the Dandi March a triumph. In a discourse, on his approach to Dandi, Gandhiji conceded: "I could prevail in Kheda because of Vallabhbai, and it is by virtue of him that I am here today." In the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928, Patel assumed the role of a genuine pioneer. As the Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Patel assumed the role of a strict manager in the lead of the provincial races in 1937. In that limit he declared: "when the Congress roller is in activity, all rocks and stones will be leveled." He was an uncompromising disciplinarian. That was a noteworthy commitment to the gathering's solidarity and quality. Without Patel's help Lord Wavell couldn't have shaped the interim government in August 1946, nor could Lord Mountbatten, in 1947, have actualized exchange of intensity easily and within the time allotment. Consequently, Patel got for India half of Punjab and half of Bengal and the entire of Assam. Kashmir had been detracted from Patel's charge by Nehru under Sheik Abdullah's weight. Had he been given the charge of Kashmir this issue was most presumably comprehended years back or would not have made as much issue as we are facing today. In his commendation, conveyed the day after Patel's demise, sir Girija Shankar Bajpai, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs, paid tribute to "an extraordinary nationalist, an incredible administrator and an incredible man. Sardar Patel was each of the three, an uncommon combination in any noteworthy age and in any nation." Bajpai praised Patel for his accomplishments as a loyalist and as an administrator, quite his essential role in securing India's strength in the consequence of independence and partition:

CONCLUSION

History holds numerous instances of opportunity misused by absence of regard for solidness and request, the twin establishments of society. In spite of the fact that a progressive in his fight against outside standard, Sardar Patel was no adherent to sudden or brutal change; advance by development was extremely his proverb. Thus, in spite of the fact that in August 1947 power changed hands, and with it the spirit of the administration, the machinery of government was saved. As Home Minister and Minister for States, the Sardar had a twofold assignment, preservationist in the great feeling of the word, in what had been provinces in the old India, inventive in the Indian States. Nor was simple. To the ordinary worries of a change caused by the withdrawal of trained faculty which had employed all power for a hundred years was included the strain of partition, the gigantic human changes and suffering that tailed it. The destiny of our new State remained in a precarious situation during those unsafe months when millions moved over the new boondocks under conditions which are as yet distinctive indeed, excessively striking in our recollections, and in this manner, require not be depicted. That in spite of some wavering the satiates remained relentless was expected to not just the confidence of the general population in its pioneers, however to the firm will and solid hand of the new Home Minister

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4. V. Shankar, (ed.) (1976). Sardar Patel-Select Correspondence 1945-50, Vol. 1, Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, p. 544.
5. The crown representative even conveniently created a few battalions of police force of his own, called Crown representatives' police. The money required by him was taken from Government of India revenue. Shankar V., (ed.) op.cit., p. 546
6. V.P. Menon (1971). The Transfer of Power in India 1947-47, Her majesty's Stationery Service, Vol. II, London, p.
7. Morley stated "...The noble promise in queen victoria's proclamation of 1858- a promise of which every Englishman ought to be forever proud if he tries to adhere to it and ashamed if he tries to betray or to mock it..." Ibid., p. 166.