

Contribution of Sardar Patel in the making of India and the relevance of his ideas

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Abstract


Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's service to the country, social service as well as patriotism and his determination, self-confidence, determination power, unshakable power, firm faith and devotion to work, he is known as 'Iron Man'. Is. Born on 31 October 1875 in Kheda, Gujarat, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was from a simple farmer family. Since childhood, his specialty of hard work and fearlessness, he passed the law examination in 1910 with first class, for which he also got a prize of Rs 750. Sardar Patel came into active politics of the country from 1917. In protest against the Jallianwala-Bagh massacre (1919), he went to Bardoli, influenced by the Satyagraha movement of Mahatma Gandhi and in 1920, where he spent his whole life in getting India's independence.


Keywords: Idea, Contribution, Bardoli, Satyagraha Movement.


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Contribution of Sardar Patel in the freedom movement and service to the country

Kheda Sangharsh (1918) - Sardar Patel's first struggle took place in Kheda Khand (Gujarat). Where the farmers who were in the grip of drought were led to free them from the 'tax' of the government. Ultimately the government had to bow down and the tax relief was given that year. This was Patel's first success.

Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) - Sardar Patel led the farmers in protest against the increase of revenue by the Bombay Governor in 'Bardoli' of Gujarat, which was an area of 137 villages with a population of 87,000. At first the government took drastic steps to crush this Satyagraha movement, but eventually the government had to accept the demands of the farmers. On this victory of Bardoli Satyagraha, the women here gave Patel the title of 'Sardar', which reflects the height of indomitable courage, hard-decision and determination-power.

Unification of princely states

Sardar Patel, who played a central role in the geo-political integration of India scattered into various princely states after independence, is also called the 'Bismarck' of India. After getting independence, there were many challenges before the nation-building of the country. The British, with their devious strategy, had prepared a plan for the disintegration of India in the 'Independence Act, 1947' itself. When a provision was made in it that India and Pakistan would be two newly independent nations and the princely states would have the freedom to decide whether they wish to merge with India or Pakistan or decide on the option of keeping themselves independent.

More than 600 princely states were in Akhand Bharat and around 552 they came under Indian territory. Had the princely states been independent, the political map of India would have looked porous in the form of a 'sieve'. But the skill and efficiency with which Sardar Patel got all these princely states merged into India is still memorable and worthy of respect. It is said that if Pandit Nehru had not intervened in the matter of Jammu and Kashmir, then when this 'matter' would have been completed, which was given by a new 'Sardar'-led government on August 05, 2019 by Article 370. Removed special feature.

Sardar Patel's 'India of Dreams'

The contribution of Sardar Patel is unique in the field of 'nation building and its unity and integrity'. In the pre-independence national movements, the way he strongly opposed the atrocities and atrocities of the British by joining the satyagraha of Mahatma-Gandhi and led the movements with skill and understanding, while after attaining independence, the construction of India and making its dreams come true. The steps he took towards this are not only memorable, but it is worth imagining that what would have been the nature of India if he had not presented all the princely states with India to give them a 'unitary' form. ?

If Sardar Patel did not make continuous efforts under 'Bismarck', then today there would have been many countries in place of India, which would have conflicted with each other over the border or other issues. Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh resisted at first and wanted to keep themselves independent, but Patel's strong intentions made it clear that India would remain a 'unified entity'. Sardar Patel has said that "manpower without unity is not 'shakti', unless it is properly harmonized and united, then it becomes a spiritual power".

Sardar Patel worked in an environment which was very difficult. Caste, language, religion, ethnic traditions, uniting the diversity of the region and taking it on the path of development and progress, was a challenge which Patel fulfilled with his intelligence and ability. India's influence as the largest population in the world (1.3 billion) is due to the contribution of Sardar Patel. He accomplished the seemingly impossible task when Winston Churchill wanted to divide this subcontinent into Hindustan, Pakistan and small princely states.

Sardar Patel showed a form of national unity that no one could have imagined at that time. Due to this contribution, his date of birth, 31 October, is celebrated as 'National Unity Day' since 2014.

Relevance of thoughts of Gandhi, Nehru, Patel

When discussions arise about the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel, it is clear that both Nehru and Patel were influenced by Gandhi's ideas and jumped into the national movement. Maybe that's why both of them were in the same command, otherwise, there was a difference of ground and sky in their thinking. While Patel was a stunning person with a simple grounded personality, Nehru ji was the Nawab of the wealthy clans. Far from the ground reality, a person who just thought and did the same thing Patel used to show. Be it educational qualification or practical thinking, Patel was ahead of Nehru in all these.

The story of the relationship of these two big leaders - Nehru and Patel - in independent India is also unique. Both were great patriots, but also each other's rivals. There were deep differences of opinion between the two, which did not emerge completely. According to Nehru, it was the responsibility of the Government of India to make Muslims feel safe in India, while Patel wanted the minority to take this responsibility themselves.

Sardar Patel, while inaugurating the Women's Center in Indore on October 2, used this opportunity to demonstrate his faith in the Prime Minister. He said in his speech that he is just one of the many non-violent disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. Patel further said that now since Mahatma Gandhi is no more among us, Nehru is our leader. Bapu had appointed him as his successor and also announced it. There was a difference between the first Prime Minister of independent India, Pt Nehru and the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel. But both of them went to England and got the degree of barrister. But Sardar Patel was far ahead of Nehru in advocacy. He stood first among the students

of the entire British Empire. Nehru was a scholar of scriptures and Patel was a priest of scriptures. Patel had also received high education, but he did not have the slightest ego. He himself used to say - "I have not soared high in the vast sky of art or science, I have grown up in the huts of the poor farmer's fields and in the dirty houses of the cities."

In fact, these facts explain the same point of Nehru's biographer Sarvepalli Gopal that he expressed passionately. He said Patel's great self-restraint and decency prevented an open fight between the two. Patel remembered his promise to Gandhiji, in which he had talked about working with Nehru. Along with this, his health was also not good during the dispute over the Congress President. Lying on the bed, he wrote a letter congratulating Nehru on his birthday on November 14. A week later, when the Prime Minister came to meet him, Patel said that when my health would recover a little, I would like to talk to you alone. I feel like you are losing your faith in me.

In response, Nehru said that I feel that I am losing faith in myself, three weeks after this, on 15 December 1950, Sardar Patel died and this Iron Man said goodbye to the world and will always be on the pages of history. Became immortal for Nehru underscored Patel's commitment to building a unified and strong India and also appreciated his talent in solving the complex problems of the princely states. Patel was also an ally of Nehru and also a rival. But to his countrymen, Patel was a great patriot, an unmatched warrior of the freedom struggle, a great public servant, a politician with great talent and immense achievements. Patel also got the Somnath temple built in his historical works.

Thus, Sardar Patel was the first person as the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of the country, who Indianized the Indian Civil Services (I.C.S.) and named the Indian Administrative Service (I.A.S). By instilling confidence in the administrators who had served the British so far, they tried to turn them from royalty to patriotism. Had he survived for a few more days, perhaps there would have been a complete overhaul of the bureaucracy. Similarly, it is also believed that if Nehru had followed Patel's advice, the situation with Kashmir, China, Tibet, Nepal and Pakistan on the border would not have happened. The history of India will always remember the great courageous, fearless, disciplined, unshakable and determined human being. Many scholars say that Sardar Patel was like Bismarck, but the Times of London wrote that "Bismarck's successes remain insignificant to Patel".

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