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## Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Personal And Political Study

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**Abstract:** He was an Indian attorney, a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress, and a Republic of India founding father who led the country's war for independence and supervised its merger into a single, independent nation. Following this, the British Government invited Nehru to establish the Interim Government. If Sardar Patel had been elected as the President of the Congress, he may have been the country's first Prime Minister. Sardar Patel served as Deputy Prime Minister, Home Minister, Information Minister, and Minister of State during India's first three years of independence. Sardar Patel may not have been India's first Prime Minister, but he will always be remembered as the father of a unified India. He was India's first Deputy Prime Minister after independence. Patel was named India's Home Minister on the country's first anniversary of independence. He was also in charge of the States Department and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Patel, India's first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, led relief operations for refugees leaving Punjab and Delhi and attempted to restore calm.

**Index Terms – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Personal study, Political Study, Indian leader, India.**

### I. INTRODUCTION

Partel, together with Gandhi and Nehru, was a key figure in the last stages of India's independence movement. He was the "saviour" as well as the "builder." He dissolved Lord Wellesley's princely system nonviolently, and by January 1946, he had almost buried Pakistan in Karachi. Patel was the architect of New India after freedom, much as Surendranath Banerjea was the father of political consciousness to the newly educated class of Indians in the nineteenth century, and Gandhi was the father of mass awakening before independence. Muslim interests must be safeguarded while being unified. Nehru, on the other hand, expressed his opposition to grouping in relation to the NWFP and Assam. He further claimed that "there will be no grouping." Patel was blunter than others when he told Wavell that the mission's "proposed solution was 'worse than Pakistan,' and he could not recommend it to Congress." Sardar Patel, also known as Bharat Rattan Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel (31 October 1875 – 15 December 1950), was an Indian politician. He served as India's first Deputy Prime Minister. He was an Indian attorney, a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress, and a Republic of India founding father who led the country's war for independence and supervised its merger into a single, independent nation. In India and internationally, he was frequently referred to as Sardar, which means "chief" in Hindi, Urdu, and Persian. During India's political unification and the 1947 Indo-Pakistani War, he served as Home Minister.

### II. OBJECTIVE

In India and internationally, he was commonly referred to as Sardar, which means "chief" in Hindi, Urdu, and Persian. During India's political unification and the 1947 Indo-Pakistani War, he served as Home Minister. They complemented each other. The two great leaders of the Indian National Congress enjoyed mutual esteem and respect. There were variations in methodology, but the final aim for both was to establish what was best for India.

### **Sardar Patel's Education**

He attended primary school in Karamasad and secondary school in Petlad. Sardar Patel took a lengthy time to finish his schooling. At the age of 22, he passed the tenth examination. He travelled to London for further study in August 1910. He finished the 36-month advocacy course in 30 months. In 1913, he went to India and settled in Ahmedabad, where he became a criminal law lawyer at the Ahmedabad bar. Patel was Ahmedabad's first Indian municipal commissioner from 1917 to 1924, and president of the Municipality from 1924 to 1928. Sardar Patel made his first impression in 1918, when he led a protest with the support of farmers and zamindars from Kairana (Gujarat) against the Bombay Government's decision to reclaim the tax even after a terrible crop season. Patel successfully led the Zamindars of Bardoli's protest against increasing taxes in 1928. Following his effective leadership in the Bardoli, he was given the title "Sardar," which means "Leader."

### **Support for India's independence movement**

Patel was convicted to three months in prison during the 1930 Salt Satyagraha. Patel presided over the Indian National Congress session in Karachi in March 1931. Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel took part in Gandhi's individual disobedience and was arrested and imprisoned for nine months in 1940. During his time in jail, Patel dropped more than 20 pounds. Sardar Patel was captured and imprisoned at the Ahmednagar fort from 1942 until 1945 during the Quit India Movement. He headed the Congress Party in the 1937 elections and was a significant contender for the post of Congress President, but owing to Gandhi's insistence, Patel withdrew his nomination and Jawaharlal Nehru was chosen.

Patel was once again the leading contender for the position of President of the Indian National Congress, but Gandhi interfered once more, and Jawaharlal Nehru was chosen President of the Congress. Following this, Nehru was invited by the British Government to establish the Interim Government. If Sardar Patel had been elected President of the Congress, he may have been the country's first Prime Minister. Sardar Patel served as Deputy Prime Minister, Home Minister, Information Minister, and Minister of State during the country's first three years of independence. Sardar Patel was not India's first Prime Minister, but he will always be remembered as the father of a unified India. Patel was born in Nadiad, Gujarat, as one of six children to Jhaverbhai Patel and Ladba[10]. Patel's birth date was never officially recorded; he wrote 31 October on his matriculation examination papers. He belonged to the Leuva Patel Patidar group of Central Gujarat, but following his prominence, both the Leuva Patels and the Kadava Patels recognised him as one of their own. Patel travelled to schools in Nadiad, Petlad, and Borsad, living alone with other guys.

### **III. PATEL PRACTICED LAW**

Patel He practised law in Godhra, Borsad, and Anand while taking on the financial responsibilities of his farmhouse in Karamasad. Patel was the founder and first chairman of "Edward Memorial High School" Borsad, which is currently known as Jhaverbhai Dajibhai Patel High School. When he saved up enough money for his journey to England and applied for a pass and a ticket, they were addressed to "V. J. Patel," at the residence of his elder brother Vithalbai, who had the same initials as Vallabhai. Vithalbai, who had previously harboured a similar desire to study in England, rebuked his younger brother, claiming that it would be disgraceful for an elder brother to follow his younger brother. Haverba was admitted to a hospital in Bombay (now Mumbai) to undergo serious cancer surgery. Her condition rapidly deteriorated, and she died in the hospital despite successful emergency surgery. While cross-examining a witness in court, Patel was given a note telling him of his wife's death. According to witnesses, Patel read the letter, pocketed it, and proceeded with his cross-examination, ultimately winning the case. He only informed others after the sessions had concluded. Patel opted not to marry again. With the support of his family, he reared his children and sent them to English-language schools in Mumbai. He travelled to England at the age of 36 and registered at the Middle Temple Inn in London. Despite having no prior college experience, Patel finished at the top of his class after completing a 36-month course in 30 months. Patel returned to India and established himself as one of the city's most prominent barristers. He became a competent bridge player while dressed in European attire and displaying urbane demeanour. Patel cultivated goals to grow his practise, amass vast fortune, and equip his children with a sophisticated education. He had formed a deal with his brother Vithalbai to assist his political career in the Bombay Presidency, while Patel stayed in Ahmedabad to support the family.

### **IV. BRITISH INDIA'S PRINCELY STATES**

The early history of British expansion in India was marked by the coexistence of two approaches to existing princely realms. The first was an annexation programme in which the British intended to forcefully integrate Indian princely states into the provinces that comprised their Empire in India. The second was an indirect rule approach in which the British asserted suzerainty and paramountcy over princely nations while granting them

some degree of sovereignty. The British strategy in the early nineteenth century moved towards annexation, but the Indian Rebellion of 1857 forced a change in this approach and the utility of princely states as a source of support. The policy of annexation was formally abandoned in 1857, and British relations with the princely states were thereafter based on indirect rule, in which the British exercised supremacy over all princely states, with the British crown as ultimate suzerain, while respecting and protecting them as allies. Individual treaties governed the precise relationship between the British and each princely state, with some states having significant autonomy, some being subject to significant control in internal affairs, and some effectively being the owners of a few acres of land with little autonomy. Several attempts were made by the British during the twentieth century to integrate the princely states more closely with British India, including the establishment of the Chamber of Princes in 1921 as a consultative and advisory body, the transfer of responsibility for supervision of smaller states from the provinces to the centre in 1936, and the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the larger princely states, which superseded political agents. The most ambitious idea was a federation scheme in the administration of India Act 1956, which proposed uniting the princely kingdoms and British India under a federal administration. This programme came near to success before being abandoned in 1939 due to the onset of World War II. As a result, the relationship between the princely states and the crown remained governed by the idea of paramountcy and several treaties between the British crown and the states in the 1940s. After Indian independence, neither paramountcy nor these agreements could be continued directly between the British crown and the princely states; they could not be passed to independent India. At the same time, they imposed obligations on Britain that it was unwilling to continue carrying out, such as the obligation to maintain troops in India. As a result, the government decided that supremacy, as well as all treaties between them and the princely states, would end with the transfer of power.

### ***A Freedom Fighter***

Vallabhbhai Patel was elected as the sanitary commissioner of Ahmedabad in 1917, at the suggestion of his friends. While frequently disagreeing with British officials on civil concerns, he showed little interest in politics. When he heard about Mohandas Gandhi, he quipped to Mavlankar, "Mahatma Gandhi would ask you if you know how to sift pebbles from wheat." And that is meant to lead to independence." But when Gandhi opposed the British in Champaran for the benefit of the area's downtrodden farmers, Patel was greatly moved. Against the grain of Indian politicians at the time, Gandhi donned Indian-style clothing and emphasised the use of one's own tongue or any Indian language rather than English - the lingua franca of India's intelligentsia. Patel was particularly drawn to Gandhi's proclivity for action; in addition to a resolution criticising the incarceration of political leader Annie Besant, Gandhi urged that volunteers march peacefully requesting to visit her. Patel delivered a speech at Borsed in September 1917, asking Indians throughout the country to support Gandhi's plea for Swaraj - independence from Britain. At the Gujarat Political Conference in Godhra a month later, Patel was encouraged by Gandhi to become the secretary of the Gujarat Sabha, a public group that would become the Gujarat branch of the Indian National Congress. Patel now opposed veth - involuntary slavery of Indians to Europeans - and organised relief operations in the aftermath of plague and hunger in Kheda. British officials had rejected the kheda peasants' request for tax relief. Gandhi supported waging a campaign there, but was unable to lead it owing to his actions in Champaran. Sardar Patel volunteered when Gandhi requested for a Gujarati activist to commit himself totally to the duties, much to Gandhi's joy. Though his passion and devotion were out of intense inner reflection, he realised he would have to give up his profession and monetary objectives. Sardar Patel gained command of the States Department and was responsible for the admission of 565 princely states to the Union of India, which would become his greatest lasting achievement. In an homage to him, Nehru referred to Sardar as 'the builder and consolidator of modern India.' Nehru and Patel were an unusual pairing. They balanced each other out. The two major leaders of the Indian National Congress admired and respected one another. Although there were variations in methodology, the final aim for both was to discover what was best for India.

### **Sardar Patel - India's Iron Man**

His life has been inspirational and motivational. First, he fulfilled his professional goals with minimal assistance from others before playing a pivotal role in uniting the people of India to fight for the country's independence. His conviction in the idea of Unity in Diversity, as well as his commitment to the common cause of India's independence, earned him the title "Iron Man of India." He has been awarded the title Sardar Patel, which means "leader Patel." Sardar Patel, a dynamic leader who spoke frankly from his heart and accepted the opinions of those who disagreed with him, greatly believed in the unity of Indians who battled the British together and their potential to go from 'Swarajya' to 'Surajya'. He was an outspoken advocate for women's emancipation and self-sufficiency through fast industrialization.

#### IV. 15 Interesting Facts About Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Fact 1:** The Republic of India has absorbed 562 princely states. Sardar Patel's diplomacy, negotiating, and vision enabled him to merge the several princely republics into the Indian Union without violence. His attempts to unite a dispersed nation remain his most enduring legacy, when his eloquence and statesmanship were fully utilised.

**Fact 2 -** Constituent Assembly Contributions Sardar Patel was instrumental in selecting members of the drafting committee. He took a firm stance on crucial issues such as basic rights, the Prime Minister's position, the President's election system, and the situation of Kashmir. He fought hard to ensure that the princely kingdoms adopted India's constitution.

**Fact 3:** The creator of Modern All India Services Sardar Patel was a key figure in the establishment of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. He protected Indian public personnel from political attack and is known as the "patron saint" of India's services.

**Fact 4 -** Kashmir's guardian When Pakistan attempted to occupy Kashmir in September 1947, Sardar Patel savagely defended it. Nehru informed Patel that Pakistani soldiers were "making preparations to enter Kashmir in large numbers." On October 26, at a meeting at Nehru's residence, Patel told Mehr Chand Mahajan, the Prime Minister of Maharaja Hari Singh, that India will continue to assist Kashmir.

**Fact 5 -** A powerful Non-cooperation Movement leader During the Non-Cooperation Movement, he travelled the country, recruiting 300,000 members and raising Rs 15 lakhs for the party's coffers. His support for the Non-cooperation movement and Gandhian ideas of satyagraha, reinforced by his oratory abilities - brief but direct - would signal the beginning of public engagement in the Indian liberation struggle.

**Fact 6 -** In Gandhiji's absence, the 'Sardar' of Indian satyagraha In 1923, he led the Satyagraha in Nagpur against a British regulation prohibiting the waving of the Indian flag. He was a remarkable orator, leader, and unifier who kept the satyagraha spirits high in the absence of Mahatmaji.

**Fact 7 -** A powerful voice against untouchability and caste prejudice, as well as a voice for women's emancipation During a session of the Indian National Congress in 1922, instead of occupying a seat reserved for him in the main enclosure, Sardar Patel went straight to the enclosure reserved for Dalits and sat there, delivering his speech from that enclosure. Sardar Patel talked with a significant number of women during the Bardoli Satyagraha to plan the Satyagraha strategy and brought them into the political discourse. Sardar Patel's support for the Hindu Code Bill demonstrated his dedication to women's rights and empowerment by ensuring that every citizen was treated equally.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Sardar Patel gained command of the States Department and was responsible for the admission of 565 princely states to the Union of India, which would become his greatest lasting achievement. In an homage to him, Nehru referred to Sardar as "the builder and consolidator of new India." Nehru and Patel were an unusual pairing. They balanced each other out. The two major leaders of the Indian National Congress admired and respected one other. Although there were variations in methodology, the final aim for both was to discover what was best for India. Sardar Patel gained command of the States Department and was responsible for the admission of 565 princely states to the Union of India, which would become his greatest lasting achievement. In an homage to him, Nehru referred to Sardar as "the builder and consolidator of new India." Nehru and Patel were an unusual pairing. They balanced each other out. The two major leaders of the Indian National Congress admired and respected one other. Although there were variations in methodology, the final aim for both was to discover what was best for India.

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