



SARDAR PATEL ROLE IN UNIFING OF INDIA : A CRITICAL VEIW

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Abstract:-

This article has examined the Sardar Patel position in Unifying India. Vallabh Bhai Patel had recognized to be social chief of India who performed a predominant function in the country's hostilities for independence and guided its integration into a united, unbiased nation. Patel Role in Integrating Indian States The states blanketed Saurashtra (including Junagadh) Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin, Kashmir and different small states. Sardar's position in every of these states was once vital. Sardar Patel treated efficiently the integration of the princely states with his diplomatic abilities and foresightedness. The trouble of amalgamating 562 unbiased states with a democratic self-governing India was once tough and delicate. He sensed the pressing and critical want of the integration of princely states. He observed an iron passed policy.

INTRODUCTION

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Role in Integrating Indian States By Puja Mondal, Sardar Patel treated correctly the integration of the princely states with his diplomatic competencies and foresightedness. The trouble of amalgamating 562 unbiased states with a democratic self-governing India was once tough and delicate. But it used to be crucial to keep India from balkanization, as soon as the Paramountcy of British crown would lapse. Sardar Patel took cost of the states branch in July 1947. He sensed the pressing and integral want of the integration of princely states. He accompanied an iron exceeded policy. He made it clear that he did no longer apprehend the proper of any kingdom to stay impartial and in isolation, inside India. Patel additionally appealed to the patriotic and country wide sentiments of the Princes and invited them to be a part of the forming of a democratic charter in the country wide interest. He persuaded them to capitulation defence, overseas affairs and conversation to the authorities of India. He, by using his tactics, broke the union of separatist princes. By August 15, 1947 all barring Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir acceded to India. He thereafter carried three fold manner of assimilation,



centralization and unification of states. The states had been amalgamated to shape a union and that union was once merged with the Union of India. He dealt with the Junagarh and Hyderabad disaster as a professional statesman. Nawab of Junagarh desired to accede to Pakistan. When the human beings revolted, Patel intervened. Indian Government took over the administration. Patel merged it with India by means of retaining a plebiscite. Patel with an iron fisted hand subdued the Nizam. When the Nizam boasted anti-India emotions and let free a blood each with the aid of the Razakars, Patel determined upon police action. He ordered the military to March into Hyderabad. The Nizam surrendered and Hyderabad used to be acceded to India. Thus Sardar Patel ensured, with the aid of his calculated methods, the absorption of a multitude of princely states into the Indian Union. Without a civil war, he secured the team spirit of the nation. Whom to name the higher Indian, the one who created a single built-in India on which a democratic edifice may want to be constructed or the one who in consequence constructed that edifice? Sardar Patel symbolises the misplaced virtues of a company political will and a strong feel of country wide unity. He visited Kanyakumari after engaging in his mission of weaving unity. While standing on the remaining tip of India, he said.

POLITICAL INTEGRATION OF INDIA BY SARDAR PATEL:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Role in Integrating Indian States By Puja Mondal, Sardar Patel dealt with successfully the integration of the princely states with his diplomatic competencies and foresightedness. The trouble of amalgamating 562 impartial states with a democratic self-governing India used to be challenging and delicate. But it used to be crucial to store India from balkanization, as soon as the Paramountcy of British crown would lapse. Sardar Patel took cost of the states branch in July 1947. He sensed the pressing and essential want of the integration of princely states. He observed an iron surpassed policy. He made it clear that he did no longer apprehend the proper of any country to stay unbiased and in isolation, inside India. Patel additionally appealed to the patriotic and country wide sentiments of the Princes and invited them to be a part of the forming of a democratic charter in the country wide interest. He persuaded them to lay down defence, overseas affairs and verbal exchange to the authorities of India. He, via his tactics, broke the union of separatist princes. By August 15, 1947 all without Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir acceded to India. He thereafter carried three fold manner of assimilation,



centralization and unification of states. The states have been amalgamated to structure a union and that union used to be merged with the Union of India. He treated the Junagarh and Hyderabad disaster as a pro statesman. Nawab of Junagarh desired to accede to Pakistan. When the humans revolted, Patel intervened. Indian Government took over the administration. Patel merged it with India through maintaining a plebiscite. Patel with an iron fisted hand subdued the Nizam. When the Nizam boasted anti-India emotions and let free a blood both by way of the Razakars, Patel determined upon police action. He ordered the navy to March into Hyderabad. The Nizam surrendered and Hyderabad used to be acceded to India. Thus Sardar Patel ensured, via his calculated methods, the absorption of a multitude of princely states into the Indian Union. Without a civil war, he secured the harmony of the nation. Whom to name the increased Indian, the one who created a single built-in India on which a democratic edifice ought to be constructed or the one who because of this constructed that edifice? Sardar Patel symbolises the misplaced virtues of a association political will and a strong feel of country wide unity. He visited Kanyakumari after engaging in his assignment of weaving unity. While standing on the final tip of India, he said. 1. To find out about the political integration. two .To analyze the Sardar Patel's their position in integration India. The lookup article focal point on the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and their position in Unifying India :a fundamental view. A two-step methodology was once accompanied for this article, comprising literature review, and evaluation of secondary data. In order to obtain the lookup goal and objectives, the article mostly primarily based on secondary records are drawn categorised from the Publications of books, magazines, article, internet, and month-to-month journals. This tournament shaped the cornerstone of Patel's recognition in post-independence technology and even today, he is remembered as the man who united India. He is, in this regard, in contrast to Otto von Bismarck of Germany, who did the equal factor in 1860s. Under the graph of three June, extra than 562 princely states have been given the alternative of becoming a member of both India or Pakistan, or selecting independence. Indian nationalists and giant segments of the public feared that if these states did no longer accede, most of the human beings and territory would be fragmented. The Congress as nicely as senior British officers regarded Patel the satisfactory man for the assignment of reaching unification of the princely states with the Indian dominion. Gandhi had stated to Patel "the hassle of the States is so hard that you on my own can



remedy it". He was once viewed a statesman of integrity with the sensible acumen and unravel to accomplish a enormous task. Patel requested v.p.menon a senior civil servant with whom he had labored over the partition of India to come to be his right-hand as chief secretary of the States Ministry. On 6 May 1947, Patel commenced lobbying the princes, trying to make them receptive toward communicate with the future Government and attempting to stop viable conflicts. Patel used social conferences and unofficial environment to interact most monarchs, inviting them to lunch and tea at his domestic in Delhi At these meetings, Patel noted that there was once no inherent combat between the Congress and the princely order. Nonetheless, he burdened that the princes would want to accede to India in accurate belief through 15 August 1947. Patel invoked the patriotism of India's monarchs, asking them to be a part of in the freedom of their country and act as accountable rulers who cared about the future of their people. He persuaded the princes of 565 states of the impossibility of independence from the Indian republic, specially in the presence of developing opposition from their subjects. He proposed beneficial phrases for the merger, which includes advent of privy purses for the descendants of the rulers. While encouraging the rulers to act with patriotism, Patel did now not rule out force, putting . cut-off date of 15 August 1947 for them to signal the instrument of accession document. All however three of the states willingly merged into the Indian union—only Jammu and Kashmir unagadh and Hyderabad did no longer fall into his basket. Junagadh was once specially necessary to Patel, for the reason that it was once in his domestic nation of Gujarat and additionally due to the fact this Kathiawar district had the ultra-rich Somnath temple which had been plundered 17 instances through Mahmud of Ghazni who broke the temple and its idols to rob it of its riches, emeralds, diamonds and gold. The Nawab had below strain from Sir shah nawaz bhutto acceded to Pakistan. It used to be however, pretty some distance from Pakistan and 80% of its populace used to be Hindu. Patel mixed diplomacy with force, disturbing that Pakistan annul the accession, and that the Nawab accede to India. He despatched the Army to occupy three principalities of Junagadh to exhibit his resolve. Following great protests and the formation of a civil government, or Aarzi Hukumat, each Bhutto and the Nawab fled to karachi and beneath Patel's orders, Indian Army and police gadgets marched into the state. Aplebiscite later organised produced a 99.5% vote for merger with India. In a speech at the Bahauddin College in Junagadh following the latter's take-over, Patel emphasised his feeling



of urgency on Hyderabad, which he felt was once extra indispensable to India than Jammu and Kashmir unagadh. If Hyderabad does no longer see the writing on the wall, it goes the way Junagadh has gone. Pakistan tried to set off Kashmir towards Junagadh. When we raised the query of contract in a democratic way, they (Pakistan) at as soon as advised us that they would think about it if we utilized that coverage to Kashmir. Our reply used to be that we would agree to Kashmir if they agreed to Hyderabad. Integration of Junagadh: Since the smaller states of West Gujarat, which have been genuinely ebbing out, however had a true enterprise for rousing the political cognizance of the humans in so some distance as the Congress used to be worried they attracted the interest of Sardar Patel in his very first try in the direction of their integration. The West Gujarat recognized as Saurashtra constituted a wide variety of small states which did now not have plenty attainable from the factor of view of monetary and political independence. In all, 327 such States existed in Gujarat. These States have been connected to some of the adjoining better States in April, 1943, as per the attachment scheme. But the attachment scheme terminated with the lapse of paramountcy on August 14 th , 1947. The Home Department organized a revised Instrument of Accession for these states. In the new Instrument of Accession, the States had been to be freed from the attaching states and to be administered via the Government as in the pre-attachment period. The states would vest all residuary powers and jurisdiction in the Central Government. In effect, he took the function that solely the states that shared a border with Pakistan should select to accede to it. The Nawab of Junagadh, a princely country positioned on the southwestern quit of Gujarat and having no frequent border with Pakistan, selected to accede to Pakistan ignoring Mountbatten's views, arguing that it should be reached from Pakistan via sea. The modus operandi used to be very simple, as these states did now now not have any performance of declaring independence with the lapse of paramountcy. There used to be as soon as moreover no possibility for these states to accede to Pakistan due to political and geographical conditions. Sardar succeeded in bringing the small states together and it used to be a very crucial step nearer to u . s . vast team spirit Although the states had been in precept free to choose whether or not or now not they wished to accede to India or Pakistan, Mountbatten had pointed out that "geographic compulsions" supposed that most of them ought to pick out India. The rulers of two states that have been problem to the suzerainty of Junagadh—Mangrol and Babariawad—reacted to this by means of declaring



their independence from Junagadh and acceding to India. In response, the Nawab of Junagadh militarily occupied the states. The rulers of neighbouring states reacted angrily, sending their troops to the Junagadh frontier and appealed to the Government of India for assistance. A crew of Junagadhi people, led by means of Samaldas Gandhi, fashioned a government-in-exile, the Aarzi Hukumat ("temporary government"). India believed that if Junagadh was once authorised to go to Pakistan, the communal anxiety already simmering in Gujarat would worsen, and refused to take delivery of the accession. The authorities pointed out that the kingdom was once 80% Hindu, and referred to as for a plebiscite to determine the query of accession. Simultaneously, they reduce off resources of gasoline and coal to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, despatched troops to the frontier, and reoccupied the principalities of Mangrol and Babariawad that had acceded to India. Pakistan agreed to talk about a plebiscite, difficulty to the withdrawal of Indian troops, a situation India rejected. On 26 October, the Nawab and his household fled to Pakistan following clashes with Indian troops. On 7 November, Junagadh's court, going through collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the State's administration. The Government of India agreed. A plebiscite was once performed in February 1948, which went nearly unanimously in favour of accession to India. Kashmir conflict: Kashmir used to be additionally a problem. The kingdom used to be dominated by means of a Hindu ruler, whereas the populace used to be Muslim. It occupied a strategic position. Till August fifteenth , 1947 Kashmir did now not accede to India. Sardar knew the significance of Kashmir from its geographical function and desired to address the hassle himself as the Minister of the States, Shown in inexperienced is the Kashmiri area beneath Pakistani control. The dark-brown place represents Indian-administration Jammu and Kashmir whilst the Aksai Chin is below Chinese administration. At the time of the switch of power, Kashmir was once dominated via Maharaja Hari Singh, a Hindu, even though the country itself had a Muslim majority. Hari Singh was once equally hesitant about acceding to both India or Pakistan, as both would have provoked detrimental reactions in components of his kingdom. He signed a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan and proposed one with India as well, however introduced that Kashmir supposed to continue to be independent. However, his rule was once adverse with the aid of Sheikh Abdullah, the famous chief of Kashmir's biggest political party, the National Conference, who demanded his abdication. Pakistan, trying to pressure the trouble of Kashmir's accession,



reduce off components and transport links. The chaos in Punjab ensuing from Partition had additionally severed transport hyperlinks with India, that means that Kashmir's solely hyperlinks with the two dominions used to be with the aid of air. Rumours about atrocities in opposition to the Muslim populace of Poonch by using the Maharajah's forces brought about the outbreak of civil unrest. Shortly thereafter, Pathan tribesmen from the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan crossed the border and entered Kashmir. The invaders made speedy development in the direction of Srinagar. The Maharaja of Kashmir wrote to India, asking for navy assistance. India required the signing of an Instrument of Accession and putting up an intervening time authorities headed by way of Sheikh Abdullah in return. The Maharaja complied, but Nehru declared that it would have to be established via a plebiscite, even though there was once no prison requirement to are looking for such confirmation. Indian troops secured Jammu, Srinagar and the valley itself for the duration of the First Kashmir War, however the severe battle flagged with the onset of winter, which made lots of the kingdom impassable. Prime Minister Nehru, recognising the diploma of worldwide interest introduced to undergo on the dispute, declared a ceasefire and sought UN arbitration, arguing that India would in any other case have to invade Pakistan itself, in view of its failure to end the tribal incursions. The plebiscite was once in no way held, and on 26 January 1950, the Constitution of India got here into pressure in Kashmir, however with one-of-a-kind provisions made for the state. India did not, however, tightly closed administrative manipulate over all of Kashmir. The northern and western parts of Kashmir got here underneath Pakistan's manipulate in 1947, and are nowadays Pakistan-administered Kashmir. In the 1962 Sino-Indian War, China occupied Aksai Chin, Hyderabad Operation Polo: Sardar's biggest function in the integration of states used to be his in a position dealing with of the Hyderabad crisis. Most of the states acceded to India, Hyderabad used to be a landlocked kingdom that stretched over 82,000 rectangular miles (over 212,000 rectangular kilometres) in southeastern India. While 87% of its 17 million human beings have been Hindu, its ruler Nizam Osman Ali Khan was once a Muslim, and its politics have been dominated through a Muslim elite. The Muslim blue blood and the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, a effective pro-Nizam Muslim party, insisted Hyderabad stay impartial and stand on an equal footing to India and Pakistan. Accordingly, the



Nizam in June 1947 issued a firman saying that on the switch of power, his kingdom would be resuming independence.

The scenario deteriorated in addition in 1948. The Razakars ("volunteers"), a militia affiliated to the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen and set up beneath the impact of Muslim radical Qasim Razvi, assumed the position of assisting the Muslim ruling category towards upsurges by means of the Hindu populace, and commenced intensifying its things to do and was once accused of trying to intimidate villages. The Hyderabad State Congress Party, affiliated to the Indian National Congress, launched a political agitation. Matters have been made worse via communist groups, which had at the start supported the Congress however now switched facets and started out attacking Congress groups. Attempts via Mountbatten to discover a negotiated answer failed and, in August, the Nizam, claiming that he feared an drawing close invasion, tried to strategy the UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice.[80] Patel now insisted that if Hyderabad used to be allowed to proceed its independence, the status of the Government would be tarnished and then neither Hindus nor Muslims would sense invulnerable in its realm. The date for the assault was once constant as thirteen September, even although General Sir Roy Bucher, the Indian chief of staff, had objected on grounds that Hyderabad would be an extra the front for the Indian military after Kashmir. On thirteen September, the Indian Army used to be despatched into Hyderabad below Operation Polo on the grounds that the regulation and order scenario there threatened the peace of South India. The troops met little resistance and between thirteen and 18 September took entire manipulate of the state. The Nizam was once retained as the head of nation in the equal manner as the different princes who acceded to India. He thereupon disavowed the complaints that had been made to the UN and, no matter vehement protests from Pakistan and sturdy criticism from different countries, the Security Council did now not deal in addition with the question, and Hyderabad used to be absorbed into India. Other States: Regarding the accession of the different states, Sardar acted like a magic-stick. In no time, he may want to merge the States of Orissa, Chhatishgarh, Rajasthan, Punjab and so on. He realized that the humans of states had been supreme and with the aid of organizing the States', human beings for institution of famous government, he ought to gain success. He had, with him, capable people and supporters who had labored untiringly to convey such a merger in document time. There are innumerable situations the place Sardar should carry



down the rulers of the States to phrases and agree them to accession to India as per the phrases and prerequisites stipulated by using the Government of India. Sardar had to deal with various Kings having exceptional mind-set with warning and making use of varied, human, social, political and psychological approach.

SUMMARY:

The method of the integration of the a number of states and the phase performed through Sardar in it, we recognize the necessary function that Sardar had in the integration of the country. The states blanketed Saurashtra (including Junagadh) Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin, Kashmir and different small states. Sardar's position in every of these states used to be vital. The continuation of a divided and susceptible central authorities would in Patel's mind, end result in the wider fragmentation of India via encouraging greater than 600 princely states in the direction of independence. Between the months of December 1946 and January 1947, Patel labored with civil servant v.p menon on the latter's advice for a separate dominion of Pakistan created out of Muslim-majority provinces. Communal violence in Bengal and Punjab in January and March 1947 in addition satisfied Patel of the soundness of partition. Patel, a fierce critic of Jinnah's demand that the Hindu-majority areas of Punjab and Bengal be protected in a Muslim state, bought the partition of these provinces, consequently blocking off any opportunity of their inclusion in Pakistan. By August 15, 1947 all barring Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir acceded to India. He thereafter carried three fold system of assimilation, centralization and unification of states. The states have been amalgamated to shape a union and that union used to be merged with the Union of India . He treated the Junagarh and Hyderabad disaster as a pro statesman. Nawab of Junagarh desired to accede to Pakistan. When the humans revolted, Patel intervened. Indian Government took over the administration. Patel merged it with India via retaining a plebiscite. The integration of the princely states for this reason acted as a synchronizing phenomenon and installed a State of stability between chaos and segmentation and cohesion of the newly born Indian Union.

FOOTNOTES:

1.Kate, P. V., Marathwada Under the Nizams, 1724-1948, Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1987, p.75.



2. Prasad, Dr. S. N. (1972). Operation Polo: The Police Action Against Hyderabad, 1948. Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, Government of India; distributors: Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi. p. 75.
3. Dunbar, Sir George: A History of India, 2 vols. 1949; India and the Passing of Empire, 1951.
4. Thomson, Mike (September 24, 2013). "Hyderabad 1948: India's hidden massacre". BBC. Retrieved September 24, 2013.
5. Zubrzycki, John. (2006) The Last Nizam: An Indian Prince in the Australian Outback. Pan Macmillan, Australia. ISBN 978-0-330-42321-2.
6. Various correspondence between Sardar, Indore Praja Mandal and His Highness Maharaja of Indore between January '47 to November '47-Courtesy Miss Maniben Patel.
7. V.B. Kulkarni in his book 'My country and my rulers' has observed: "Perhaps the story of Kashmir's accession to India would have been different if the issue had been handled by him and not by Nehru"
8. B. Shiva Rao, The framing of India's Constitution, Vol. IV, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 1968, p. 564.
9. Ibid-D.O. from Sardar Patel to Nawab of Bhopal dt. 1-9-47 .
10. V.P. Menon, The Story of Integration of Indian States, Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 1957,