

A Study About Futuristic Vision and Diplomatic Effort of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for Making Holistic Development of the Country

Syed Ramiz Yusuf¹, Kabi Charan Hansda², Sk Samirul Islam³,
Debotosh Bhattacharyya⁴

¹Master of Education (M.Ed.), Department of Education, The University of Burdwan, West Bengal, India.

²Assistant Professor, ABS Academy, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, India.

³ Master of Education (M.Ed.), Baba Saheb Ambedkar Education University, West Bengal, India.

⁴Assistant Professor, Kabiguru Institute of Education, Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal, India.

Abstract:

Sardar Patel was born on 31st October 1875 into the household of Jaberbhai and Ladabai in the state of Gujarat, India. He served as the nation's first home minister upon independence. India was dealing with a refugee crisis shortly after independence as a result of the country's split. The integrity of the nation is essential to its progress. It is impossible for the nation to flourish holistically if its integrity is under doubt. The nation required a vibrant leader at the moment, and Sardar Patel was given the duty of upholding the nation's integrity and inclusion. Due to this reason he was given the moniker "Iron Man". He played an important role during constitution preparing in 1947. Sardar Patel headed the Advisory committee set up by the Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1947. Sardar Patel was motivated by the sense of necessity. He rebelled against the British government. He always tried to maintain a balance between stability and progress. Without democracy of the country, sustainable development of the nation is no longer possible, for that reason Sardar Patel always emphasized that development would be possible if there would be a unity of purpose, unity of aims. He served as President of Congress party before independence, contributor of constitution making, he served as the home minister of the country. To conceptualize the different aspects of the futuristic vision of Sardar Patel are examined in this paper.

Keywords: Futuristic Vision, Integrity, Diplomatic Effort, Holistic Development

Introduction

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875–1950) was a leader in India's struggle for independence and played a crucial role in the integration of the states after independence of the nation. He is known as the "Iron Man of India," Patel was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi. He led several important movements, including the Bardoli Satyagraha, which earned him the title "Sardar" (leader). After India gained independence in 1947, Patel became the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister. He is best remembered for his efforts in unifying over 560 states to

form a united India, a task that required immense diplomacy, strategic thinking, and determination, this actually indicates his competency in leadership. His legacy continues to inspire Indians, and in 2018, the Statue of Unity the world's tallest statue was inaugurated in his honor in Gujarat.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was born on **October 31, 1875**, in **Nadiad**, a small village in present-day Gujarat, India. His father was a farmer and a soldier in the army of the Queen of Jhansi. Patel was a bright and determined student, known for his strong will and independent thinking. Despite limited resources, he pursued education diligently. In his early career, Patel worked as a lawyer. He traveled to England in 1910 to study law at the Middle Temple Inn and returned to India as a barrister, quickly earning a reputation as a successful legal practitioner in Ahmadabad. In his recognition to the contribution of nation, Govt of India established Statue of the Unity in Gujarat on 2018.

Review of Related Literature

Chittaranjan Kumar(2022), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel earned the title "Iron Man" due to his commitment to the country, community service, and patriotism, along with his determination, confidence, unwavering strength, strong faith, and dedication to his work. Born on October 31, 1875, in Kheda, Gujarat, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel hailed from a humble agricultural background. He consistently demonstrated hard work and courage, and in 1910 he achieved a first-class result in his law examination, receiving a prize of Rs 750. From 1917 onward, Sardar Patel became actively involved in national politics. In 1920, he went to Bardoli to protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement, and dedicated himself to the struggle for India's independence for the rest of his life.

T. Balasubramanian (2020) et al, Patel was a well-known Indian lawyer and a key player in Indian politics, having helped found the Republic of India. He led the fight for independence and saw it through to its ultimate consolidation into a single, independent country. Consequently, the British government invited Nehru to lead the Interim Sardar Patel will always be regarded as the man who united India, even though he was not the nation's first prime minister. If Sardar Patel had been elected President of the Congress, he might have been able to become the country's first Prime Minister. During the first three years following independence, Sardar Patel held the positions of Deputy Prime Minister, Home Minister, Information Minister, and Minister of State.

Nishu Sharma (2019) et al, He conducted an examination of Sardar Patel to see whether or not he was a diligent and morally upright individual in a number of areas of national concern. Regarding India's long-term security and the shifting geopolitical environment, he was both realistic and hopeful. The historical context in which he considered and resolved India's diplomatic difficulties had a significant impact on him as a nation-builder. He saw how the geopolitical rivalry between major states was impacted by the "cold war" concept. Patel opposed Communism and supported democracy. This essay aims to examine Sardar Patel's worldview during a period when regional and global geopolitical events had a substantial influence on India's foreign policy overall.

S, Ananthakrishnan (2014) Although modern Indian political theorists have examined this link from different perspectives, the idea of "Integral Humanism" appears to be the cornerstone of Indian political philosophy. Patel is frequently left out of scholarly debates over Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Gandhi, and Nehru. "Political Ideas of Vallabhbhai Patel," written by Sikata Panda, claims that Patel is unique in the evolution of Indian political thought. The book explores his political beliefs in relation to equality, justice, and liberty on the one hand. Sardar Patel reorganized the Indian National Congress, dominated

Indian politics from 1917 until 1950, and dedicated his life to the cause of liberation. After independence, he was in charge of the States and Home, two sensitive ministries.

Objectives of the Study

The focus of this study is how Sardar Patel influences the whole nation by his dynamic leadership style. Because after independence, our country was facing refugee problem. At that time Sardar Patel played a pivotal role to maintain the integrity of the nation. Focus of this study is the different aspect of futuristic vision of Sardar Patel .

1. To conceptualize the different aspect of futuristic vision of Sardar Patel .
2. To identify the different key factors of Vallabhbhai Patel that is necessary for the sustainable growth of the country.
3. To identify the different diplomatic effort by the Sardar Patel during the turmoil situation of India .

Methodology and Research Question

This study was purely theoretical based, and the study was also based on historical work. The information for the study has been collected mainly from so many books, reviews, articles which were consulted during the study period.

Research Questions:

1. What is the ideas and philosophy of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?
2. What are the key components of the leadership style of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?
3. What are the major barrier in recent time to achieve the goals of Vikshit Bharat?
4. What are the present relevance of the futuristic vision Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the present context?
5. What are those diplomatic effort was taken by the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel during Independence and Post Independence Context in India ?

Diplomatic efforts of Sardar Patel during Independence Scenario:

The incorporation of more than 560 principal states into the newly established Indian Union following independence in 1947 was one of Patel's minor but noteworthy accomplishments. He thought it was crucial that India be united and not divided along princely state lines.

These disparate states came together under the Indian flag thanks in part to diplomacy.

Strengthening governance: Patel recognized the value of an effective and powerful administration in creating a stable country. In the early years of Indian history, he was instrumental in forming the country's political and administrative framework. Assisting in the founding of important institutions such as the All India Service.

Secularism and social harmony: Patel was a strong supporter of the cycling race and thought that all cultures and religions should be treated equally. He worked to create a society in which individuals of various faiths could coexist peacefully.

Democracy: Patel believed in the strength of the people's voice and was dedicated to democratic ideals. He fought to guarantee that the newly independent India maintained the principles of democracy and backed the notion of a democratic system of government.

Diplomatic issues arises at Hyderabad : The Nizam tried to contact the International Court of Justice and the UN Security Council, saying he was afraid of the impending invasion. On the pretext of maintaining law and order, the Indian Army was dispatched to Hyderabad on September 13, 1948, as part of Operation Polo. Between September 13 and 18, the army took total control of the state after encountering minimal opposition from the Razakars. Massive community violence that was necessary for the welfare of its residents resulted from the operation.

Economic development: Patel acknowledges the necessity of both mass welfare and economic growth. He envisions a wealthy and independent India.

Various Components of leadership style of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Emotional Regulation: Sardar Patel always remains calm and cool during crisis situation. His clarity in thought process and strategic decision making in crisis situation was remarkable in post independence period. This is very important for a leader to handle the situation in effective way. These attitudes also enhance the Problem solving ability of any leader.

Stress Management

Sardar Patel ability to manage the stress and withstand in difficult situation. He always takes the tough decision to maintain the integrity of nation. Patel's leadership was more pragmatic means dynamic, he took the decision according to the situation. His leadership was characterized by deep understanding and firm decision to maintain the stability of nation.

Futuristic vision: Patel's leadership always focused long term unity. Just after independence, India faces several challenges due to partition problem of the country but Sardar Patel remains unshakeable in his goal. This farsightedness is very important for a perfect leader.

Collaborative Approach

Patel's worked with Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, sharing his idea , thought with them , also took opinion in a integrated way. This is one of the most important for a leader who can able to build up a support system effectively.

Resilience and Adaptability: Resilience means any person can come back from a difficult situation. Just after independence India faces several challenges, the economic crisis is also found at that time. But Patel overcome the entire crisis and take decision for integrity and stability of the nation. He was established a foundation of modern India.

Role in Indian Freedom Movements: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a pivotal role in the Indian freedom movement and the integration of post-independence India. His contributions spanned several key phases of the independence struggle.

• Early Involvement (Joined under Gandhi's Influence)

Initially a successful lawyer, Patel was deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi during the Kheda Satyagraha (1918). He abandoned his legal career to join the Indian National Congress and fully commit to the struggle for independence.

• Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

This movement led by Patel in Gujarat when farmers were unable to pay taxes due to crop failure. He was successfully negotiated with the British for tax suspension, establishing his leadership credential.

- **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)**

In Pre independence era most notable movement of Patel was the Bardoli Satyagraha. He showed his charismatic leadership by peaceful and organized agitation and the British rolled back the tax hike. After this movement he earned the title “SARDAR”, meaning leader.

- **Salt Satyagraha (1930) and Civil Disobedience Movement**

Sardar Patel actively participated in Gandhi’s Salt March and other civil disobedience campaigns. He was imprisoned several times by the British for his democratic movements.

- **Quit India Movement (1942)**

Several top leaders were arrested and jailed by the British after Congress party launched the Quit India Movement. Sardar Patel worked closely with Nehru, Gandhi, and others to plan resistance and mobilize the masses.

Role of Post Independence Era

After independence in 1947, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a critical role in shaping the newly formed Indian nation, especially in unifying the country and establishing internal stability. Because he known as the “Iron Man of India”, because after independence he was played pivotal; role to make unified and stable India. Here are the key aspects of his role:

- **Integration of States of the country (Unification of India)**

After Independence India facing refugee problem as a India’s first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, Patel led the political integration of India States like Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir posed challenges, . Through the diplomacy, firmness, he managed their integration with strategic decisions—sometimes involving military action (e.g., Operation Polo in Hyderabad).

- **Establishing Rule of Law**

India was facing communal violence, refugee crises, and partition-related turmoil after independence, Patel played a key role in restoring internal security and reorganizing the police and civil services. He supported the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) to replace the colonial ICS and maintain administrative continuity.

- **Constitution and Governance**

Although not a part of the drafting committee, Patel supported many key constitutional principles, especially centralized authority to maintain unity. He always raised for a strong Centre in the federal system, maintaining state and central relationship.

- **Support for Secular Unity**

Patel strongly backed Gandhi’s vision of unity and worked to protect minorities during communal riots. He was instrumental in calming tensions between Hindus and Muslims post-partition.

Findings Of the Study:

India has already set up a vision for 2047 become a super power economically, academically and other such area. To achieve these goals visionary leadership is very necessary and as well as also required a liaison between state government and central government. But in recent time it is found that lack of coordination between state and central body. This is not a good sign for a country. Because our country believed in federal structure. Several central government projects are not successfully implemented at state level in present time. This is very alarming side for the developing country. It creates a barrier to achieve the goals of Vikshit Bharat. In this scenario philosophy of Sardar Patel, means integrity of the

nation should give first priority that is very crucial for future development of the nation. Under a visionary leadership and collective decision helps to bring a sustainable growth of our country. His visionary leadership helps to maintain to establish the unity of the state which actually reflects the synergistic effect throughout the country.

Conclusions

India has already established a goal to become a superpower in the fields of academia, the economy, and other fields by 2047. Visionary leadership is crucial to achieving these objectives, and communication between the state and federal governments is also vital. However, a lack of coordination between the central body and the state has been discovered in recent times. This does not well for a nation. Because the federal system is a fundamental pillar in our democratic nation. At the state level, a number of central government projects are currently not being implemented successfully. For the developing nation, this is a highly concerning aspect.

It makes it more difficult to accomplish Vikshit Bharat's objectives. According to Sardar Patel's belief, the integrity of the country should come first in this situation. His leadership is an exemplary lesson for us because he led from the front as a leader during turmoil situations of the model. Every leader should possess some features like emotional stability, conceptual clarity, and effectiveness to maintain a healthy ambience within an organization. If Patel's leadership style inculcate among the prospective teacher, it would be better for teacher education system. Because teachers played a key to create valuable, global democratic citizens. His vision for strong federal system is inspiring for many country of the world. His powerful, strategic leadership is inspiring for all of us. Patel invoked long-term stability, national interest, and reason in place of coercion. Because they shared Patel's ideal of harmony and peaceful coexistence, many of the previous royal rulers freely decided to join India. A collaborative choice and imaginative leadership contribute to our nation's sustainable growth. His inspiring leadership contributed to the state's continued unity, which truly symbolizes the synergistic effect across the nation.

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