

# ADMINISTRATIVE THOUGHTS



**MPA SEMESTER II  
UNIT III**

**TOPIC COVERED : SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL**

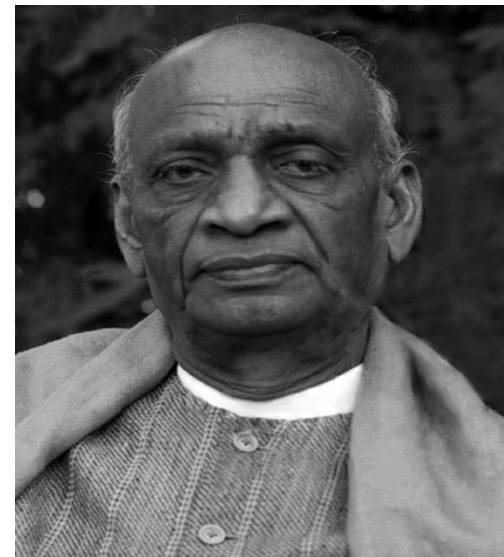
# SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

(31 October 1875 – 15 December 1950)



## INTRODUCTION

1. District Pleader ,Godhara 1900
2. Barrister, 1912 London
3. Returned to India and started practicing at Ahamadabad , 1913
4. Adhere to Gandhian Philosophy ,1917
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Municipal Commissioner, Ahamdabad (1917-1924)
6. Municipal President,Ahamdabad (1924-1928)
7. Earned the title of 'SARDAR' because of his efficient leadership in Bardoli Satyagrah, 1928
8. President of INC , 1931 Karachi Session
9. Patel was Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Information, and Minister of states
10. Bharat Ratna, 1991 (posthumously)
11. Rastriya Ekta Divas is celebrated on 31 October every year as annual commemoration of the birthday of the Iron Man of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



# INTRODUCTION



*“The problem of the States is so difficult that you alone can solve it,”* said the Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Sardar Patel dominated the Indian political scene from 1917 to 1950 and dedicated himself to the freedom struggle and reorganised the Indian National Congress. After Independence, he managed sensitive portfolios such as Home and the States. Following the Partition, he restructured the bureaucracy and integrated the princely States. Patel laid the foundation of political democracy by being an important member in the drafting of the Indian Constitution. Thus, he emerged an astute leader and a sagacious statesman acknowledged as the ‘Iron Man’ and a founder of modern India.

# Contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Integration of Princely  
State

All India Services

# INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES



The integration of 554 princely state into the union of India was made possible due to the statesmanship, administrative skills and are the enthusiasm of Patel to unified India. Under the Mountbatten Plan , 1946 princely states are released for the leach of British paramountcy and they are free to decide their own faith

1. Join Dominion of India.
2. Join Dominion of Pakistan.
3. Remain independent from these dominion.

After this the ambitious rulers felt that it is the time to realise their dream of absolute sovereignty. In order to build a strong and unified India Patel uses every possible ways, such as coaxed, cajoled and even threatening with extremely serious consequences. In July 1947, Sardar Patel organised the states department and his immediate objective is to secure the annexation of princely states and invited the cooperation of the rulers . He also pleaded that the people of the princely state and provinces are closely linked by bonds of blood and feeling and no one can divide them into segments. In his opinion the autocratic government must be replaced by the responsible government.



# POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

English Miles  
0 100 200 300 400



### REFERENCE NOTE

- BRITISH INDIA COLOURED — RED
- TERRITORIES PERMANENTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA — PINK
- NATIVE STATES AND TERRITORIES — YELLOW
- RAILWAYS SHOWN THUS —



Sardar Patel also appeal to the rulers of the princely states to join the hand and show their true patriotism towards the united India. He also introduced the concept of 'privy purses' as a payment to be made to the families of the princes for their agreement to integrate with India. The double argument of patriotism and self interest they have accepted to join the demonian of India. And hence by voluntary surrender of their rights the princely states, agrees to authorise the central government to exercise the rights of superintendent and control with this the map of India changed completely. Whereas Princely state of **Hyderabad** was annexed by the **police action** and **Junagarh** was annexed by the **plebiscite**.

At the end out of 554 princely states

1. 216 were merged in the provinces
2. 310 had been consolidated into 6 union of state
3. 5 were directly under the control of chief commissioner
4. 21 Punjab-Hind State formed Himanchal Pradesh
5. 2 State have separated provinces

Thus 554 princely state were reduced to 14 union of state. Forces of princely state integrated with Indian Army. This process was completed by the time constitution of India came into force, i.e. 26 Jan 1950.

Few princely states were initially refused to join the dominion of India but later with the efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his secretary V. P. Menon later they accepted the supremacy of Indian Dominion and sign the instrument of annexation.

## **BHOPAL**

- It was another state that wished to declare independence.
- Here a Muslim Nawab, Hamidullah Khan, was ruling over a majority Hindu population.
- He was a close friend of the Muslim League and staunchly opposed the Congress rule.
- He had made clear his decision to attain independence to Mountbatten.
- However, the latter wrote back to him stating that “no ruler could run away from the dominion closest to him”.
- By July 1947, the Prince became aware of the large number of princes who had acceded to India and decided to join India.



## HYDERABAD

- ❑ It was the largest and richest of all princely states, covered a large portion of the Deccan plateau.
- ❑ Nizam Mir Usman Ali was presiding over a largely Hindu population in the princely state.
- ❑ He was very clear on his demand for an independent state and blatantly refused to join the Indian dominion.
- ❑ He drew support from Jinnah and the tussle over Hyderabad grew stronger over time.
- ❑ Both requests and threats from Patel and other mediators failed to change the mind of the Nizam, who kept expanding his army by importing arms from Europe.
- ❑ Things took a turn for the worse when armed fanatics (called Razakars) unleashed violence targeted at Hyderabad's Hindu residents.
- ❑ The Congress government decided to make a more decisive turn after the Lord Mountbatten resignation in June 1948.
- ❑ On September 13, 1948, Indian troops were sent to Hyderabad under '**Operation Polo**'.
- ❑ In an armed encounter that lasted for about four days, the Indian army gained full control of the state and Hyderabad became the integral part of India.
- ❑ Later, in an attempt to reward the Nizam for his submission, he was made the governor of the state of Hyderabad.

# JUNAGARH

- ❖ The princely state, situated on the southwestern end of Gujarat, also did not accede to the Indian union by August 15, 1947. It was the most important among the group of Kathiawar states and contained a large Hindu population ruled by the Nawab, Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III.
- ❖ On September 15, 1947, Nawab Mahabat Khanji chose to accede to Pakistan ignoring Mountbatten's views, arguing that Junagadh adjoined Pakistan by sea.
- ❖ The rulers of two states that were subject to the suzerainty of Junagadh – Mangrol and Babariawad – reacted by declaring their independence from Junagadh and acceding to India.
- ❖ In response, the nawab of Junagadh militarily occupied the two states. Rulers of the other neighbouring states reacted angrily, sending troops to the Junagadh frontier, and appealed to the Government of India for assistance.
- ❖ India believed that if Junagadh was permitted to accede to Pakistan, communal tension already simmering in Gujarat would worsen, and refused to accept the Nawab's choice of accession.
- ❖ The government pointed out that the state was 80% Hindu, and called for a plebiscite to decide the question of accession.
- ❖ India cut off supplies of fuel and coal to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, sent troops to the frontier, and occupied the principalities of Mangrol and Babariawad that had acceded to India.
- ❖ Pakistan agreed to discuss a plebiscite, subject to the withdrawal of Indian troops, a condition India rejected.
- ❖ On 26 October, the Nawab and his family fled to Pakistan following clashes with Indian troops. Before leaving, the Nawab had emptied the state treasury of its cash and securities.
- ❖ On November 7, 1947 Junagadh's court, facing collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the State's administration.
- ❖ The Dewan of Junagadh, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the father of the more famous Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, decided to invite the Government of India to intervene.
- ❖ The government of India accepted the invitation of the Dewan to intervene.
- ❖ A plebiscite was conducted in February 1948, which went almost unanimously in favour of accession to India.
- ❖ Junagadh became a part of the Indian state of Saurashtra until November 1, 1956, when Saurashtra became part of Bombay state.
- ❖ In 1960, Bombay state was split into the linguistic states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, in which Junagadh was located and since then Junagadh is part of Gujarat

## TRAVANCORE

- The southern Indian maritime state was strategically placed for maritime trade and was rich in both human and mineral resources.
- It was one of the first princely states to refuse accession to the Indian union and question the Congress' leadership of the nation.
- By 1946, the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C.P. Ramamswamy Aiyar declared his intention of forming an independent state of Travancore that would be open to the idea of signing a treaty with the Indian union.
- Sir C.P. Aiyar is also said to have had secret ties with the UK government who were in support of an independent Travancore in the hope that they would get exclusive access to a mineral called monazite that the area was rich in, and would give an edge to Britain in the nuclear arms race.
- He stuck to his position till as late as July 1947. He changed his mind soon after he survived an assassination attempt by a member of the Kerala Socialist Party.
- On July 30 1947, Travancore joined India.

## JODHPUR

- The Rajput princely state despite having a Hindu king and a large Hindu population, strangely had a tilt towards Pakistan.
- Young and inexperienced, Jodhpur prince, Hanvant Singh reckoned that he may get a better “deal” from Pakistan since his state was contiguous with the country.
- Jinnah reported to have given the Maharaja a signed blank sheet of paper to list all his demands.
- He also offered him free access to the Karachi port to arms manufacturing and importing along with military and agrarian support.
- Seeing the risks in the border state acceding to Pakistan, Patel immediately contacted the prince and offered him sufficient benefits.
- Patel assured him that importing arms would be allowed, Jodhpur would be connected to Kathiawar by rail and that India would supply grain to it during famines.
- On 11th August 1947, Maharaja Hanvant Singh, King of Jodhpur signed the Instrument of Accession and the State of Jodhpur was integrated into the Indian Dominion.



# ALL INDIA SERVICES



The history of All India Services dates back to the British era when initially Civil Servants were appointed by the Court of Directors of the British East India Company. The service in those times was known as 'Covenanted Civil Service. With time, they came to be known as Indian Civil Service (ICS).

*An appointment to the civil service of the Company will not be a matter of favour but a matter of right. He who obtains such an appointment will owe it solely to his own abilities and industry. It is undoubtedly desirable that the civil servants of the Company should have received the best, the most finished education that the native country affords (the Report insisted that the civil servants of the Company should have taken the first degree in arts at Oxford or Cambridge Universities). ” — Macaulay Committee Report, 1854*

AIS was established on the recommendation of the Macaulay Committee, 1854 and gradually it become the instrument for suppressing Indians and helped the Britshers to rule India efficiently

Before independence Patel was an avowed critique of colonial bureaucracy. He said it would be necessary that when India become independent the heavy reduction in the civil services will be made and subsequently their will be reduction in the civil services. But with independence he realise the importance of the civil services and become strong supporter of the bureaucracy. Patel regarded the steel frame as the bulwark of Independent India. And is convinced that the administrative unity is vital for the unified India. He further said that in the point of patriotism , loyalty, sincerity and capacity we don't have any substitute. And if Indian become the member of the All India Services then there is no point of discussing it menaces.

Hence in the conference held on 20-21 Oct. 1946 he introduced the plan for resurrection the All India Services. He also discussed the advantages of All India Services for center and provinces both.

1. Facilitate the relations between center and provinces
2. Ensure certain uniformity
3. Keep the central administration in touch with the ground level reality
4. Ensure to achieve higher level of goals
5. Free from communal and party bars

He summed up his discussion and ensures the general consensus in the favour of the All India Administrative Services . Their after Sardar Patel was regarded as the father of All India Services.

AIS services were opened and freed for everyone so that it can adopt its true role of public services.

They must not take part in the politics.

They must not involve themselves in the communal activities.

First batch of IAS was recruited in 1946,

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