



## C O N C L U S I O N

In 1947, the integration of the princely states is one of the most important problem of Indian Union. That time Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played an important role. During this period he was helped by Lord Mountbatten, V. P. Menon. Sardar Patel solved this problem very easily. He solved this problem to the best of his ability.

### chapter

In the first/try to knowing the rise of communalism in India and nation building. There were two main political parties in India (a) The Hindu Mahasabha (b) The Muslim League. The Hindu Mahasabha was the first Hindu communal organisation and the Muslim League was the first Muslim communal organisation Muslim League was founded in 1906. It was originally founded as a political body, religious organisation. The Hindu Mahasabha was originally founded as a social, cultural and religious organisation . It was not as a political body. Ak hand Hindustan or the reestablishment of United India was the main aim of the Hindu Mahasabha. ~~It~~ tried to establish a democratic state in Hindustan based on the culture and traditions of the land. The Mahasabha opposed Pakistan or the partition of India. When the Muslim League was pressing for communal electorates, it strongly opposed communal electorates.

These two political parties had their own impact on the development of Indian politics. In this context the contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has its own importance. He was much pained and worried over these developments. The Hindu Mahasabha opposed the demand of Pakistan. But in 1940 onwards the Muslim League made the establishment of separate sovereign and independent Muslim state.

In the second chapter we try to discuss, British policy towards the princely states in India. British Government tried to solve the various problem. After the end of the Second World War, British Government m needed, Indian co-operation in war. So the British Government suggested various plans, such as the (1) Cripps Mission, (2) Wavell Plan (3) Mountbatten Plan. The British Government tried to educate the rulers on the affairs of their Native States administrations through Resident Agents. Perhaps this had both aspect - (1) to regulate the administration of Native States though Agents. (2) to maintain their hold over the Native States, which kept them aloof from the freedom struggle. In 1928, the Nehru report was published this report said that the provinces would be created on linguistic basis with a view to " planning of Muslim majority provinces against Hindu-majority provinces",

which shows the British policy again. In this chapter, as effort is made to examine the British policy and the Nehru report.

In the third chapter we try to know the constitutional development under the British rule. Constitution has developed through various Acts. Their impact is very important on the political development in India. In 1909, Morley-Minto Act was passed. This act provided for separate or special electorates for giving due representation to the different communities classes, interests. With the help of this act, British Government divided the Muslim and Hindu. This Act gave a fixed number of reserved seats for the Muslims in the Councils. With the help of this act, every Muslim candidate got elected on communal basis. So the Muslims had no more need to depend on Hindu votes for their election to the councils. In this way, this act divided to Hindus and the Muslims. This Act gave some reforms. This Act increased the size of the Legislative Councils were increased. The members were given the right of asking question in council. The members were given the power to move resolutions in the Council. The act raised the number of the members of the Executive Council in Bombay, Bengal, Madras to four. In 1919, the Montagu-Chelmsford Act

was passed. British tried to revise and introduce various reforms just to show that they were trying to concede the Indian demands. The basic scheme of this Act included four general principles.

- a) Complete popular control, as far as possible in the field of Local Government.
- b) The provincial Governments to be in a large measure independent of the Government of India, and to be responsible in same measure to popular representatives.
- c) The Government of India to remain responsible to the Parliament, yet the Indian Legislative Council to be enlarged and popular representative and influence in it to be enhanced.
- d) The control of Parliament and the Secretary of state over the Government of India and the provinces to be released in proportion to the above changes.

In 1935, Government of India Act was passed . This Act provided for an All-India Federation comprising of the

British Indian Provinces and such Indian States who would desire to come into the federation. This act divided the Federal subjects into two categories the ' reserved ' and the ' transferred '. The important feature of this Act was that it marked the beginning of provincial autonomy. The Federal Legislature was to consist of two houses the Council of states and the Legislative Assembly. The provincial executive was to consist of the Governor and a council of Ministers to advise him. After the Act, Legislatures of Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Assam, and United Provinces were made bicameral i.e., two houses and in other five provinces unicameral. The act made a three fold division of power between the centre and the provinces - Union List, State List and concurrent List. In this way Indian constitution developed under the British rule.

In the last chapter, Vallabhbhai Patel and Princely States is examined. After independence India was facing various problems. One of the major problem was princely states. This problem was the biggest challenge to Sardar Patel and the future of India. In 1947, Sardar Patel announced merger of five princely states of Rajputana, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur to form Rajasthan Union. Then

after, one by one many Princely States acceded in Indian Union. The Maharaja of Patiala, Gwalior, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin etc., were integrated in Indian Union. The Decan States joined the Bombay province on 10th March 1948. Gujarat States joined on 16th October 1948, in Bombay provinces and in the next year Kolhapur got integrated in Bombay provinces. In this way step by step all the states got integrated in Indian Union. Hyderabad, Jammu-Kashmir, Junagadh States created some trouble to Sardar Patel. They challenged Sardar Patel, but lastly, they had to join the Indian Union.

Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel was born in 1875. In this period, the Indian national freedom movement got started. Sardar Patel showed his leadership fearlessness. His contribution is very vast. His one ambition in life was to see a unified India. His main contribution is to integration of princely states. He was an architect of Indian unity. He was the builder of new India. India got her independence on 15th August 1947. Independent India faced various problems. One of the major problems was the princely states. This problem was the biggest challenge to Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel. On 15th August 1947, the princely states got independence and sovereignty. Many princely states were thinking that their

independence and sovereignty was meaningless. These princely states wanted to have their own independent separate provinces. But Sardar Patel was against it. He wanted that these states should be included in Indian Union. He tried to convince these princely states to join the Indian Union. He tried to solve this problem to the best of his ability. Thus it showed that he was a very powerful leader. He was a very intelligent man. He was a iron man. He was hard- worker. He had organizing capacity.

Once Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had decided to act, he acted quickly. He never feared or changed his mind later. When India got independence, that time in India, there were 550 odd princely states. Some states merged quickly in Indian Union. But some were opposed it. They give a challenge to Indian Union. Sardar Patel solved this problem. He integrated all the princely states in a few years. After integration of the states, India acquired 5 lakhs square miles of territory He completely changed the Indian political map.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have mostly influenced by Mahatma Gandhiji. Mahatma Gandhiji believed non-violence. Sardar Patel also believed in non-violence. Sardar Patel achieved his dream of unified India, in the best possible way by peaceful means. He used non-violence action; He used his skill. It was a silent revolution.