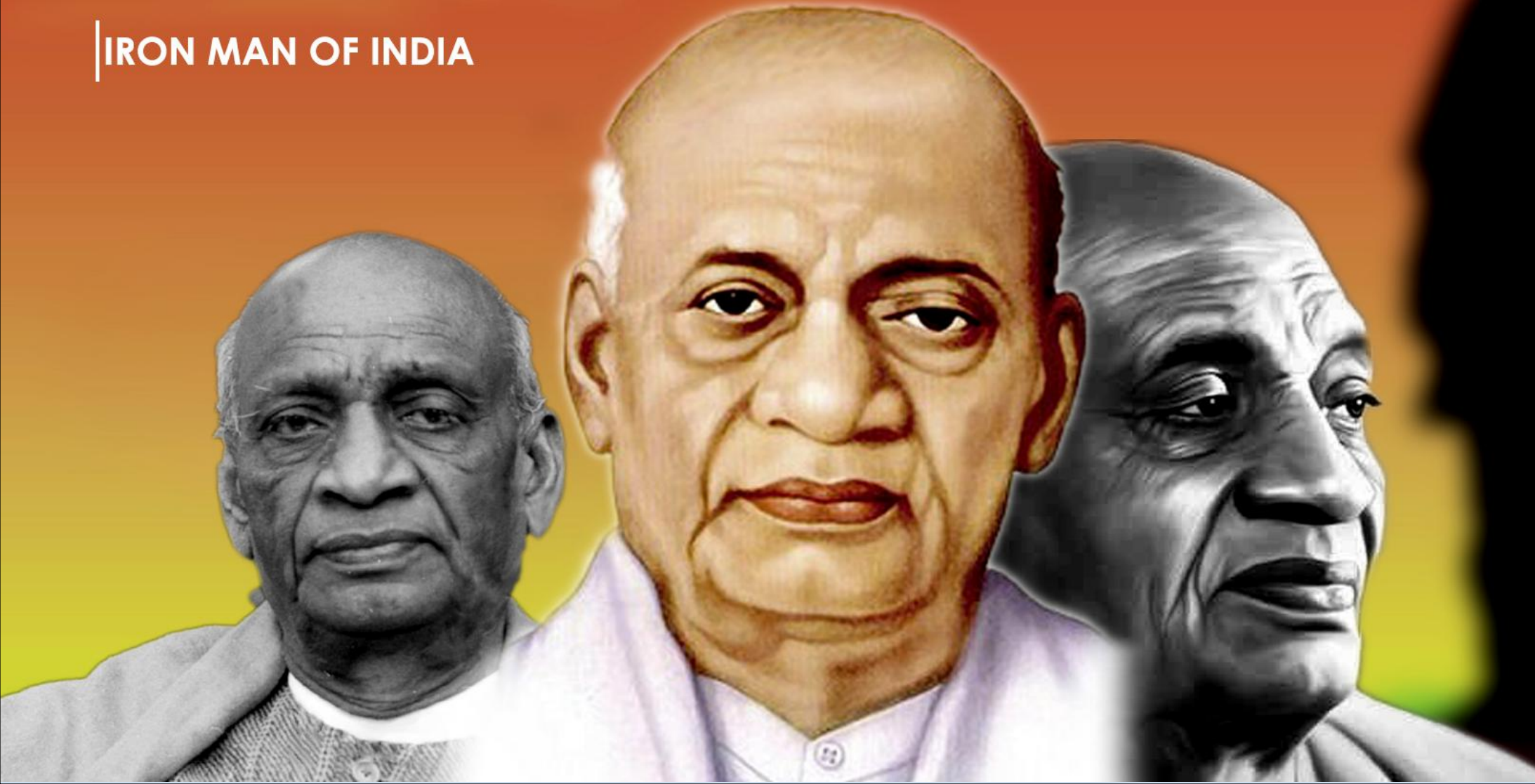




# A Virtual Exhibition on Life Journey of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

| IRON MAN OF INDIA



18/8/2020



# Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

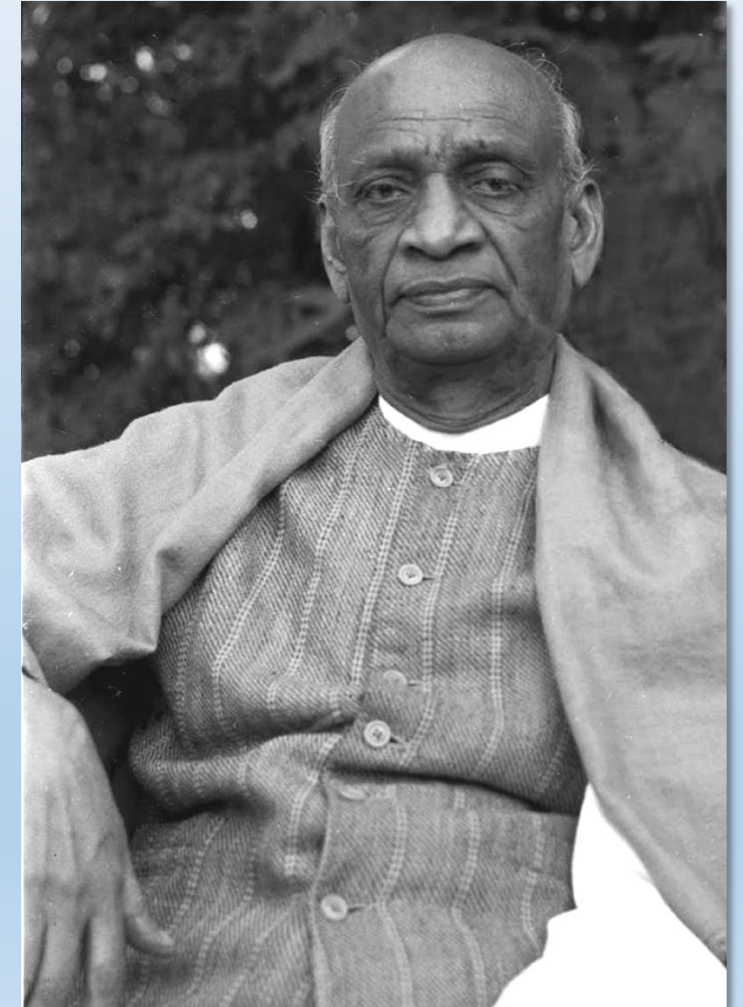
## An Iron man of India



**Shri Vallabhbhai Patel's full name was Vallabh Bhai, Jhaverbhai Patel. Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as the Sardar Patel and Iron Man. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was the Indian barrister, politician and one of the leading figure of the country during the Indian freedom movement. During the first three years of Indian independence after 1947, he served as Deputy Prime Minister, Home Minister, Information Minister and Minister of State.**

**In 2014, the Government of India had decided to celebrate the birthday of Sardar Patel as the "National Unity Day" to honor Sardar Patel's contribution to integrated India.**

**Apart from this, the world's tallest statue, the Statue of Unity, was dedicated to him on 31 October 2018, which is about 182 meters (597 ft) high.**



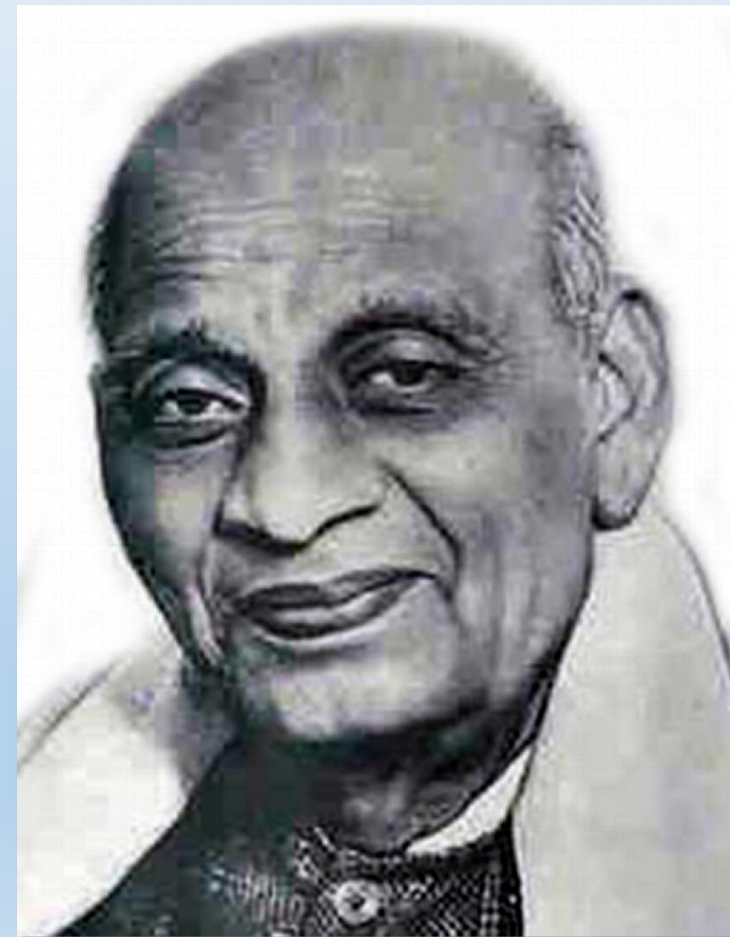


# Sardar Patel

## A Man behind an United India



- **Full Name:** Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel
- **Date and Place of Birth:** 31 October 1875, Nadiad, Gujarat  
**Father:** Jhaverbhai Patel
- **Mother:** Laadbai Devi
- **Nickname:** Sardar Patel, Iron Man, The Pioneer of All India Services
- **Education:** Advocate (England)
- **Post:** Home Minister (15 August 1947 - 15 December 1950)
- **Children:** Maniben Patel, Dahyabhai Patel
- **Death:** December 15, 1950, Bombay [now Mumbai] (Age 75)



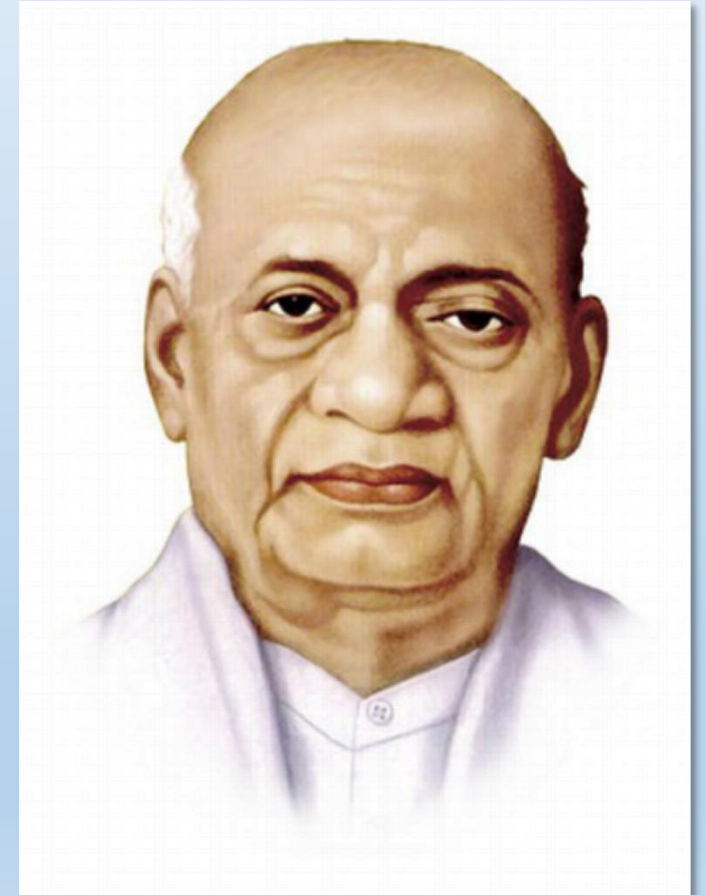


# Sardar Patel : Early Life



Vallabhbhai Patel was born on 31 October 1875, Nadiad, Gujarat and died on 15 December 1950, Bombay [now Mumbai]. Vallabhai Patel was born on October 31, 1875 in Nadiad village of modern day Gujarat to Zaverbhai and Ladbai. Vallabhai's father had served in the army of the Queen of Jhansi, and his mother was a very spiritual woman.

Patel practised law at Godhra, Borsad, and Anand in Gujarat, after passing the bar examination. He earned the reputation of being a fierce and skilled lawyer.





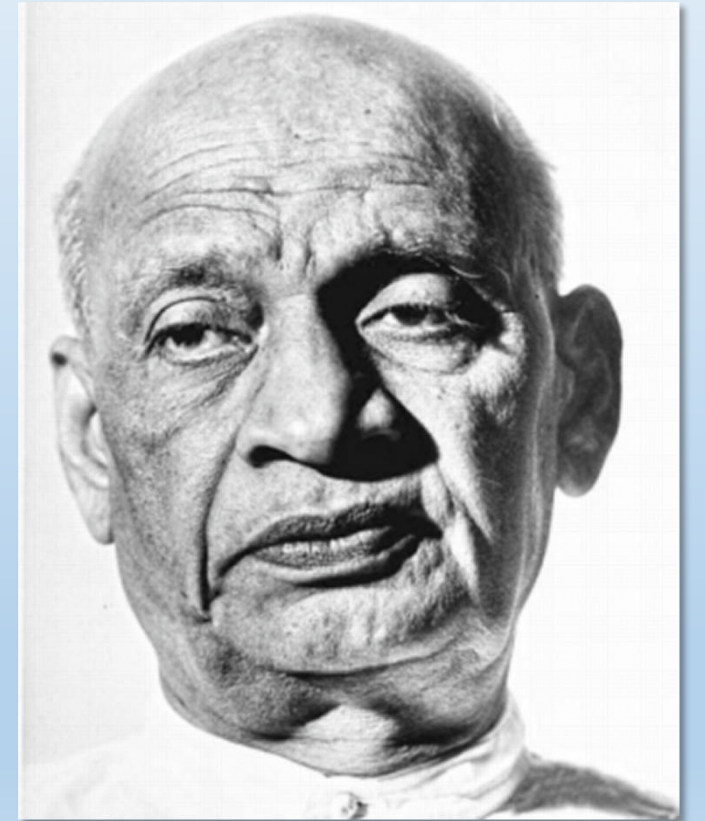
# Sardar Patel : Education



**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel studied in primary school in Karamasad and high school in Petlad. Sardar Patel took a long time to complete his school education. He passed the 10th examination at the age of 22 years.**

**In August 1910, he moved to London for further studies. He completed the 36-month course of advocacy in just 30 months. He returned to India in 1913 and settled in Ahmedabad and became a barrister in criminal law at Ahmedabad bar.**

**From 1917 to 1924, Patel served as the first Indian municipal commissioner of Ahmedabad and he was the president of Municipality from 1924 to 1928.**





# Sardar Patel Journey to England



**In 1911, at the age of 36, two years after the death of his wife, Vallabhbhai Patel journeyed to England and enrolled at the Middle Temple Inn in London. Patel finished at the top of his class despite having had no previous college background. He completed the 36-month course in 30 months.**

**With his hard work, he not only completed the course months earlier, but also achieved the top place in Roman law.**

**Patel returned to India in February 1913, and established a successful practice at Ahmedabad. As an eminent barrister in criminal law, he led a westernized lifestyle. Known for his courteous, well-mannered behavior, western clothes, and expertise in the game of bridge, he wasn't interested in politics. However, a meeting with Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 changed his views. Inspired by Gandhi's ideologies, Patel became his follower. In 1917, Patel was elected the sanitation commissioner of Ahmedabad.**



# Sardar Patel Role in Indian Independence



- During the 1930 Salt Satyagraha; Patel was sentenced to three months imprisonment. In March 1931, Patel headed the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress.
- Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel had participated in Gandhi's individual disobedience Movement, and arrested in 1940 and imprisoned for nine months. Patel lost more than 20 pounds weight during his period in jail.
- During Quit India Movement (1942), sardar Patel was arrested and imprisoned from 1942 to 1945 at the fort in Ahmednagar.
- He led the Congress Party in the 1937 elections and was a major contender for the post of Congress President for 1937 but due to Gandhi's pressure, Patel withdrawn nomination and Jawaharlal Nehru was elected congress President.



# Sardar Patel Role in Indian Independence



- Patel was once again the leading candidate for the post of President of the Indian National Congress but Gandhi once again intervened and Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the President of the Congress.
- After this, Nehru was invited by the British Government to form the Interim Government. If Sardar Patel would have been elected as the President of the Congress, perhaps Sardar Patel could have been the first Prime Minister of the country.
- During the first three years of independence, Sardar Patel was the Deputy Prime Minister, Home Minister, Information Minister and Minister of State. Sardar Patel may not have been the first Prime Minister of India but he will always be the father of a united India.





# Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as Congress President



**Congress committed itself to the defense of fundamental rights and civil liberties. Patel advocated for the establishment of a secular nation. Minimum wages for workers and the abolition of untouchability were among his other priorities. Patel used his position as Congress president to organize the return of confiscated land to farmers in Gujarat.**





# Sardar Patel As a Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister



After Independence, he became India's first Deputy Prime Minister. On the first anniversary of Independence, Patel was appointed as the Home Minister of India. He was also in charge of the States Department and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry • As the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India, Patel organised relief efforts for refugees fleeing from Punjab and Delhi and worked to restore peace. • As the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India, Patel organised relief efforts for refugees fleeing from Punjab and Delhi and worked to restore peace. • In what was to become Sardar Patel's most lasting legacy, he took charge of the States Department and was responsible for the accession of 565 princely states into the Union of India. Paying tribute to him, Nehru called Sardar 'the builder and consolidator of new India.'



# Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's role in the Integration of the princely states



- His greatest contribution to the post-independence India was the integration of 565 princely states, and creation of All-India Services. Few princely states like Travancore, Hyderabad, Junagadh, Bhopal and Kashmir were averse to joining the state of India.
- Sardar Patel worked tirelessly to build a consensus with the princely states but did not hesitate in employing methods of Sama, Dama, Dand and Bhed where ever necessary.
- He had used force to annex princely states of Junagadh ruled by Nawab and Hyderabad ruled by Nizam, both of whom had wished not to merge their respective states with Union of India.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel stitched the princely states along with British Indian territory and prevented balkanization of India.



# Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Achievements



- Vallabhbhai Patel was appointed as the interim leader of Congress in the 1931 Karachi session. During his term, Patel committed to protecting the fundamental rights and human freedom and envisioned India as a secular nation.
- Since 1934, Patel played a significant role in the Indian National Congress; he became chairman of its Central Parliamentary Board. His profile included raising funds, selecting candidates and determining Congress stance on issues and opponents. Though he did not contest in the election, he helped several Congressmen in getting elected in the provinces and at the national level.
- An ardent supporter of Gandhi, Vallabhbhai Patel took active participation in the Gandhi-led Quit India Movement. He believed that the mass civil disobedience would compel the British to leave the nation like in Singapore and Burma. Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested two days later on August 9 and was released after three years on June 15, 1945. Strikes, protests and revolutionary activities ruled India and Indians during this time with the result turning out in the country's favour, as British decided to leave India and transfer the power to Indians.



# Sardar Patel Influenced by Gandhiji



Gandhi had profound effect on Patel's politics and thoughts. He pledged unwavering support to the Mahatma and stood by his principles all through his life. While leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari and Maulana Azad criticized Mahatma Gandhi's idea that the civil disobedience movement would compel the British to leave the nation, Patel extended his support to Gandhi. Despite the unwillingness of the Congress High Command, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel strongly forced the All India Congress Committee to ratify the civil disobedience movement and launch it without delaying further. Upon Gandhi's request he gave up his candidacy for the post of the Prime Minister of India. He suffered a major heart attack after Gandhi's death. Although he recovered, he attributed it to having lamented silently for the loss of his mentor.



# Statue of Unity

**The World's Tallest Statue, At Kevadiya colony, Narmada district, Gujarat, India**

**Height is 182 Meters**

**Narendra Modi first announced the project to commemorate Vallabhbhai Patel on 7 October 2013 at a press conference to mark the beginning of his 10th year as The Chief Minister of Gujarat. At the time, the project was dubbed, "Gujarat's tribute to the nation".**

**A separate Society named Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Rashtriya Ekta Trust (SVPRET) has been formed under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Government of Gujarat, to ensure seamless execution of the entire project.**

**Statue of Unity, is dedicated To People on "31 October 2018"**



**SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL**





# Sardar Patel At Conclusion



- **Sardar Patel suffered a heart-attack after Gandhi's assassination in 1948. His health began to deteriorate in the latter half of 1950. In December, he was taken to Bombay. He had a second heart-attack, and died on December 15, 1950.**
- **In 1980, the Sardar Patel National Memorial was opened at Moti Shahi Mahal, Ahmedabad. A major dam on River Narmada (Gujarat) was dedicated to him as Sardar Sarovar Dam. The international airport in Ahmedabad and several academic institutions are named after Patel.**
- **1991 - He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.**
- **2014 - His birthday, October 31, was declared Rashtriya Ekta Divas.**
- **2018 - The Statue of Unity dedicated to Patel is unveiled as the world's tallest statue.**



# Academics Institutes on sardar patel



- **Sardar Patel Institute Of Economic & Social Research**
- **Sardar Patel Institute Spipa**
- **Sardar Patel Educational Institute (SPEI), Bhavnagar**
- **Sardar Patel Education Campus**
- **Sardar Patel College of Administration & Management  
SPCAM**
- **Sardar Patel University**
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology**
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute Of Medical**



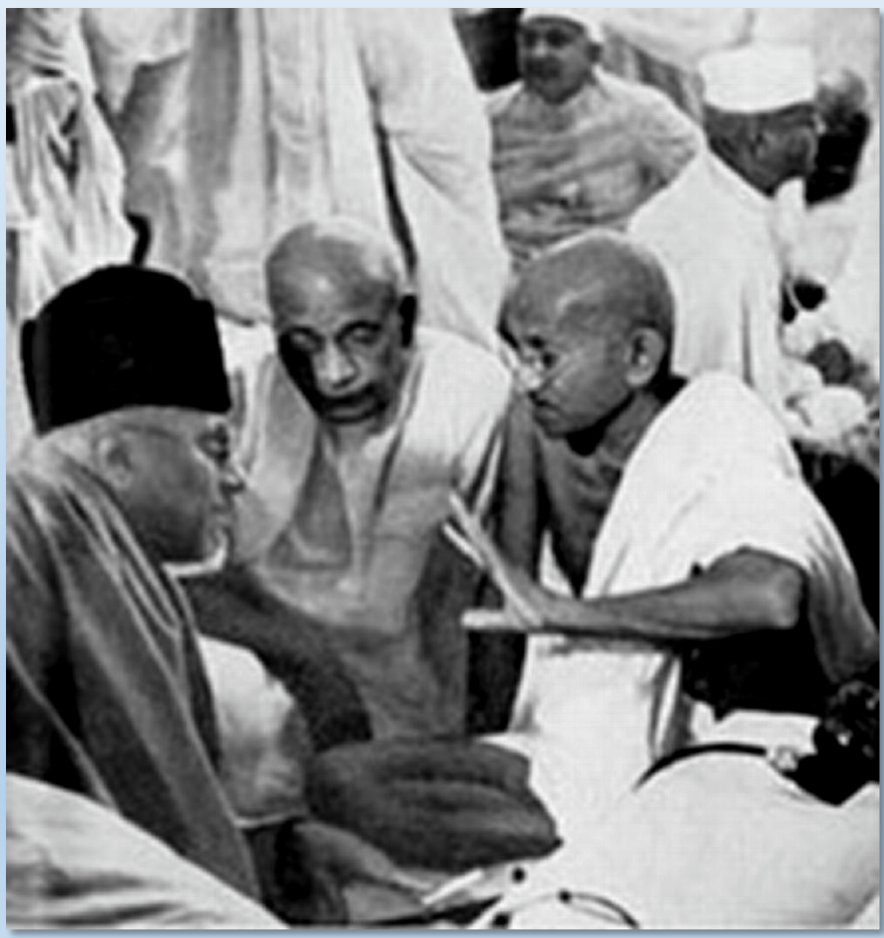


# Some Glimpse of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel





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