

FATHER OF INDIA'S CIVIL SERVANTS : SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Abstract :

By Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel ,civil service is necessary to establish the administrative integrity of the country through a constructive approach .Despite the opposition of many leaders to constitutionalize the civil service ,he instilled love for the country and gained trust among the civil service officers to build the administrative skills of the nation .All-round development of the nation can be done through the Indian Administrative Service .It was the result of foresight.

Key words:

Vallabhbhai Patel ,Jawaharlal Nehru ,Eti ,Bhimrao Ambedkar ,Kanaiyalal Munshi ,A.D . Gorwala ,R.L .Gupta ,Gandhiji ,Shankar Prasad ,H.V.R .Iyengar ,V.P .Menon ,N .C .Mehta , Rajagopalachari ,Girjashankar Bajpai etc.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel convened a conference of Prime Ministers of various provinces as Home Minister in October 1946 of the interim government .The purpose of convening this conference was to take the consent of the heads of the provinces for the formation of two new all-India civil services in the name of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service to replace the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police during the rule of the British .Along with induction into the civil service J I .during the British rule .CS) Indian Civil Service (and IP) Indian Police (officers remained in service .The home minister of the country ,Vallabhbhai Patel ,was in favor of pre-planning how to involve the civil service in building India and to facilitate their facilities and working conditions .In the event that most of the Muslim officers in the British Civil Service chose to go to Pakistan and the British officers returned to England ,the Indian ICS officers retained in the Indian Civil Service the benefit of administrative management and management in anticipation of the proper formation of post-independence India and Sardar Patel was thinking about the arrangement .At that time Vallabhbhai Patel was determined to improve the overall development and administrative structure of the country even though many workers including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the Congress did not like him .The question of a fearless and resolute civil service has seen the Constituent Assembly discuss the ICS officers in a constructive manner to achieve constitutional status.

The promise made by the Constituent Assembly was later followed by the Government and the Parliament .Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also had to intervene for the acceptance of two clauses on government jobs .Article 311 made it difficult for political leaders to punish government officials .Before the country became independent ,Vallabhbhai Patel had promised that the rights and conditions of civil servants attached to the Indian Civil Service would be maintained .This guarantee was given in Article 314 2 .There were many criticisms regarding these two clauses . The officers who imprisoned a number of members of the Constituent Assembly during the freedom struggle were to be protected by these clauses .Ananthasayanam Iyengar ,who later became Speaker of the Lok Sabha ,said during the debate on Article 314 that' this commitment is very strange ...It is a commitment to forget that about 400 people who are currently working have misused their powers .3

Vallabhbhai Patel took a swipe at Iyengar and clarified his view on the relationship between a minister and a government servant .People) of Indian civil service (are enemies of our country , they have and present veteran Congressmen like Mat Iyengar .It makes me very sad .If so ,this Iyengar should pass a resolution and get rid of all these bureaucrats ,and then run all the administration in a vacuum.

I would like to place on record in this House that this Union would have collapsed had it not been for the patriotic and loyal service of many genuine Government servants during the last two or three years.

If you don't want this job system or decide to abolish it ,I will also go with these jobs .These are all capable people and will earn their living.

Today my secretary can write my special note . I have given this freedom to my secretaries . I told them" If you are not going to give me your honest vote ,please go away."

Please don't raise the baton and say "we are a sovereign parliament." "Is it your sovereignty to break a promise? 4.

" Vallabhbhai Patel's constructive approach and concept of national service led to all the opposition disappearing after Vedhakwani's effective and national interest speech. His tremendous defense of Indian Civil Service bureaucrats and his contribution in building the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service as its successors ".As a result ,Vallabhbhai became the " worshiper "of all civil servants.5 Vallabhbhai Patel was impressed by the diligence , energy and somewhat independent behavior of these civil servants .The all-India level administration provided a safeguard against separatism and provided the central government with the means to keep the provinces under control .Vallabhbhai also realized that this was happening .His close relationship with the officers started in 1947 .This time he invited about 30 senior officers to his residence and requested them to work together with him and his colleagues for the service of the country "6.

Officers who worked with Vallabhbhai Patel in later years noticed that Sardar Patel listened carefully to everything .Not pretending to be omniscient .Speaks less ,but speaks clearly .Makes quick decisions and assigns work .They do not change their minds and take the risk of what happens .Also the officials could meet him anytime and Vallabhbhai Patel himself kept in touch with him .In short ,Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was an ideal minister for civil servants .7

British Prime Minister Attlee on 15 March 1946 announced the right of Indians to frame their own constitution .After the departure of the British ,the position of civil servants in the All India Service and the Central Service was yet to be clarified and their question remained unresolved . Civil service servants were classified into three sections) .a (European members) b (Muslim officers) c (Hindu and other community officers .All these three categories of officers under the British rule were assured by the British rulers that those civil servants from the above who wanted to stay in India would be retained in their posts as before and those who wanted to leave India would be paid full financial compensation .British Prime Minister Attlee made such an announcement on 30 April 1947 in Aam Sabha .8

The British officers decided to return to England ,accepting the pension option .Most of the Muslim officers chose to join the service of Pakistan .While the Hindu officials decided to stay in India ,the situation during the Second World War was chaotic .Due to which the recruitment process of newly appointed officers was stopped from 1943 .The total number of ICS Indian Civil Service officers before independence was 1157 .Out of them 608 were British .After independence the total strength of ICS officers was 451 and only 33 British officers remained in India .It is well known that even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed doubts about the loyalty of ICS officers in independent India .There was universal contempt for ICS and IP officers in India then .In such circumstances ,the interim government focused on the complete reorganization of the bureaucracy.9

In the Constituent Assembly on 10 October 1949 ,the Chairman of the Bill Committee Dr .In the absence of Bhimrao Ambedkar ,Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi ,another member of this committee and a close confidant of Vallabhbhai Patel ,made provisions regarding the conditions of employment of Indian Civil Service officers who wished to remain employed in the Indian service even after India's independence ,provisions protecting them against disciplinary action and compensation or pension .A proposal was made to provide safeguards in respect of payments in foreign currency etc .as per the constitutional provision .Iyengar ,the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly ,strongly protested against these provisions being included in the Constitution as Article 283 .Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel lauded the sense of patriotism and integrity of the ICS officers by effectively defending the performance of the ICS officers for their administrative integrity ,efficiency and devotion to duty and urged the concerned members to oppose the adoption of the relevant article as part of the Constitution and the proposals presented for amending it .was waived and the above article was included in the Constitution.

An article inserted as 283-A in the Constituent Assembly provided special rights to Indian Civil Service officers .This matter was incorporated as Article 314 of the Constitution and was repealed in 1972 as violating the right to fundamental equality as it violates equality between officers .10

A study of the proceedings of 10 October 1949 ,Kanaiyalal Maneklal Muni ,a close and confidant of Sardar Patel and a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee proposed the proposal to give constitutional guarantees to the ICS officers under Article 283 of the

Constitution was created. And after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had to intervene in it, the arguments and opposition raised against the inclusion of the relevant clause in the Constitution were cooled. ¹¹

Among the two charotar gems of the same area, like this. Mr. H. M. Patel, who had experience working with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel during the last four years of his life, writes that "One of the things that should have been at the top of the Government's mind after independence was to think about the successor services to these earlier All India Services. As the strength of the Civil Service was reduced and the vacant posts had to be filled as satisfactorily as possible, he appointed Mr. A. D. Gorwala) who had retired from the service (and Mr. R. L. Gupta, two senior officers of the Indian Civil Services, for this task, appointed a committee of members. But no less important was the task of deciding the question of whether India should retain the All India Services. There was one vote in favor of discontinuing these services. However, Vallabhbhai Patel impressed upon everyone the importance of the All India Services. Especially He stressed the point that the Center would continue to get experienced bureaucrats from every part of the country. Many Chief Ministers were in favor of this resolution of the government as they were keen to see that they would have complete control over the bureaucrats working in the state, while the entire allocation to their state Indian bureaucrats will ultimately remain under the discipline and domination of the Centre. However, in the end they convinced themselves to accept Sarkarshree's word and the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service were formed". ¹²

Most members disagreed with the idea of imprisoning civil servants who had served the Congress-led freedom movement and providing constitutional protection to civil servants who had worked at the behest of British rule. Amidst the protests, Vallabhbhai Patel expressed his regret in the Constituent Assembly and harshly criticized the activities of the Indian Civil Service officers, calling them 'enemies of the country', 'considering them honest friends of the country'. Show them the moral strength to do something for the nation, give them an opportunity to serve the nation, instead of calling them "enemies of the country", "what do you want to prove? His speech of the day must have been a source of inspiration to the nation and to the officers most attached to the civil service. In the same lecture, Vallabhbhai Patel revealed that Jina used to give whole of Punjab and Bengal to Pakistan. But we divided Punjab and Bengal and accepted the partition with half of Pakistan accepting Jina ¹³. Sardar Patel gave what could be called the Magna Carta speech on the rights of the bureaucracy. ¹⁴ Vallabhbhai Patel described civil service officers as the custodians of the national cause and expected the All India Service officers to provide corruption-free administration. He also made it clear that he was not in favor of protecting corrupt officials. He also suggested to the members of the Constituent Assembly to support the proposal to give constitutional guarantees to civil service officers that any civil servant who misbehaves, neglects his duty or misbehaves should be brought to my notice and I will not be too quick against anyone who is found guilty. I will not hesitate to take action against him "We have fought against the British all these years, I have been their bitterest enemy and they consider me the same. But I want to say frankly that they now consider me their sincere friend. ¹⁵

Vallabhbhai Patel did not like poetry. His opinion was that if all-India service is desired, civil servants should be allowed to speak freely. If civil servants cannot present the truth by succumbing to any kind of fear or temptation, then the country is going to suffer in the end. He was clear about this that if the rights and special rights of civil servants are secured through Parliament, they will work in the interest of the nation at the cost of security. Otherwise we are the master and you are the servant, so what is the need of this constitution if there is an insistence or duragrah that you have to obey our orders'. Vallabhbhai said in a heated speech in the Constituent Assembly itself.

" In such circumstances, someone else can be put in place of the present constitution. Congress constitution can be put or any other constitution can be put or RSS constitution can be put, whatever constitution you think is okay but not this. The current constitution is the structure of civil servants to the country. It is to keep organized. In spite of some constitutional objections the civil service structure will keep the country in check as a result of decisions through our collective thinking power. ¹⁶ Civil Officer Mr. H. M. Patel Sahib records Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's experience of Indian Civil Service officers in a striking style:

" Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has rendered valuable services in many fields. For example,

Vallabhbhai Patel had to solve one of the important issues on behalf of India before independence) before transfer of power (in the formulation of contracts with civil servants .It was the question of All India Convened Services) Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service)Indian Police Service (The above Agreement was entered into in England between the officers of both the Services in the service of India and the Government .The Secretary of State for India signed this Agreement on behalf of India .Officers of the Indian Service ,whether British or Indian , shall resign their service on the transfer of power .British Government prepared a scheme on the assumption that the officers should be given one of the two options to continue in the job or to leave the job and if the officers decide to leave the job ,they should be compensated by the government.

Vallabhbhai Patel clarified at this stage that the Government of India is ready to guarantee the same conditions of employment which were guaranteed in the Convention .Due to this ,it is the duty of the Indian civil servants to continue in their jobs .If they leave the service ,there is no question of compensating them .It is only that those Hindi officers whom the Government of Azad India does not want to retain will be dismissed .It will be up to the Government of India to choose which of the British officers who wish to continue in India. .It was finally decided that the British Government would give compensation to the British and Indian officers who did not continue in the service of the Government of India .Vallabhbhai Patel got the support of this undertaking in the cabinet through his acumen .The government agreed to include such a provision adopted for civil servants in the Constitution of India .Vallabhbhai Patel knew very well that an independent and efficient administrative service is not only important but indispensable in a democratic system .Hence his unique contribution in welcoming and instilling strong confidence in Indian civil and police officers.

Article 311-A I protecting government servants during the discussion of the constitution .In the proposal to give protection and pension in foreign currency to CS officers ,Sardar risked his reputation and accepted this constitutional clause amid opposition from many people.

Gave constitutional status to IAS and IPS in All India Service .A strong link was established between the state and the center due to which even in the midst of evils like regionalism , linguisticism ,a single formula of administration could be maintained.

If one wants to understand the relationship between Vallabhbhai Patel and the bureaucracy and to get the necessary guidance on the relationship between elected ministers and elected officials ,one should read his effective speech at the " Metcafe "house in Delhi welcoming the first batch of IAS for training .He believed that Administrative system is a powerful tool .Administration should be people-oriented .If the government is capable ,reliable ,fair and fearless ,the citizens can have a real sense of democracy .17 .If the political system of the country is to be people-oriented ,the administrative structure should be transparent and dynamic .It was the duty of civil servants to remain loyal to the British at the time of independence .Sardar Patel's satyagraha against the rulers did not give the appearance of prejudice and criticism in solving the grave situation that arose due to the partition from the same rulers after independence and the merger of the native state before independence .Well spent .It is a real and indisputable fact that Vallabhbhai Patel succeeded as a visionary-enlightened and constructive approach through the pre-independence organization.Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was a visionary and noble political genius.For him ,the Indian Civil Service had skilled administrative skills and a team of experienced people .was Vallabhbhai Patel strongly believed that these men ,selected on the basis of the merits of brilliant civil service officers ,could govern the country under the rule of law . This service is essential for equal administrative unity between the states and the center in India's co-operative system .Vallabhbhai Patel said this service is imperative for long-term planning so that unity in the diversity of the country remains strong .In order not to weaken the unity of the nation ,Vallabhbhai Patel kept many aspects of the governance developed by the British cars with him and gave a new name to the Indian Civil Service ,Indian Administrative Service .After its establishment ,Vallabhbhai Patel lived only two years ,so he got less chance to work with the IAS .But the old Indian Civil Service officers worked with Vallabhbhai Patel with devotion and loyalty .There is no doubt that 18.Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's address to the Probation in Navarchit at the All India Administrative Service Training School at Metfafe House , Delhi in April 1947 is advised to be read by Mr .PK Laheri ,Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat .It said" You are the cornerstone of the Indian Service and the future of this service depends on the kind of will and the tradition you establish .It will also depend on your strength of

character and zeal to work".¹⁹

Vallabhbhai Patel in his speech said that the dream of an All India Administrative Service seems to be fading. He told him that the days of the old tradition) Indian Civil Service under British rule (i.e. ICS are over, and it is being replaced by Indian Administrative Service) IAS (i.e. Indian Administrative Service). An all-India administrative service fully controlled by Indians, with power in the hands of Indians instead of foreigners, creates the expectation that it will truly serve the nation. A drive and initiative to engage in the work of nation-building in a disciplined manner with patriotic national rulers instead of foreign masters. But Vallabhbhai Patel did. He advised the civil services to remain neutral as far as possible to run an administration free and transparent from corruption. Also emphasized that as a civil servant you cannot afford to participate in politics and should not be allowed to do so. Any It is essential that a civil servant should not involve himself in taking decisions on a communal basis and should serve the public with integrity and dignity. The new generation of civil servants should not be misled and perform their duty sincerely without any fear or desire for selfishness or other benefits. Sardar Vallabhbhai told the early members of the civil service to study the problems of the people in great detail and take proactive steps to solve them, constructive things to do the best work of social welfare.

Vallabhbhai Patel presented a note on 27 April 1948 on the formation of the new Indian Administrative Service.²⁰ In this note, as a result of his discussions with the Prime Ministers of various provincial governments in October 1946, the ICS and IP services were replaced by IAS and I.P. The procedure for starting S services has been mentioned²¹. AD by Vallabhbhai Patel. Gorwala named I.C. A committee was appointed to submit a report on the shortage and requirement of officers at the Center and in the provinces under the chairmanship of S Officer. The report submitted by this committee in October 1947 was further elaborated in the last week of March 1948 with the chief secretaries of various provincial governments after the ICS recruitment was finally stopped.²² The Union Home Minister was an advocate of giving freshers a chance in the civil services.²³

Vallabhbhai Patel in the Constituent Assembly on October 10, 1949, despite the opposition of the senior members of the Congress in order to take the civil servants into confidence and involve them in the work of nation building, gave constitutional assurances to the ICS officers and sought their cooperation and cooperation in a positive direction. He commended the performance of such ICS officers during the last two to two-and-a-half years and requested the Constituent Assembly not to cast any doubt on their loyalty while giving constitutional protection to their special rights. What did Gandhiji teach us at one stage? You talk about Gandhian thought, Gandhi philosopher and Gandhian way of administration, very good. But you come out of jail and say that these people put me in jail so let me take revenge ²⁴ "But this is not the path that Gandhi ji chid. It seems to cross that path and go away ²⁵. Sardar, the dignity of ICS officers, their respect Expressing his reputation and public sentiment for him, he was expected to join the administration of the country in maintaining the spirit of the nation.

There were several occasions in the post-independence period when Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had to verbally clash with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru over the issue of maintaining the dignity of civil servants. As the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, Shankar Prasad was handling the issue of communal clashes. Vallabhbhai Patel was in touch with his department while doing his duty when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru sent Principal Private Secretary HVR Iyengar to check the status of the Ajmer communal incident. Vallabhbhai Patel strongly protested against this. On 25 December 1947, Shankar Prasad, the private secretary of the government, V. In a letter to Shankar, Iyengar's visit to Ajmer weakened his image in the public eye and brought him into disrepute. "As a government servant, I know that I have no right to question the decisions of the government. And I don't want to do that either. I care about my personal reputation and position so I don't see government reaction on this issue. However, what did I do to create distrust in my performance that necessitated an inquiry by my superiors? At least

I feel entitled to say so.

The dispute over this matter led to a heated exchange between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of India and Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to Vallabhbhai Patel that „ If I want to continue as Prime Minister ,my freedom should not be restricted .I should have the opportunity to direct , Otherwise it would be more appropriate to write that I retire.„Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel echoed the cash in pursuance of that letter , Should you resign ,?There is no question of controlling your work . But when you push into the jurisdiction of another minister ,it becomes impossible for someone like me to work .

Vallabhbhai Patel civil service officers are partners in shouldering administrative responsibility rather than mere servants obeying the orders of masters) political authorities.(By choosing to count ,he was made aware of the responsibility towards the nation .The defense secretary) 1948-1950 (who was working as a shadow of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that he trusted him and that mutual trust could last till Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel lived .like this .Patel as well as V.P ,who has always been by Vallabhbhai Patel's side in the grand cause of merger of native states .His secretary like Menon or H .V .R .Home Secretary like Ayan Gar has repeatedly stated and even recorded in his memoirs.

Vallabhbhai Patel his personal secretary V .Asking Shankar to submit Josh's nationalist ghazal . Firak Gorakhpuri in the special presence of Josh Malihabadi at home to Kishanlal ,owner of United Coffee House ,Delhi ,.Ahir Ludhianvi , Poet like Kaifi Azmi and Mahendra Singh Bedi used to participate .Uttar Pradesh Governor Sarojini Naidu recommended Josh Malidabadi's name to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel .Josh who is a bit too hot-tempered and drunk,today ,Ordered to be appointed as Chief Editor of , But the secretary of the department N .took his appointment letter for months .C . Mehta didn't budge , So Vallabhbhai Patel not only knocked him out , He was transferred from Delhi to Himachal Pradesh .Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel did not like any bureaucrat to ignore or delay in implementing his orders .Josh's appointment letter went out immediately and Vallabhbhai's kindly nature was introduced when he met the Sardar to thank him.

Chakravati Rajagopalachari ,then the Governor General of India ,in a lecture delivered by Akashvani Mumbai on 14 August 1955 in memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called" Sara Adhikari Karta) " Good Administrator (have been counted .By giving the first Patel Smriti Lecture ,Rajaji compared the British bureaucracy with the Indian bureaucracy ,trying to bring out the despair of the Indian rulers and people .Rajaji's words were something like this ,

" Officials in Britain hundreds of years ago , non-labour , were careless and highly corrupt . Today he is efficient ,well-informed and highly conscientious .In our country too ,we can expect ideal officers .If democratic politics and cabbage politics allow them to work freely and not hinder progress and neutrality" ,,

Vallabhbhai Patel instilled stability and confidence in civil servants by providing

constitutional guarantees and safeguards to take efficient ,disciplined and satisfactory work from them and to work honestly and honestly in the administrative machinery of a democratic system of governance rather than despotism..This was expected from him .On 30 April 1948 ,when the question of constitutional provisions for the civil services was to be discussed in the Prime Minister's meeting ,Vallabhbhai sent a note to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on 27 April that required the provision of security rights to the employees of the central and provincial governments .It has been discussed in detail .Sardar Vallabhbhai clearly notes in this letter that civil servants should feel satisfied and secure in the service in order to work diligently and honestly .According to him ,it is imperative that the administrative system is efficient and disciplined .When the All India Civil Service and ICS officers were discussed in the Constituent Assembly on 10 October 1949 ,many senior members ,including Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru ,protested against the provision of constitutional facilities and promises to civil servants and doubted their patriotism and devotion to duty .When expressed ,iron man Vallabhbhai Patel said " :I have had the opportunity to work with many of them , so I can say without hesitation that they are as patriotic as I am ,.Is patriotic and devoted to duty . They are the responsible organs and carriers of the administrative system .I see a picture of chaos in the whole country when he is removed " .Against this view of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ,no one could resist in the Constituent Assembly and Article 283) - A (was unanimously added to the Constitution .Under Article 311 of the Constitution ,politicians or political In addition to the stipulated provision in case the rulers punish civil servants ,provisions and privileges were included as per the assurance given by Sardar Patel to civil service officers under Article 314.33

Conclusion:.

Vallabhbhai Patel called for civil service officers to be given constitutional status and join the national service .Against the opposition of many people ,he saw the civil service as indispensable for administrative skills .Civil servants were enemies to Vallabhbhai Patel ,who had the magical power to make even an enemy a friend in the interest of the nation .But they worked side by side with him at intervals showing a constructive approach .Because of which trust was acquired . Vallabhbhai Patel I .CS and IP are equivalent to IA .As early as 1946 ,a conference of the Prime Ministers of the Provincial Governments was held to get unanimous support for launching the S and IPS services .It introduces his foresight .Vallabhbhai Patel expected that the civil servants would not become so-called servants and function as true custodians of the nation's interests.

It was his intention that the civil servants should serve the nation by remaining neutral and free from any political bias .Vallabhbhai Patel told everyone that he had also given his secretary the opportunity to submit his opinion in writing without fear or selfishness .He did it as it was in the interest of the nation.

The Constituent Assembly accepted Vallabhbhai Patel's insistence of making special provisions in the Constitution so that the civil servants do not show corruption and arrogant behavior

and continue to work efficiently so that the political rulers do not punish them arbitrarily and they continue to get satisfactory salaries and facilities.

Sardar Patel had full confidence in the civil servants 'ability to contribute to nation building and also had faith in their loyalty and devotion to the nation .He trusted all the officers who worked with the Sardar and allowed them to work .Not only that He also gave an opportunity to the officers who had a different opinion from him to submit a similar note .That is why Vallabhbhai Patel's opinion was different from senior Congressmen including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru .And when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel died on 15 December 1950 ,the next day ,senior officer I .A meeting of 1500)fifteen hundred (officers was held to pay tribute to Vallabhbhai Patel under the chairmanship of CS Girjashankar Bajpai .The incident was witnessed by Sardar Patel's Indian Administrative Service officers and Vallabhbhai Patel as the father of civil service became a lasting memory for the officers .In this meeting all the officers took an oath to defend the service of India with complete loyalty and utmost zeal.,,Vallabhbhai Patel did great work of national service by creating opportunity in calamities in the country with constructive approach and service concept .He laid the groundwork in mobilizing the administrative structure through civil servants .Iron Man surely knows that civil service is indispensable to extend the unstoppable journey of progress and development of the nation .It is noted that Sardar Patel would have given priority to the civil service for the transparent administration of the nation and the welfare of the people through a constructive approach.

Footnote:

- 1..Chopra,Prabha)Ed,(Sardar patel And Administrative service ,konark publishers pvt ltd ,new Delhi 2005,p .3
- 2 .Gandhi ,Rajmohan ,Sardar Patel A Dedicated Life ,p.502
- 3 ..Hindustan Times ,11/10/1949
- 4 .On 10/10/1949 G.H .Nandurkar) Ed ,(Janma Shatabdi Granth) 3 (pp .122-30
- 5 ..p .N .Harkar ,Premonitions Interpress ,Mumbai 1979
- 6 .G .H .Nandurkar) Ed ,(Janm Shatabdi Granth) 1 (in H .like this .Patel ,p.143
- 7 .H M Patel ,pp.18 - 20 and 293-298 ,HW Hodgson The Great Divine ,pp.299-300 ,Alan Campbell Johnson Mission with Mountbatten ,p.282 ,Sardar Patel Correspondence 10 in C.S . Venkatachar ,H .like this .Patel ,H .VR Iyengar and Shankar Prasad's assessment ,pp .42 to 45 and s .R .Maheshwari ,All India Services Pan .49-57
- 8.Arora,Ramesh .K .Goyel ,Rajni ,Indian Administration Institutions and Issues ,New International pvt Ltd ,New Delhi ,Report 2014,p .455
- 9 ..Agen ,p.456
- 10 .Ankit Patel ,Founder of the Indian Civil Service :Sardar Patel ,p.74
- 11 .Agen ,ibid ,p.456
- 12 .Jadeja ,Dilawarsingh ,Trivedi ,Ramesh M ,Mukherjee ,Sudhir) Eds (.H .like this .No Akshardeh ,Savita Memorial Trust Vallabh Vidyanagar ,First Edition 2003 ,p.123
- 13..Constituent Assembly Debates) CAD ,(Volk ,Lok Sabha Secretariat ,New Delhi ,p .49
- 14 .Desai ,Hari ,Rashtranayaka Sardar Patel ,Arbuda Pratisthan ,Ahmedabad First Edition 2015 , p.41
- 15..Contituent Assembly Debates op.cit,p .52
- 16 .Agen ,ibid ,p.51
- 17 .Agen ,ibid ,p.82

- 18..Opinion expressed by PK Laheri sir on 26/5/2016
- 19 .Chopra ,Prabha ,Op .Cit ,p .38
- 20 .Agen ,p.31
- 21.Agen ,p.32
- 22.Agen ,p.33
- 23.Agen ,p.34
- 24.Agen ,p.54
- 25 .Agen ,p.55
- 26 ,.Agen p.59
- 27 ..Agen ,p.60
- 28 .Agen ,p.62
- 29.Agen ,p.64
- 30 ..Agen ,p.10
- 31 .Hari ,Desai ,ibid ,.pp.25-26
- 32..Patel Memorial Lectures) Combined 1955-1985 ,(Ministry of Information and Broddcasting Government of India ,New Delhi Sep .1990 ,P .8
- 33.Chopra ,Prabha ,op cit ,p .5
- 34 .Gandhi ,Rajmohan ,ibid ,.p.507

Research :Vipulkumar Dahyabhai Patel
Pramukh swami Vinay Mandir ,Nenpur ,Taluka mahemdavad, District Kheda

Guide :Dr Archana Bansod
Assistant Professor
C.V.M .UNIVERSITY
Vallabh Vidyanagar Anand