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Role Of Shyama Prasad Mookerjee In Indian Politics

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Abstract

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee made an impact at the constitution Assembly, Speaking about constitutional Philosophy and the essence of India's federal union. He Participated in Parliamentary debate and critique as a member of the constitution Assembly, with a focus on the Protection of civil liberties and democratic Process. He was instrumental in shaping the idea of Hindi as a national language. He cautioned against imposing Hindi onto regions that do not speak Hindi and strongly advocated for the Preservation of India's linguistic diversity.

The recognition of the Indian state along linguistic lines and its Sederal character and multilingual society was due in Part to his influence. The industry Policy was outlined by him during his tenure as industry minister in 1948. He set up Industry Finance corporation of India in 1948 as an investment in the Industry. He was dedicated to guiding industrial Policy through self-reliance. In the industrial Plan, he concentrated on Mail and airlines. He was responsible for the construction of defense, nuclear power, major projects like Chittaranjan Locomotive works, Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Damodar valley corporation, Hirzokund Barrage, and Bhilai Steel plant. In order to fight Hindu oppression, he joined politics and later became a member of Hindu Mahasabha. He left the Nehru cabinet and focused on assisting pilgrims from East Pakistan and other places. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee's contribution to India's politics is remembered for being able to work in West Bengal, which is now under India's territory.

Key Words: Framing Indian constitution, Linguistic state, Hindi national Language, Bhilai steel plant, Damodar valley corporation, Industry minister, Rescue of Hindu.

Introduction :- There are many political stars in Indian politics like Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jay Prakash Narayan, also Shyama Prasad Mukherjee is a rising star. He was a multitalented personality – patriot, educationalist, statesman, leader and Humanitarian. He was born on 6th July, 1901 in Kolkata and second son of great educationalist 'tiger of Bengal' Sir Asutosh Mukherjee. He had a brilliant career, having topped in graduation and post graduation in Calcutta University. Next he studied law and became a member of "Indian Bar" in Calcutta high court. Later he was a member of Syndicate in Calcutta University- youngest member. He became vice chancellor of Calcutta University from 1934 to 1938. He opened the first museum in Indian history, culture and archaeology in University. He invited Rabindranath Tagore to deliver a convocation address in Bengali.

He later joined the Hindu Mahasabha in 1937 as finance minister. In 1940 he became the acting president of Hindu Mahasabha and he declared that full independence is his primary goal. Shyama Prasad resigned from the Bengal cabinet in November 1942, protesting against the Governor's interference in administration. After resignation he founded the All India Bharatiya Jana Sangha to build nationalist ideas.

Role Of Shyama Prasad In Constituent Assembly On Framing Of Indian Constitution- "I believe in the course of the chequered history of our country, we have often passed motions and resolutions from different political parties and platforms

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embodying our demands for an independent sovereign state for our motherland. But so far as today's resections in concerned, it has a deep and special significance. It is for the first time in the history of our country, since we came under British rule, that we have met to frame our own constitution. It is a great responsibility in fact, as the honourable the mover of the Resolution remind us, it is a solemn and sacred trust which we Indians have agreed to perform and we proposed to do so to the best of our ability."

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee was elected to the constituent Assembly from West Bengal on a Congress party ticket and actively participated in several key debates during the constitution making process. He focused on issues such as rights of minorities, regional language etc. His inclusion in the assemble was also significant in reflecting of the diversity of political thought and need for consensus among different view point.

On Hindi Our National Language-

"It is claimed by any one that by passing an article in the constitution of India, one language is going to be accepted by all, by a process of coercion, I say that will not be possible to achieve."

"why do we accept Hindi? Not that it is necessarily the best of Indian languages. It is for the main reason that is one language which is understood by the largest single majority in this country today."

"You have got some time fifteen years; within which English will have to be replaced. How is it to be replaced? It will have to be replaced progressively. We will have to decide realistically whether for certain special purposes English should still be continued to be used in India."

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee played a significant role in the debate over Hindi as Indian's official or national language during the constituent assembly discussions. He supported Hindi in Debnagari script as the official language of free India because it was understood by largest single majority at that time, but not advocate for Hindi as a national language imposed by force. He did not want to imposition of Hindi on non Hindi region because it could harm national unity and interest of people from areas like south India, Bengali, Gujrat etc.

Role On Foreign Policy-

"We want peace. We want to avoid war. We would like to follow the policy of negotiations. We would like to be patient, though not, as the prime minister said, too patient always. At the same time we must guard ourselves against not following a policy of drift. We must be able to arrive at decisions- we hope correct decisions and at the right time."

"What is needed is firmness. What is needed is a decisive policy. What is needed is a clear enunciation of the interest

of our own motherland. And bearing all these in mind, if we proceed to act, I am sure it will be possible for us to do much more than what we have hitherto achieved."

"We stand for freedom of expression, for freedom of thought, for freedom of association and religion and our constitution has been best on the sound principle of democracy. India will not, therefore and cannot accept any principles attached to total Aryanism or dictatorship."

According to Shyama Prasad it is need in decision making for international relation- cultural heritage as a key factor. He advocated for India to connect with Budhist countries. His aim to protect Indian sovereignty and avoiding policy which can breakdown national integrity- this principle he applied to the Kashmir issue.

Regarding Linguistic St Ate : -

"Although we may draw upon the lessons of history, we have to consider the gave situation that has arisen in different parts of the country and settle once for all whether India is going to be divided mainly on a linguistic Basis. Speaking for myself, I have always maintained that linguistic consideration other factor also, like administrative efficiency, security, economic prosperity, and unity of country. These are the vital factor which no one in his since can possibly ignore."

Shyama Prasad played a significant role in shaping Indian linguistic state and language polities. He wants to emphasis on regional or mother tongue language instead of any single language in India. He also supported use of English along aside regional language. He was champion of linguistic diversity and promotion of regional languages later which influencing on linguistic state of India.

As First Industry Minister Of Independent India : -

Shyama Prasad became as industry and supply manager for short time about 2 years. He formulates policy through government resolution on 6 April, 1948 which is a mix of public and private enterprise to self- sufficiency and industrialization. His major industrial project was- Chittaranjan Locomotive works, Hindustan Air craft factory, Sindri Fertilizer factory Damodar Valley Corporation etc.

Role And Contribution In Dvc (Damodar Valley Corporation) -

Multipurpose Damodar Valley corporation was a big achievement of Shyama Prasad Mukerjee. He mediated to come together central government, Bihar and West Bengal government to success Damodar Valley Corporation project. It is a tribute to Dr. Mukerjee's far seeing vision that DVC was created and one of its chief function was "the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply, generation and transmission of energy- hydro electric and thermal," the implication of scheme for flood

control in damodar river, promotion of ‘‘public health and of agriculture, industrial and Economic well being in the Damodar Valley and the adjoining areas.¹

Role And Contribution On Bhilai Steel Plant :-

Bhilai Steel Plant was an idea of Shyama Prasad. ‘‘His dream of establishing a new steel plant to improve the Quantity and Quality of steel production in India was fulfilled in 1955 ‘‘² So he played a vital Role for Bhilai Steel Plant. As a india’s first prime minister for industry and supply in the interim central government, he conceived the idea for the plant and conducted detailed Survey for its establishment.

Role Of Rescue Of Hindu –

The partition of Bengal was only option available that could have saved the subsequent generation of Bengali Hindus from total annihilation. As West Bengal day approaches, we revisit the historic campaign of Bengali Hindus of erstwhile undivided Bengal, under the leadership of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. In undivided Bengal, which was famous for the fire brand polities of rebellions ideologies and tendencies, the campaign for the creation of West Bengal represents a unified assertion of cultural patriotism transcending political allegiances.

Dr. Shyama Prasad- A- Selfless Patriot:-

There is an occasion of great Joy that the Neheru memorial library is observing the ‘‘Balidan Divas’’ (Maltrydom Day) of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. That day, 23 June has already passed but the memory of his sacrifice is always there in our mind.³

Shyama Prasad Mukerjee was deeply involved in India’s struggle for independence. His efforts were always focused on the welfare and unity of the Nation. He advocate for strong, united India and developed India which reflection was seen in constituent assemble. He opposed the partition of India and tried to prevent partition of Bengal. His position was against communalism and effort to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity for united India.

He sacrifices his life for National unity. His untimely death in 1953, while protesting against the special status of Jammu and Kashmir is seen as the ultimate sacrifice for national unity. His famous slogan, ‘‘Ek desh mein do vidhan, do pradhan, do nisham nahi challenge ‘‘ (‘‘one country cannot have two constitution, two prime minister, and two flags’’). He is powerful symbol of patriotism.

His excellence and expertise in this was so high that he managed to win over the other parties. Dr. Mukerjee as a Hindu Mahasabha leader manages to persuade the congress to support him in this opposition and stoutly resisted the Bill in the legislative council.⁴ Shyama Prasad Mukherjee is regarded as visionary Leader whose idea and actions lasting

impact on Indian political and economic sphere. He convened a great conference of Bengali intellectuals and members of Hindu intelligentsia and proposed that Bengal be divided on the basis of east and West Bengal. His intention was not to let the whole of Bengal to go to Pakistan. His founding of indian’s largest contemporary political party (BJP) and his ideology continues to influence Indian politics today.

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