

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant

January 28, 2021

In new: A statue of freedom fighter Govind Ballabh Pant was unveiled at its new location on a roundabout at the Pandit Pant Marg

A brief note on the issue

- According to a senior HUA Ministry official, all statues in the Parliament premises would be shifted over the course of the project.
- Work on the new Parliament, which is adjacent to the existing building built by the British in the 1920s, started this month and is scheduled to be completed by the time India celebrates 75 years of Independence in 2022.
- The statue of Pandit Pant was removed by the Central Public Works Department as part of the project to construct a new Parliament building
- The Statue of Pandit Pant was installed in New Delhi in 1966 by the then President of India Dr S Radhakrishnan.
- The Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society was formed to organise memorial functions across the country.
- Over the years it has been headed by past Presidents and Prime Ministers. Currently, the daughter- in-law of Pandit Pant and former MP, Ila Pant, is the chairperson of the society.

A brief note on Govind Ballabh Pant(1887-1961)

- Govind Ballabh Pant was an Indian freedom fighter and one of the architects of modern India.
- He was born on 10 September 1887, at Almora in Uttarakhand
- His mother's name was Govindi. His father, Manorath Pant, was constantly on the road. Govind was brought up by his grandfather, Bandri Dutt Joshi, who played a

significant part in molding his political views.

- Alongside Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabh Bhai Patel, Pant was a key figure in the movement for India's Independence and later a pivotal figure in the Indian Government.
- As a lawyer in Kashipur, Pant began his active work against the British Raj in 1914, when he helped a local parishad, or village council, in their successful challenge of a law requiring locals to provide free transportation of the luggage of travelling British officials.
- In 1921, he entered politics and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- He was a key player in the movement to establish Hindi as the national language of Indian Union.
- Pant received India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, in 1957.

His role in Freedom Struggle

- In 1930, he was arrested and imprisoned for several weeks for organizing a Salt March inspired by Gandhi's earlier actions.
- In 1933, he was arrested and imprisoned for seven months for attending a session of the then-banned provincial Congress.
- In 1935, the ban was rescinded, and Pant joined the new Legislative Council. During the Second World War, Pant acted as the tiebreaker between Gandhi's faction, which advocated supporting the British Crown in their war effort, and Subash Chandra Bose's faction, which advocated taking advantage of the situation to expel the British Raj by any means necessary.
- In 1934, the Congress ended its boycott of the legislatures and put up candidates, and Pant was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly.

- His political skills won the admiration of the leaders of the Congress, and he became deputy leader of the Congress party in the Assembly.
- In 1940, Pant was arrested and imprisoned for helping organize the Satyagraha movement.
- In 1942 he was arrested again, this time for signing the Quit India resolution, and spent three years in Ahmednagar Fort along with other members of the Congress working committee until March 1945, at which point Jawaharlal Nehru pleaded successfully for Pant's release, on grounds of failing health.

As a Chief Minister

- In 1937, provincial elections were held as a result of the Government of India Act 1935.
- The Indian National Congress secured a majority in the United Provinces, but did not immediately take office because of a dispute over the use of the Governor's special powers.
- Therefore, on April 1, 1937, the Nawab of Chhatari, the leader of NAPs (National Agriculturist Parties), was invited to form a minority government.
- Within a few months, the Congress accepted to form the government under Pant who was made the Chief Minister on July 17, 1937 and was in power till 1939 when all Congress ministries in India resigned.
- As Chief Minister, Pant won the confidence of the Indian Civil Service, and Sir Harry Haig, the governor of the United Provinces, wrote to the Viceroy that Pant was "an interesting and rather attractive personality... essentially a conciliator and not a dictator"
- However, in 1939 the Viceroy's declaration of war, without consultation, led to a clash with the Indian National Congress, and its Provincial ministers resigned.
- In 1945, the new British Labour government ordered new

elections to the Provincial legislatures.

- The Congress won a majority in the 1946 elections in the United Provinces and Pant was again made the Chief Minister, continuing even after India's independence in 1947.
- Among his achievements in that position was the abolition of the zamindari system.