

Ethics and Values DA-1

Topic: Comparative Analysis of
Leaders of Past and Present



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Leaders of the Past: Sardar Patel



Vallabhbhai Patel, often known as Sardar Patel, was a key figure in the Indian National Congress and a well-known freedom fighter during the war for Indian independence. His full name is Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel. He held the positions of deputy prime minister, minister of home affairs, minister of information, and minister of state during the first three years of India's independence following 1947.

Early Life:

Patel was raised in a Leva Patidar caste household that had its property. He was raised in a traditional Hindu environment and went to Petlad for high school, although much of his education was self-taught. Patel was able to practise law since he married at the age of 16, graduated from college at 22, and passed the district pleader's test. He established his own district pleader office in Godhra in 1900, and two years later he relocated to Borsad.

As a lawyer, Patel set himself apart by succinctly making a case that couldn't be refuted and by confronting British courts and police testimony. Patel lost his wife in 1908; she had given birth to a son and a daughter for him. He remained a widower after that. Patel set off for London in August 1910 to attend the Middle Temple to advance his legal career. He carefully studied there and received great marks on his final exams.

Legal Career:

When he returned to India in February 1913, he stayed in Ahmadabad and quickly advanced to become the top criminal law attorney at the Ahmadabad bar. He was regarded for his outstanding manners, stylish, English-style attire, and his championship at the bridge at Ahmadabad's exclusive Gujarat Club. He was reserved and polite. Up to 1917, he showed little interest in Indian political activity. Patel, however, altered his mannerisms and look after deciding to adhere to and support Gandhi. He left the Gujarat Club, dressed in peasant-style white clothing, and ate Indian food.

Due to the influence of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Patel's life trajectory shifted in 1917. Gandhi's satyagraha (policies of nonviolence) were something Patel followed as long as it helped the Indian cause against the British. However, he did not share Gandhi's moral principles and he did not see Gandhi's focus on their universal applicability to be relevant to India's current political, economic, and social issues.

Patel was Ahmadabad's first Indian municipal commissioner from 1917 to 1924 and the city's elected municipal president from 1924 to 1928. Patel first gained notoriety in 1918 when he organised large-scale protests by peasants, farmers, and landowners in Kaira, Gujarat, against the Bombay government's determination to collect the entire amount of yearly revenue taxes despite crop failures brought on by severe rains.

Patel led the Bardoli landowners in their successful battle for higher taxes in 1928. As a result of his successful management of the Bardoli campaign, he was given the title of "leader" (Sardar), and from that point on, he was recognised as a nationalist leader across India. He was regarded by the British as a deadly foe because they found him to be realistic, resolute, and even brutal.

Political Values and Freedom Struggle:

Patel wasn't a revolutionary. He disagreed with Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose but agreed with Gandhi and Motilal Nehru that the Indian National Congress should seek dominion status within the British Commonwealth rather than independence during the important discussion over the organization's goals from 1928 to 1931. In contrast to Jawaharlal Nehru, who supported violence throughout the fight for independence, Patel opposed an armed uprising for pragmatic rather than moral reasons. According to Patel, it would be unsuccessful and involve harsh repression. Like Gandhi, Patel saw benefits in a future free India's membership in the British Commonwealth, provided that India was granted membership on an equitable basis. He stressed the need of promoting Indian independence and self-assurance, but unlike Gandhi, he did not see Hindu-Muslim unification as a requirement for freedom.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Patel had different views on the necessity of enforcing social and economic reform. Patel, a conservative with roots in traditional Hindu beliefs, downplayed the relevance of adjusting socialist concepts to the social and economic structure of India. He supported free enterprise, won many conservatives with his beliefs, and as a result, the Indian National Congress was able to fund its operations. In the 1929 Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, Patel came in second place after Gandhi as a candidate for president. Because of Patel's intransigent

stance toward Muslims, Gandhi refused to run for president to stop the resolution of independence from being adopted. Jawaharlal Nehru was instead elected. Patel spent three months in jail for participating in the 1930 Salt Satyagraha (a fasting and prayer movement). Patel presided over the Indian National Congress session in Karachi in March 1931. He was sent behind bars in January 1932. He was granted his freedom in July 1934 and commanded the Congress Party's organisation in the 1937 elections. He was also the leading candidate for the 1937–1938 Congress presidency. Once more, Gandhi's pressure led to Patel's withdrawal, which allowed Jawaharlal Nehru to be elected. Patel was detained in October 1940 together with other Congressmen, released in August 1941, and then detained once again from August 1942 until June 1945.

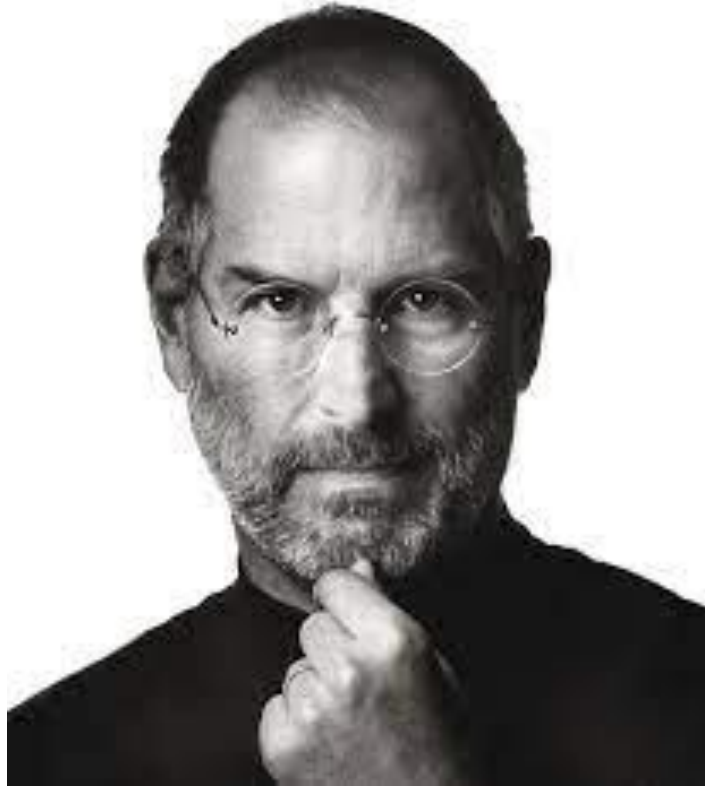
In response to the then-expected Japanese invasion of India during the war, Patel criticised Gandhi's nonviolence as unworkable. When it came to the transfer of power, Patel disagreed with Gandhi in that he believed that the subcontinent would eventually be divided into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan and that doing so would be in India's best interests. Patel was the front-runner for the position of Indian National Congress president in 1945–1946, but Gandhi once more stepped in to ensure Nehru's victory. The British viceroy extended an invitation to Nehru, the Congress president, to establish a provisional administration.

Death:

Throughout the summer of 1949, Patel's health quickly deteriorated. Later, when Patel started coughing up blood, Maniben started restricting his meetings and working hours and set up a customised medical team to start caring for Patel. In a private meeting with his ministerial colleague N., Patel Franky alluded to his approaching demise after the chief minister of West Bengal and physician Bidhan Roy overheard him making jokes about it. V. Gadgil was informed that his life was about to end. After 2 November, when he started often losing consciousness and was confined to his bed, Patel's condition deteriorated. On the suggestion of Dr Roy, he was airlifted to Bombay on December 12 to recover because his condition was judged serious.

Patel passed away on December 15, 1950, at Birla House in Bombay following a severe heart attack (his second). More than 1,500 officers from India's civil and police forces gathered the day following Patel's passing to grieve at his home in Delhi and vowed "full allegiance and unceasing fervour" in the country's service, in an extraordinary and unique gesture. Following Patel's passing, several nations and international leaders, including Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, President Sukarno of Indonesia, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan, and Prime Minister Clement Attlee of the United Kingdom, sent sympathy letters.

Leaders of the Present: Steve Jobs



Steve Jobs was the cofounder of Apple Computer, Inc. (now Apple Inc.), and a charismatic pioneer of the personal computer era.

Early Life:

Jobs was brought up by adoptive parents in Cupertino, California, which is a part of the region now referred to as Silicon Valley. Although he was interested in engineering, he had a variety of youthful interests. In early 1974, after leaving Portland, Oregon's Reed College, he accepted a position as a video game designer at Atari Corporation. He then used the money he had earned to travel on a Buddhist pilgrimage to India.

In the fall of 1974, Jobs returned to Silicon Valley and met with Stephen Wozniak, an old buddy from high school who was now employed by Hewlett-Packard. Jobs recommended that they start a firm together after Wozniak informed him of his progress on creating his computer logic board. They did so after Hewlett-Packard formally rejected Wozniak's idea in 1976. The logic board for the Apple I was constructed in Jobs's garage using funds from the sales of Wozniak's programmed calculator and Jobs' Volkswagen minivan.

Career:

One of the first businesspeople to realise that the personal computer might appeal to a wide audience, at least if it did not seem like it belonged at a junior high school science fair, was Jobs. Featuring Jobs' support, Wozniak created the Apple II, an enhanced variant with a keyboard. They also arranged to have a stylish, moulded plastic shell made to protect the device. Jobs managed to get funding, distribution, and attention for the business, Apple Computer, which was formed in 1977—the same year that the Apple II was finished—despite having long, unruly hair and shunning work attire. The device was an instant hit and came to represent the explosion in personal computers. The firm had a record-breaking public stock offering in 1981, and in 1983 it entered the Fortune 500 list of America's top corporations the fastest (at the time). To be its chief executive officer (CEO) and, indirectly, Jobs's mentor in the finer parts of managing a huge organisation, the company hired John Sculley, president of PepsiCo, Inc., in 1983. Sculley had been persuaded by Jobs to take the job by posing the question, "Do you want to sell sugar water for the rest of your life?" The line was deftly delivered, but it also exposed Jobs's own almost messianic faith in the coming of the computer age.

Removal from Apple:

Jobs was in charge of the most significant project in the company's history at the time. He took a small group of Apple engineers to the Xerox Corporation's Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) in 1979 to view a technology demonstration to see how the graphical user interface may make computers more user-friendly and productive. Soon after, Jobs quit the technical team working on the Lisa business computer to lead a smaller team developing a less expensive model. Both computers underwent redesigns to better use and implement PARC concepts, but Jobs made it clear that he preferred the Macintosh, or Mac, as the new device came to be called.

Jobs treated his engineers like artists and coddled them, but his design aesthetic was rigid; at one point, he requested a redesign of an internal circuit board because he thought it looked ugly. He would go on to become well-known for insisting that the Macintosh be "insanely wonderful," as opposed to just terrific. Jobs personally debuted the Macintosh in January 1984 in a masterfully staged presentation that served as the centrepiece of an incredible advertising campaign. Later, it would be cited as the model for "event marketing". However, the initial Macs were pricey, underpowered, and had a limited number of software programmes, all of which led to dismal sales.

Apple continuously enhanced the device, making it the company's mainstay and the prototype for all ensuing user interfaces. However, tensions inside the business rapidly arose as a result of Jobs' seeming reluctance to address the issue, and in 1985 Sculley succeeded in persuading Apple's board of directors to fire the well-known co-founder of the firm.

NeXT and Pixar:

NeXT Inc., which Jobs swiftly founded, creates powerful workstation computers for the educational sector. Ross Perot, a businessman from Texas, and Canon Inc., a Japanese electronics corporation, were among his financiers. Despite the NeXT computer being renowned for

its technical design, less expensive models from rival companies like Sun Microsystems, Inc. overshadowed it. Early in the 1990s, Jobs centred the business around its ground-breaking software platform, NEXTSTEP.

Meanwhile, in 1986 Jobs purchased a majority stake in Pixar, a computer graphics business that was originally established as a part of Lucasfilm Ltd., the Hollywood film director George Lucas' production company. In the ensuing ten years, Jobs transformed Pixar into a significant animation firm that, among other things, in 1995 released *Toy Story*, the first full-length feature film to be entirely computer-animated. That year, Pixar's initial public stock offering made Jobs a billionaire for the first time. In the end, he offered the studio to the Disney Corporation in 2006.

Saving Apple:

Gilbert Amelio, a semiconductor executive, was appointed as Apple's new CEO in late 1996, when the company was suffering from severe financial losses and on the verge of bankruptcy. Amelio picked NEXTSTEP, purchasing Jobs's firm for more than \$400 million—and bringing Jobs back to Apple as a consultant—when he found that the company had failed to build an adequate successor for the ageing operating system (OS) of the Macintosh. In June 1997, Apple's prodigal cofounder was asked to take over as CEO after the board of directors got frustrated with Amelio's failure to improve the company's financial situation.

Jobs promptly renounced Amelio's commitments to make Mac clones, streamlined the company's product portfolio, and formed a partnership with Apple's former rival, the Microsoft Corporation. Additionally, he created a successful advertising campaign that exhorted consumers to "think differently" and purchase Macintoshes. It's also crucial to note what he refrained from doing. For example, he resisted the inclination to create computers that run Microsoft's Windows OS and did not, as some suggested, separate Apple into a software-only business. Jobs said Apple had a special opportunity to develop since it was the only significant manufacturer of personal computers with its own operating system.

The iMac, a single-piece, egg-shaped computer that offered high-speed processing at a reasonable price and started the trend of high-fashion PCs, was presented by Steve Jobs in 1998. (Subsequent models wore a variety of five vivid colours.) By year's end, the iMac had become the best-selling personal computer in the country, and Jobs was able to report continuous profits for the hitherto moribund business. The following year, Jobs achieved success once more with the fashionable iBook, a laptop designed with students in mind, and the G4, a desktop computer so potent that (so Apple said) it qualified as a supercomputer and could not be exported under certain conditions. Steve Jobs had salvaged his firm and, in the process, restored himself as a master high-technology marketer and visionary, even though Apple did not reclaim the industry supremacy it once had.

Jobs began reimagining Apple for the twenty-first century in 2001. In that year, Apple released iTunes, a software application that allows users to play music and convert it to the small MP3 digital format, which is widely used in computers and other digital devices. Later that year, Apple started selling the iPod, a little MP3 player that immediately dominated its market. In 2003, Apple started offering MP3 downloads of popular music from major record labels online. Through Apple's online iTunes Store, more than one billion music and videos have been sold by the year 2006. On January 9, 2007, Jobs formally changed the company's name to Apple Inc. in acknowledgement of the expanding shift in the industry.

With the release of the touch-screen iPhone, a cell phone with the ability to play MP3s and films and access the Internet, Jobs led the firm into the telecommunications industry in 2007. Later that year, Apple unveiled the iPod Touch, a compact MP3 and gaming gadget with an iPhone-like touch screen and built-in Wi-Fi. The iTunes Store's ability to offer both Apple and third-party software helped the iPhone and iPod Touch quickly surpass previous portable gaming systems in terms of game selection. Jobs stated in 2008 that the iPhone and iPod Touch would have enhanced gaming features in upcoming updates.

Ironically, Apple was now laying a claim to a bigger position in the gaming industry to go along with its advance into telecoms. Apple had not sponsored game creators in its early years out of concern that its computers would not be regarded seriously as business tools.

Final years:

Jobs had a rare kind of pancreatic cancer diagnosis in 2003. He postponed surgery for roughly nine months as he experimented with other treatments. He underwent a significant reconstructive procedure known as the Whipple operation in 2004. The pancreas, bile duct, gallbladder, and duodenum were removed as part of the treatment, and the remaining pancreatic, bile duct, and intestine were then reconnected to send digestive fluids back into the stomach. Jobs quickly recovered and resumed leading Apple.

Jobs lost a lot of weight during 2008, which sparked a lot of rumours that his disease had returned. (Patients who underwent Whipple surgeries had an average five-year survival rate of barely 20%.) Apple's stock market shares, perhaps more than those of any other large corporation, were correlated with the CEO's health, which prompted investor demands for full disclosure of his health—especially as the initial explanations for his weight loss seemed insufficient to explain his sickly appearance. Jobs said in a statement on January 9, 2009, that he was being treated for a hormone imbalance and will carry on with his company responsibilities. But less than a week later, he made the announcement that he was taking a leave of absence immediately, lasting until the end of June, to focus on his health. Jobs restored his prior position that his health was a private concern after removing himself, at least temporarily, from the company structure. He also declined to provide any more information.

The Wall Street Journal revealed in June 2009 that Jobs had undergone a liver transplant in April. It was not mentioned if the pancreatic cancer he had previously had treatment for had progressed to his liver. The procedure was carried out in Tennessee, where patients typically had to wait 48 days before receiving a liver transplant, as opposed to the national average of 306 days.

On June 29, 2009, Jobs returned to work, keeping his promise to do so before the month of June was up. But Jobs took yet another medical leave of absence in January 2011. He left his position as CEO in August but remained chairman. In two months, he passed away. In 2022 Jobs was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.