

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA

SUBJECT CODE : 18BPA66S

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Material prepared according to textbook and reference books given in the syllabus.

SYLLABUS

Year	Subject Title	Sem.	Sub Code
2018 -19 Onwards	Skill Based Subject IV:National Movement in India	VI	18BPA66S

Objective

By Learning this subject, the students will come to know about the National Movements in India, which paved the way for independence of India.

UNIT – I: INTRODUCTION

British Rule – Queens Proclamation – The Government of India Act 1858 – Indian Council Act, 1861 – Indian Nationalism under British Rule – BrahmoSamaj – AryaSamaj – Sir Syed Ahammed Khan – Role of Indian Press.

UNIT – II: INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Birth and Growth of Indian National Congress –Its aims – Indian Council Act 1892 – Swadeshi Movements – Split in Congress – Moderate and Extremists – Revolutionary Nationalism – Birth of Muslim League of 1906 – India Council Act 1909.

UNIT – III: GANDHIAN ERA I

Home Rule Movement by Annie Beasant – Government of India Act- 1919, - M. K. Gandhi and the Congress – Rowlat Act – JallianWalahBagh Tragedy.- Khilafat Movement – Non-Cooperation Movement – Simon Commission – Civil Disobedience Movement 1930-31, – First Round Table Conference.

UNIT – IV: GANDHIAN ERA II

Gandhi – Irwin Pact 1931 – Second Round Table Conference – Resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement 1932-34, - Communal Award - Poona Pact – Third Round table Conference – Jinnah and Two Nation Theory – Socialist and Communist trends – Government of India Act 1935 – Second World War.

UNIT – V: INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Cripps Mission – Quit India Moment – Gandhi – Jinnah Talks – Wavell Plan – Cabinet Mission - Indian independence Act of 1947 – Birth of India and Pakistan - Princely States and Integration – Special Status to Jammu and Kashmir.

Textbook

1. Basu,D.D, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lex is NEXIS Publishers, Gurgaon,2002.

Reference books

1. Avasthi&Avasthi, Public Administration,Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal,Agra2012
2. Dr.Puri.K.R. Indian Administration, jawahar Book Publishing House, New Delhi,2005.
3. Sharma,P.D. and Sharama B.M, Indian administration, Retrospect and Prospect, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2009.
4. Maheswari.S.R. Indian Administration, Orient longmanPvt-Ltd,New Delhi,2004

Cripps Mission

The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to India in March 1942 to obtain Indian cooperation for the British war efforts in the 2nd World War. It was headed by Sir Richard Stafford Cripps, a labour minister in Winston Churchill's coalition government in Britain.

Cripps Mission – Background

- Japan was advancing outside the eastern borders of India and the fall of Burma was a jolt to the British in the war. The threat of a Japanese invasion on India was looming and Indian support was essential for Britain's war efforts.
- When the 2nd World War broke out in 1939, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow declared India a party to the war as part of the British Empire. This was done without consultation with Indians and this led to massive protests from the Congress Party. The party leaders, who were heading 7 provincial governments resigned from their posts. The Muslim League celebrated it as 'Deliverance Day'.
- Britain was facing pressure from the US and other allied leaders over its own imperial policies in India and also to secure Indian cooperation for the Allied war effort. This also led the British government to send Cripps to India.

Members of Cripps Mission

- The Mission was headed by Stafford Cripps. Lord Privy Seal accompanied him. There were other members from the State Council including the leader of the House of Common, etc.

The Purpose of Cripps Mission

Following the World War-II, the Cripps Mission had several reasons to come to India. The reasons are given below:

- Britain suffered many losses in Southeast Asia and Japan's threat to invade India seemed real for them. Hence, Britain wanted India's support.
- Britain was pressurised by the allies (USA, USSR & China) to seek India's cooperation.
- Indian nationalists had agreed to support the Allied as they hoped for immediate transfer of substantial power and complete independence after the war.

Proposals of Cripps Mission

- Setting up of an Indian dominion. This dominion would have the freedom to remain with the British Commonwealth or to secede from it. It would also be at liberty to take part in international organisations.

- A Constituent Assembly would be formed to frame a new constitution for the country. This Assembly would have members elected by the provincial assemblies and also nominated by the princes.
- Any province unwilling to join the Indian dominion could form a separate union and have a separate constitution.
- The transfer of power and the rights of minorities would be safeguarded by negotiations between the Constituent Assembly and the British government.
- In the meantime, until this new constitution came into force, India's defence would be controlled by the British and the powers of the Governor-General would remain unaltered.

Significance of Cripps Mission

- For the first time, the British government acknowledged India's right to be a dominion.
- Indians could frame their own Constitution.
- The proposal of giving freedom to the provinces to be a separate union turned out to be a model for the country's partition in 1947.
- The right to cede from the Commonwealth indicated full sovereignty at a later stage.
- In the interim period, Indians were guaranteed a good share in the administration.

Why did the Cripps Mission Fail?

- The proposals were seen as too radical by the British and as too conservative by the INC who wanted complete independence.
- The Mission was rejected by the INC, the Muslim League and other Indian groups.
- The Hindu Mahasabha and the Liberals were against the right of states to secede.
- The Depressed Classes objected because they were apprehensive about their status in a country where they will be in a minority.
- It is also believed that the mission failed because of a clear lack of support for it by the Viceroy Linlithgow, British PM Winston Churchill and the Secretary of State for India, Leo Amery.

Note:

- After the failure of the mission, Cripps returned to England, and the Congress-led by Gandhi started their new campaign, the Quit India Movement in August 1942.

Indian National Congress Rejected the Mission

INC rejected the Cripps Mission for the following reasons:

1. The INC was against the provinces' right to separately form unions as this was damaging to national unity.

2. They were also against the Governor-General's power being retained as against him being only a constitutional head.
3. They also protested the lack of share in defence.
4. There was no concrete plan for the immediate transfer of power.

Muslim League Rejected the Cripps Mission

Muslim League rejected the Cripps Mission for the following reasons:

1. They did not like the idea of a single union of India.
2. They protested against the method for the Constituent Assembly's creation and also against the procedure to decide on the provinces' accession to the Indian union.

Quit India Movement

Quit India Movement Facts

- Also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti.
- It was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942.
- The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo'. Gandhi gave the slogan to the people – 'Do or die'.
- In line with the Congress ideology, it was supposed to be a peaceful non-violent movement aimed at urging the British to grant India independence.
- The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Gandhi was named the movement's leader.

The resolution stated the provisions of the movement as:

- ★ An immediate end to British rule over India.
- ★ Declaration of the commitment of free India to defend itself against all kinds of imperialism and fascism.
- ★ Formation of a provisional government of India after British withdrawal.
- ★ Sanctioning a civil disobedience movement against British rule.
- ★ Gandhi's instructions to various sections of the public:

Government servants: do not resign your job but proclaim loyalty to the INC.

Soldiers: be with the army but refrain from firing on compatriots.

Peasants: pay the agreed-upon rent if the landlords/Zamindars are anti-government; if they are pro-government, do not pay the rent.

Students: can leave studies if they are confident enough.

Princes: support the people and accept the sovereignty of them.

People of the princely states: support the ruler only if he is anti-government; declare themselves as part of the Indian nation.

Causes of Quit India Movement – Why was it launched?

- The Second World War had started in 1939 and Japan, which was part of the Axis Powers that were opposed to the British in the war were gaining onto the north-eastern frontiers of India.
- The British had abandoned their territories in South-East Asia and had left their population in the lurch. This act did not garner much faith among the Indian population who had doubts about the British ability to defend India against Axis aggression.
- Gandhi also believed that if the British left India, Japan would not have enough reason to invade India.
- Apart from hearing news about British setbacks in the war, the war-time difficulties such as high prices of essential commodities fostered resentment against the British government.
- The failure of the Cripps Mission to guarantee any kind of a constitutional remedy to India's problems also led to the INC calling for a mass civil disobedience movement.

Response to Quit India Movement

- The British government responded to the call of Gandhi by arresting all major Congress leaders the very next day. Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, etc. were all arrested. This left the movement in the hands of the younger leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan and Ram Manohar Lohia. New leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali emerged out of the vacuum of leadership.
- Over 100000 people were arrested in connection with this movement. The government resorted to violence in order to quell the agitation. They were mass floggings and lathi charges. Even women and children were not spared. About 10000 people died in police firing in total.
- There was no communal violence.
- The INC was banned. Its leaders were jailed for almost the whole of the war. Gandhi was released on health grounds in 1944.
- The people responded to Gandhi's call in a major way. However, in the absence of leadership, there were stray incidences of violence and damage to government property. Many buildings were set on fire, electricity lines were cut and communication and transport lines were broken.
- Some parties did not support the movement. There was opposition from the Muslim League, the Communist Party of India (the government revoked the ban on the party then) and the Hindu Mahasabha.

- The League was not in favour of the British leaving India without partitioning the country first. In fact, Jinnah asked more Muslims to enlist in the army to fight the war.
- The Communist party supported the war waged by the British since they were allied with the Soviet Union.
- Subhas Chandra Bose, was by this time, organizing the Indian National Army and the Azad Hind government from outside the country.
- C Rajagopalachari, resigned from the INC since he was not in favour of complete independence.
- In general, the Indian bureaucracy did not support the Quit India Movement.
- There were strikes and demonstrations all over the country. Despite the communist group's lack of support to the movement, workers provided support by not working in the factories.
- In some places, parallel governments were also set up. Example: Ballia, Tamluk, Satara.
- The chief areas of the movement were UP Bihar, Maharashtra, Midnapore, and Karnataka. The movement lasted till 1944.

Importance of Quit India Movement – Significance/What it achieved?

- Despite heavy-handed suppression by the government, the people were unfazed and continued their struggle.
- Even though the government said that independence could be granted only after the end of the war, the movement drove home the point that India could not be governed without the support of the Indians.
- The movement placed the demand for complete independence at the top agenda of the freedom movement.
- Public morale and anti-British sentiment were enhanced.

Gandhi- Jinnah talks

The allies in the war seemed to be victorious and attitude of British administration towards Congress softened with this. At the same time, America was pressing on meeting India's demand for self-governance though being an ally of Britain in the war. When Gandhi was released on 5 May 1944, he proposed talks with Jinnah on his two-nation theory and negotiating on issue of partition. The CR formula acted as the basis for the negotiations. Gandhi and Jinnah met in September 1944 to ease the deadlock. Gandhi placed the CR formula as his proposal to Jinnah. Negotiations continued for two years and ultimately failed.

- Jinnah rejected CR Formula arguing that separation could not be deferred till after independence, considered common services to be unnecessary, and felt that plebiscites with both Muslims and Hindus voting contradicted the basic principle of Muslims being a distinct nation
- with an inherent right of self-determination. J

- Gandhi did not accept the view that the Indian Muslims constitute a separate nation, he regarded India as one family consisting of many members, and the Muslims were one of them.
- Gandhi proposed that only the Muslims living in Baluchistan, Sindh , N.W.F.P and parts of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, who desired to lives in separation from the rest of India, should form the new state. But on this, Jinnah insisted that Pakistan should include all the six provinces resolution of the Muslim league in 1940. He did not a mutilated, moth eaten Pakistan. J same like Allama Mashriqi cried for.
- Gandhi held that the separate Muslims state should be formed after India was free, on this Jinnah urged for an immediate and complete settlement.
- Gandhi suggested that there should be a treaty of separation to provide for foreign affairs, defense, communication, customs commerce and the like, as matters of all these matters, which were the life-blood of common central authority or government. But none of them were acceptable to Jinnah.

We see that Gandhi- Jinnah talks did not bring the two communities nearer each other. The clever Viceroy was now convinced that these Indians would keep quarrelling and Indian problem cannot be settled by an agreement between the Hindus and Muslims. So now the British government must take the initiative for the post-war settlement promised by them. J

Wavell Plan

- The Wavell Plan was first presented at the Shimla Conference in 1945. It was named after Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell.
- The Shimla Conference was convened in order to agree on the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government, which provided for separate representations on communal lines. Both the plan and the conference failed on account of the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress not coming to an agreement.

Background of the Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference

- The Second World War had caused many socio-economic problems in the British Empire, especially when it came to maintaining their overseas colonies. Thus the British Government saw it fit to grant India the freedom it had been demanding for so long. In addition, the Quit India Movement and an increase in revolutionary activity only made the British position in India tenuous at best.
- Lord Wavell, who became the Viceroy in 1943, was charged with presenting a formula for the future government of India that would be acceptable to both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, allowing for a smooth transition of power. Lord Wavell was

considered an apt person for this task as he had been the head of the Indian Army and thus had a better understanding of the Indian situation.

What did the Wavell Plan Propose?

In May 1945 Wavell visited London and discussed his ideas with the British Government. These London talks resulted in the formulation of a definite plan of action which was officially made public simultaneously on 14 June 1945 by L.S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India. The Wavell Plan proposed the following:

- The Viceroy's Executive Council was to have all Indian members except the Viceroy himself and the Commander-in-Chief.
- The council was to have a 'balanced representation' of all Indians including 'caste-Hindus', Muslims, Depressed Classes, Sikhs, etc. Muslims were given 6 out of 14 members which accounted for more than their share of the population (25%).
- The Viceroy/Governor-General would still have the power of veto but its use would be minimal.
- The foreign affairs portfolio would be transferred from the Governor-General to an Indian member. The defence would be handled by a British general until the full transfer of power was made.
- A conference would be convened by the Viceroy to get a list of all the members recommended to the Council from all parties concerned. In case a joint list was not agreed upon, separate lists would be taken from the parties. This was to be the Shimla Conference.
- If this plan worked, similar councils would be formed in all provinces comprising of local leaders.

What happened at the Shimla Conference?

Lord Wavell invited 21 political leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah to Shimla, the summer capital of British India to discuss the Wavell Plan on June 25th, 1945.

- The conference was a failure because the League and the Congress could not settle their differences.
- Jinnah insisted that only League members could be the Muslim representatives in the Council, and opposed to the Congress nominating Muslim members. This was because Jinnah wanted the League to be the sole representative of Muslims in India. Congress would never agree to this demand.
- In the Wavell Plan, there were 6 Muslim representatives out of 14 members, which was more than the Muslim share of the population. Despite this, the League wanted the power of veto to any constitutional proposal which it believed was not in its interest. Congress opposed this unreasonable demand also.
- Jinnah refused to give the names to the council unless the government acknowledged that only the Muslim League was the exclusive representative of Indian Muslims.
- The Wavell Plan, thus, was dissolved with the failure of the conference. And with it the last chance to avoid partition.

- After this, the war ended and a new Labour government was elected in Britain. This new government was intent on giving independence to India without much delay and sent the Cabinet Mission with that purpose.

The failure of the Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference was a watershed moment for the Indian Independence struggle. All steps taken to prevent partition had been met with failure, meaning that it was inevitable.

Cabinet Mission

The Cabinet Mission formed by the British government to resolve the constitutional deadlock between the Indian political leaders regarding the transfer of power arrived in India on March 24, 1946.

Background of the Cabinet Mission

- The Cabinet Mission was formed at the initiative of the British Prime Minister Clement Atlee.
- It was composed of three members namely, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State of India; AV Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Stafford Cripps, the President of the Board of Trade.
- The then Viceroy Lord Wavell was involved in the process although he was not an official member.
- The objectives of the Cabinet Mission were to secure an agreement with the leaders of the Indian political spectrum regarding the framing of a constitution for India, to establish a body for framing the future constitution of India, and to create an executive council with Indian support.
- The Congress Party and the Muslim League which by this time could not see eye to eye on almost all issues had basic ideological differences and this was hindering them from finding any common ground.
- Congress wanted a strong centre with minimal powers vested with the provinces. The League wanted strong safeguards for the rights of the Muslims, the largest minority group in India.
- In May 1946, the Mission proposed the following:
 - ★ Independence would be given to the Indian Dominion without any partition.
 - ★ The provinces would be classified into three groups or sections:
 - ★ Group A: Madras, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Bombay and Orissa
 - ★ Group B: Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan
 - ★ Group C: Bengal and Assam
 - ★ The Centre would keep the powers over the defence, communications, foreign powers and currency. The provinces would get the remaining powers.
 - ★ A constituent assembly would be set up. The new government would be formed as per this constitution. Meanwhile, an interim government would be established.

What were the reasons that the Cabinet Mission Failed?

- While the Muslim League agreed to the proposals and did not wish any changes, the Congress party did not agree to all the proposals. It was against the idea of grouping provinces on the basis of religion. It also argued for a stronger centre.
- Since the May plan was not accepted, a new plan was proposed in June. This plan proposed the partition of India into a Hindu-majority India and a Muslim-majority India. A list of princely states was also made that could either join the union or remain independent.
- The second plan was not accepted by the Congress. It did agree to be part of the Constituent Assembly.
- Lord Wavell invited 14 men from different parties and representing different religious and social groups. When the Congress nominated Zakir Hussain, the League protested claiming Muslims could be represented only by the League. The League stayed away from the process.
- Jawaharlal Nehru headed the new interim government and the task of framing a constitution for the country was started.
- Governments were formed by the Congress in most provinces including the NWFP. The League formed the governments in Bengal and Sind. It agitated against the new central government.
- It urged Muslims to demand and agitate for Pakistan. Jinnah called for 'Direct Action Day' on 16th August 1946.
- This led to extreme communal violence in many places starting with Calcutta where the first day saw 5000 deaths.

Now the call for the country's partition became more aggressive. Even those opposed to it conceded that this could be the only solution to end the brutal riots in the country. The Partition of India would become an inevitable reality

Indian Independence Act 1947

Lord Mountbatten (India's last viceroy) proposed a plan in May 1947 according to which provinces were to be declared independent successor states with the power to choose whether to join the constituent assembly or not.

Mountbatten Plan Background

- 🕒 Lord Mountbatten came to India as the last Viceroy and was assigned the task of a speedy transfer of power by the then British Prime Minister Clement Atlee.
- 🕒 In May 1947, Mountbatten came up with a plan under which he proposed that the provinces be declared independent successor states and then be allowed to choose whether to join the constituent assembly or not. This plan was called the 'Dickie Bird Plan'.
- 🕒 Jawaharlal Nehru, when apprised of the plan, vehemently opposed it saying it would lead to balkanisation of the country. Hence, this plan was also called Plan Balkan.

- ⌚ Then, the viceroy came up with another plan called the June 3 Plan. This plan was the last plan for Indian independence. It is also called the Mountbatten Plan.
- ⌚ The June 3 Plan included the principles of partition, autonomy, sovereignty to both nations, right to make their own constitution.
- ⌚ Above all, the Princely States such as Jammu and Kashmir were given a choice to either join India or Pakistan. The consequences of these choices would affect the new nations for decades to come.
- ⌚ This plan was accepted by both the Congress and the Muslim League. By then, the Congress had also accepted the inevitability of the partition.
- ⌚ This plan was put into action by the Indian Independence Act 1947 which was passed in the British Parliament and received the royal assent on 18 July 1947.

Provisions of the Mountbatten Plan

- ⌚ British India was to be partitioned into two dominions – India and Pakistan.
 - ⌚ The constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly would not be applicable to the Muslim-majority areas (as these would become Pakistan). The question of a separate constituent assembly for the Muslim-majority areas would be decided by these provinces.
 - ⌚ As per the plan, the legislative assemblies of Bengal and Punjab met and voted for the partition. Accordingly, it was decided to partition these two provinces along religious lines.
- Mountbatten Plan Background
- ⌚ The legislative assembly of Sind would decide whether to join the Indian constituent assembly or not. It decided to go with Pakistan.
 - ⌚ A referendum was to be held on NWFP (North-Western Frontier Province) to decide which dominion to join. NWFP decided to join Pakistan while Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan boycotted and rejected the referendum.
 - ⌚ The date for the transfer of power was to be August 15, 1947.
 - ⌚ To fix the international boundaries between the two countries, the Boundary Commission was established chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. The commission was to demarcate Bengal and Punjab into the two new countries.
 - ⌚ The princely states were given the choice to either remain independent or accede to India or Pakistan. The British suzerainty over these kingdoms was terminated.
 - ⌚ The British monarch would no longer use the title 'Emperor of India'.
 - ⌚ After the dominions were created, the British Parliament could not enact any law in the territories of the new dominions.
 - ⌚ Until the time the new constitutions came into existence, the Governor-General would assent any law passed by the constituent assemblies of the dominions in His Majesty's name. The GovernorGeneral was made a constitutional head.

- On the midnight of 14th and 15th August 1947, the dominions of Pakistan and India respectively came into existence. Lord Mountbatten was appointed the first Governor-General of independent India and M .A. Jinnah became the Governor-General of Pakistan.

BIRTH OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

What happened?

On 14th August 1947, India was partitioned off into India (comprising the Hindu-majority areas) and Pakistan (comprising the Muslim-majority areas).

Partition of India

- British India was divided on communal lines into the dominions of India and Pakistan.
- The Dominion of India became the Republic of India while the Dominion of Pakistan became the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People’s Republic of Bangladesh (in 1975).
- India chose to become a secular country.
- The partition was enacted by the Indian Independence Act 1947 which led to the end of the British Raj. Pakistan became an independent country on 14th August 1947 whereas India got independence a day later.
- The idea that the Muslims in the subcontinent need a separate nation because their aspirations would be crushed in a Hindu-dominated India was first echoed in the Two-Nation Theory.
- The term ‘Pakistan’ was first coined by Choudhry Rahmat Ali in 1933. It was later taken up by Muhammad Ali Jinnah who became a fierce fighter for the creation of Pakistan.
- The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League were unable to come to an agreement on how to go about independence. While the League wanted a separate homeland, the INC was opposed to the idea of partitioning the country.
- To reach a consensus on the issue, Britain sent the Cabinet Mission to India.
- This broke down and Jinnah proclaimed “Direct Action Day” on 16th August 1946.
- As there was no clarity on the partition, people were on their nerves, especially those who were living in a community where the majority religion did not match with theirs.
- Violence broke out in many parts of Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and Punjab.
- There was large-scale killing, rape and torture. Even children and the elderly were not spared.
- To stop the tide of brutality and prevent an all-out civil war in the country, the Congress, headed by Vallabhai Patel on this issue, approved of the partition plan.
- Jinnah had originally demanded even the Hindu-dominated areas of Bengal and Punjab as part of Pakistan. But Patel was fiercely against this and obtained the partition of those provinces which ensured that the Hindu majority areas in those provinces areas were included in India.

- But, neither the Indian leaders nor the British were prepared for or anticipated the massive scale of the partition.
- Families were uprooted from the soil of their ancestors. People had to leave all their unmovable property and move to the other side. Millions of people were displaced and refugee camps were overflowing with people. Apart from the violence, diseases due to unhygienic conditions also killed many people.
- Riots were rampant during the partition. Some people blame the British government for not doing enough to stem the violence.
- The actual geographic demarcation of the areas was entrusted upon Sir Cyril Radcliffe. He divided the roughly 450000 sq. km of territory between the two dominions. The international boundary between India and Pakistan, and between India and Bangladesh is even today the Radcliffe Line.

Integration of Princely States After Independence

Introduction

- The Indian Independence Act of 1947 gave princely states an option to accede to the newly born dominions India or Pakistan or continue as an independent sovereign state.
- At that time more than 500 princely states have covered 48 percent of the area of pre Independent India and constituted 28% of its population.
- These kingdoms were not legally part of British India, but in reality, they were completely subordinate to the British Crown.
- For the British these states were the necessary allies, to keep in check the rise of other colonial powers and nationalist tendencies in India.
- Accordingly, the princes were given autonomy over their territories, but the British acquired for themselves the right to appoint ministers and get military support as and when required.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (India's first deputy prime minister and the home minister) with the assistance of V.P menon (the secretary of the Ministry of the States) was given the formidable task of integrating the princely states.
- From invoking the patriotism of the princes to remind them of the possibility of anarchy on event of their refusal to join, Patel kept trying to convince them to join India.
- He also introduced the concept of "privy purses"— a payment to be made to royal families for their agreement to merge with India.
- Bikaner, Baroda and few other states from Rajasthan were the first ones to join the union.
- There were several other states that were adamant to not join India. Some of them thought this to be the best moment to acquire independent statehood, while there were others who wanted to become a part of Pakistan.

Travancore

- The southern Indian maritime state was strategically placed for maritime trade and was rich in both human and mineral resources.
- It was one of the first princely states to refuse accession to the Indian union and question the Congress' leadership of the nation.
- By 1946, the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C.P. Ramamswamy Aiyar declared his intention of forming an independent state of Travancore that would be open to the idea of signing a treaty with the Indian union.
- Sir C.P. Aiyar is also said to have had secret ties with the UK government who were in support of an independent Travancore in the hope that they would get exclusive access to a mineral called monazite that the area was rich in, and would give an edge to Britain in the nuclear arms race.
- He stuck to his position till as late as July 1947. He changed his mind soon after he survived an assassination attempt by a member of the Kerala Socialist Party.
- On July 30 1947, Travancore joined India.

Jodhpur

- The Rajput princely state despite having a Hindu king and a large Hindu population, strangely had a tilt towards Pakistan.
- Young and inexperienced, Jodhpur prince, Hanvant Singh reckoned that he may get a better "deal" from Pakistan since his state was contiguous with the country.
- Jinnah reported to have given the Maharaja a signed blank sheet of paper to list all his demands.
- He also offered him free access to the Karachi port to arms manufacturing and importing along with military and agrarian support.
- Seeing the risks in the border state acceding to Pakistan, Patel immediately contacted the prince and offered him sufficient benefits.
- Patel assured him that importing arms would be allowed, Jodhpur would be connected to Kathiawar by rail and that India would supply grain to it during famines.
- On 11th August 1947, Maharaja Hanvant Singh, King of Jodhpur signed the Instrument of Accession and the State of Jodhpur was integrated into the Indian Dominion.
- Bhopal
- It was another state that wished to declare independence.
- Here a Muslim Nawab, Hamidullah Khan, was ruling over a majority Hindu population.
- He was a close friend of the Muslim League and staunchly opposed the Congress rule.
- He had made clear his decision to attain independence to Mountbatten.
- However, the latter wrote back to him stating that "no ruler could run away from the dominion closest to him".
- By July 1947, the Prince became aware of the large number of princes who had acceded to India and decided to join India.

Hyderabad

- It was the largest and richest of all princely states, covered a large portion of the Deccan plateau.
- Nizam Mir Usman Ali was presiding over a largely Hindu population in the princely state.
- He was very clear on his demand for an independent state and blatantly refused to join the Indian dominion.
- He drew support from Jinnah and the tussle over Hyderabad grew stronger over time.
- Both requests and threats from Patel and other mediators failed to change the mind of the Nizam, who kept expanding his army by importing arms from Europe.
- Things took a turn for the worse when armed fanatics (called Razakars) unleashed violence targeted at Hyderabad's Hindu residents.
- The Congress government decided to make a more decisive turn after the Lord Mountbatten resignation in June 1948.
- On September 13, 1948, Indian troops were sent to Hyderabad under 'Operation Polo'.
- In an armed encounter that lasted for about four days, the Indian army gained full control of the state and Hyderabad became the integral part of India.
- Later, in an attempt to reward the Nizam for his submission, he was made the governor of the state of Hyderabad.

Junagadh

- The princely state, situated on the southwestern end of Gujarat, also did not accede to the Indian union by August 15, 1947.
- It was the most important among the group of Kathiawar states and contained a large Hindu population ruled by the Nawab, Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III.
- On September 15, 1947, Nawab Mahabat Khanji chose to accede to Pakistan ignoring Mountbatten's views, arguing that Junagadh adjoined Pakistan by sea.
- The rulers of two states that were subject to the suzerainty of Junagadh — Mangrol and Babariawad — reacted by declaring their independence from Junagadh and acceding to India.
- In response, the nawab of Junagadh militarily occupied the two states. Rulers of the other neighbouring states reacted angrily, sending troops to the Junagadh frontier, and appealed to the Government of India for assistance.
- India believed that if Junagadh was permitted to accede to Pakistan, communal tension already simmering in Gujarat would worsen, and refused to accept the Nawab's choice of accession.
- The government pointed out that the state was 80% Hindu, and called for a plebiscite to decide the question of accession.
- India cut off supplies of fuel and coal to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, sent troops to the frontier, and occupied the principalities of Mangrol and Babariawad that had acceded to India.
- Pakistan agreed to discuss a plebiscite, subject to the withdrawal of Indian troops, a condition India rejected.
- On 26 October, the Nawab and his family fled to Pakistan following clashes with Indian troops. Before leaving, the Nawab had emptied the state treasury of its cash and securities.

- On November 7, 1947 Junagadh's court, facing collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the State's administration.
- The Dewan of Junagadh, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the father of the more famous Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, decided to invite the Government of India to intervene.
- The government of India accepted the invitation of the Dewan to intervene.
- A plebiscite was conducted in February 1948, which went almost unanimously in favour of accession to India.
- Junagadh became a part of the Indian state of Saurashtra until November 1, 1956, when Saurashtra became part of Bombay state.
- In 1960, Bombay state was split into the linguistic states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, in which Junagadh was located and since then Junagadh is part of Gujarat.

Kashmir

- It was a princely state with a Hindu king ruling over a predominant Muslim population which had remained reluctant to join either of the two dominions.
- The case of this strategically located kingdom was not just very different but also one of the toughest as it had important international boundaries.
- The ruler of Kashmir Maharaja Hari Singh had offered a proposal of standstill agreement to both India and Pakistan, pending a final decision on the state's accession.
- Pakistan entered into the standstill agreement but it invaded the Kashmir from north with an army of soldiers and tribesmen carrying weapons. In the early hours of 24th October, 1947, thousands of tribal pathan swept into Kashmir.
- The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir appealed to India for help. He sent his representative Sheikh Abdullah to Delhi to ask for India's help.
- On 26th October 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh fled from Srinagar and arrived in Jammu where he signed an 'Instrument of Accession' of J&K state.
- According to the terms of the document, the Indian jurisdiction would extend to external affairs, communications and defence. After the document was signed, Indian troops were airlifted into the state and fought alongside the Kashmiris.
- On 5th March, 1948, Maharaja Hari Singh announced the formation of an interim popular government with Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah as the Prime Minister.
- In 1951, the state constituent assembly was elected. It met for the first time in Srinagar on 31st October 1951.
- In 1952, the Delhi Agreement was signed between Prime Ministers of India and Jammu & Kashmir giving special position to the state under Indian Constitutional framework.
- On 6th February 1954, the J&K constituent assembly ratified the accession of the state to the Union of India.
- The President subsequently issued the constitution order under Article 370 of the Constitution extending the Union Constitution to the state with some exceptions and modifications.
- As per Section 3 of the J&K constitution, Jammu & Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India.

- On 5th of August 2019, the President of India promulgated the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019.
- The order effectively abrogates the special status accorded to Jammu and Kashmir under the provision of Article 370 - whereby provisions of the Constitution which were applicable to other states were not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).