

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S ROLE IN POLITICAL INTERGRATION OF INDIA

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Indian National Congress declared its objective the political integration of these territories into India. Which the Indian Govt. pursued up to next 20 years Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and V.P. Menon convinced the king's of the every princely states and transform their administrations unless and until 1956, there was difference between the British Indian territories and princely states Govt. of India with diplomatic and Military Combination acquire the legal control over it till there were integrated into India. this process successfully integrated most of the princely states into to India but successfully integrated most of the princely states into to India but few states remain e.g. Manipur and Tripura and Kashmir when then the active here ditary rules movements started British expansion in India became successful because of two approaches. The policy of annexation by which the British forcibly absorb the Indian princely states through which they constituted this empire and the policy of indirect rules.

In 1921 British create chamber of princes as advisory body of integrate the princely states more nearby British and in 1936 affords where made by creating direct relations between the Govt. of India and princely state. Govt. of India Act 1935 was formed so the British India and princely states to unite under a Federal Government. This scheme got success but stopped in

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1939 because of Second World War upto 1940 the relationship between princely states and crown regulated with treaties and principle of paramountcy.

After Indian independence paramountcy and subsidiary alliances were discontinued with the departure of British from India that the paramountcy and treaties were came to an end.

Cripps Mission offer plans for transfer of power, thinking that some princely states might stay out of independent India. Indian National Congress oppose it. The congress was not active in the princely state, because their main goal was independence of India from British. Govt. of India Act 1935 changed the scenario with rise of socialist congress leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan because of whom congress started taking part in political and labour activity in the princely states upto 1939 insit the states to enter independent India.

Lord Mountbatten, the last British viceroy of India were also not comfortable to break link between princely states and independent India in 19th and 20th centuries the development of trade and commerce had bound th British India's princely state through a complier network of interests. Lord Mountbatten picked to work towards accession of princely states to India as congress proposed the transfer of power.

King of Bikaner and Jawhar were interested to join India because of patriotic and ideological considerations but other states had their own views to join India or Pakistan or to remain independent or to form a union of their own. Bhopal build an alliance between the Muslim League and princely states Bhopal, Travancore and Hyderabad were not interested to join any one of dominion.

This initial resistance collapse because nearly all Hindu majority princely states agreed to accede India. The lack of Unity among the princes was one of the factor which contributed to

the collapse of princes resistance. Hindu king did not trust Muslim king and vice versa. Particularly Nawab of Bhopal Hamidullah Khan was viewed as Pakistani agent. Some believe integration will build bridge with congress. Muslim League took decision to stay away from constituent Assembly some princes decided to build an alliance with Muslim League to counter the congress. Boycotting the Assembly together failed when the states of Cochin, Baroda, Gwalior, Jaipur etc. presented in Assembly. Dewan of Travancore Sir C.P. Ramswami Iyer attempted assassination that is why Maharaja of Travancore abandoned his plans. Dewans or Chief Ministers played vital role in accede to India. Most important role played by Lord Mountbatten, Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel and V.P. Menon, after both were respectively the political and admin. head of the state department.

Lord Louis Mountbatten and Integration: Lord Mountbatten played very important role to convene the princes to accede to Indian Union. Mountbatten was a relative of British King, so most of princes believed and trusted him and also he was personal friend of some princes, he had special relations with Hamidulla Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal. Most of the princes believed that Lord Mountbatten will be in position to ensure the Indian Union adhered to any condition that may be fulfilled because India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru had asked him to become the first Government General of the Indian Union.

The key factor that led the princes accept the Indian Dominion because Lord Mountbatten used his relation with princes to push them toward integration. The British Govt. won't grant dominion status to princely states and also it won't accept them in to the British Commonwealth. Mountbatten declared it which means that the states should go with India or Pakistan. Unless they join India or Pakistan they will sever all connections

with the British Crown, he made attention that the Indian subcontinent is a one economic entity, and that the state will suffer if the links are broken he also pointed out the difficulties that the states go through maintaining order at such condition of communal violence and communist movement. Mountbatten acted as a trustee between the prince's and Govt. of India. He engaged in a personal dialogue with princes like Nawab of Bhopal whom he made agree to sign the Instrument of Accession making Bhopal part of India, which Mountbatten kept in is safe if handed to state dept. on Independence day before 15 August. Nawab was free to change his mind, but he did not renege over the deal at the time of Accession princes felt betrayed by Britain Sir Conrad cornfield resigned his position to protest Mountbatten's policies. His policies were also criticised by the conservative party. The Historians such as Moore and Mumby took the view that the Mountbatten played a crucial role in convincing reluctant kings to accede to India in July 1946 Prime Minister Nehru observed that princely states should not prevail military against the army of Independent India in 1947. Nehru declared that India does not believe in the divine theory of kingship and in May 1947 Prime Minister declared the princely states not joining Indian are enemy state. Historians have re-examined the role played by Lord Mountbatten and states Departments during the accession process. Ian Copland says that the cession and merger of powers to the Indian Government between 1948 to 1950 changed the terms of the instrument of Accession and Mountbatten's assurance Lumby the older historians take the view that princely states haven't survived as a independent after the integration because of transfer of power therefore he view successful integration of all princely states in the Independent India as a triumph for the Indian Government and Lord Mountbatten, the integration has given a rise to some issues,

that took an integration of former princely states with other provinces to form new states has given birth to new conflict like Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Berar in Hyderabad state and Telengana in Hyderabad State.

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