

Welcome students

So our program is Bachelors of Arts,

the subject history.

Semester 6. Paper quarters.

It's HSC 108. Paper title.

India since independence.

The title of our unit.

Establishment of Republic module

name integration of princely

states of Junagadh and Hyderabad.

The outline of this paper you

will basically learn about the

process of integration of Princely

States of Junagadh and

Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

The learning outcomes.

Understand the background of.

History of integration of princely states.

Will gain knowledge about the princely

states of Junagadh and Hyderabad.

you will also comprehend the process of

how this princely states of Junagadh

and Hyderabad were integrated.

So let's begin.

Integration of Princely state,

Junagadh and Hyderabad.

So before we go into this integration,

I'd like to bring your attention to this map.

If we closely observe this map.

You'll realize that some territories

are marked in pink color,

while other territories are marked in

lightish yellowish color.

The territories marked in pink color.

They are the princely States and

they were numbering almost 554.

Now at the time of independence.

The question aroused .

What would happen of these princely states

once the British leave Indian Union?

And there was a danger to the Indian Union.

There is a danger whether they

would remain independent or

join either India or Pakistan.

These two conditions were put forward.

Most of these princely states they

dreamt of becoming independent.

And they didn't wish to get merged

with either India or Pakistan.

However. The British made an

appeal to these princely states to

either join India or Pakistan.

And they advised.

The logic behind this appeal was most of

these princely states were landlocked, .

And they were completely dependent via.

See it economically, by communication

That is Rollway roadways railway network.

They were completely dependent on

the British Indian Territory.

So there was no other option but to

join either of the two countries ,even the Congress made an appeal to

them to join the Constituent Assembly.

Still, some states were really adamant and

they didn't wish to give in to this appeal.

So. A very prominent Indian personality who was then

In charge of State Department.

So he took upon himself the task

of integrating these princely

states into Union Union.

So he applied his diplomatic

skills known as carrot and stick policy

and somehow tried to integrate.

So by April 1947, some of the princely
State started joining the constituent assembly.

While Bhopal and Hyderabad they expressed

a desire to remain independent.

So that Patel had to once again appeal to them,

That they need to give up power only of

three subjects namely
communication,

foreign affairs and defense in other areas.

He promised them or assure them that he

would give them independence and autonomy.

Still.

These princely states they did not give in..

People were rising up against them.

The Congress was also getting really very popular among the people.

So most of them by August 1947 they did join in only three states, namely.

Junagadh Jammu, Kashmir and Hyderabad.

They refused to integrate with Indian Union.

So in today's unit,

we're basically going to look at how Junagadh and Hyderabad integrated Indian Union.

Jammu Kashmir will be dealt in some other module.

So integration of Junagadh

Junagadh was basically a territory.

South of Gujarat.

Modern day Gujarat territory.

It was surrounded by Indian states all around and towards the South and Southwest.

It was boarded by the.

Arabian sea.

So it had no geographical

continuity with Pakistan.

And more than 80% of its

population was Hindu.

However, the ruler of Junagadh

was Nawab Mohammed.

Kanji the third.

So he was known for his luxurious life,

was very much fond of dogs.

And he had come under the

influence of Shah Nawaz Bhutto

He was the Muslim League politician from

Karachi and he was appointed as the diwan

So since he was under his influence.

There was a speculation made that.

Nawab of Junagadh might integrate with.

Or a seat to Pakistan after independence.

So to prevent this, the Indian

government sent instrument of Accession.

In the middle of June

However, nawab of Junagadh

he did not signed the.

Instrument of a session.

And the reason he gave was.

He is still under consideration.

However, on Aug 15 he made an announcement

that he wishes to join Pakistan.

But majority of the Hindu subjects

were really unhappy with this decision.

The neighboring states that

surrounded Junagadh also reacted.

They were very apprehensive of this move.

And they requested Indian government to
send in the troops because they had

heard rumors that Pakistan was sending

military assistance to Junagadh.

People of Junagadh

They also didn't want it to

accede to Pakistan.

So they rose up in popular movement.

Thus started popular movement

against Pakistan in Junagadh

And day by day the situation in

Junagadh began to deteriorate.

Finally, the Nawab realized the situation is going out of control.

And the assistance that is receiving from Pakistan.

It is of no use. So he decided

To flee with his family

and fortune to Karachi.

Only his advisor, Nawab Shahnawaz Bhutto.

He remains in this state, but he also

finds situation going out of control,

and so he request India to intervene and take control

of the law and order situation.

India does intervene and takes control.

And after some few months when

the situation comes down.

OK, normal conditions arise.

The government of

India arranges for plebiscite.

Plebiscite is basically a referendum.

To give freedom

For the people to decide whether

they want to remain be part of India

or remain independent so people

overwhelmingly opted to be part of India.

That's how Junagarh became part of India.

Now we will look into the

integration of Hyderabad.

So Hyderabad was basically landlocked.

Princely state surrounded by central

provinces to the North Bombay Presidency

towards the East and Madras Presidency

Towards the South and East.

So it had population of almost 16

million and a revenue of 26 crores.

An area was almost 82,000 square miles.

OK.

So Hyderabad was ruled by a Nawab Osman Ali

So at a time when British were leaving India,

the only choice between the people in the

hands of the nawab was .

Either to

Start Democratic process in.

Hyderabad by giving more powers to

the Hindus in the administration. or
join the Indian Union.

But then he had some different plans.

He desired to be a khalifa since 1922,

when the caliphate in.

Turkey had collapsed so since then.

He had this wish of becoming the khalifa of

The Muslim world.

So he believed it after the

British rule ended,

he would be an independent ruler.

So he tried to be an independent

ruler by Pursuing Dominion status.

At the Indian Independence Act.

but the clause 7 of this act,

didn't it didn't permit him his

state to be in in dominion state.

To achieve a Dominion status.

And then decides to sent

delegation to fight his case.

Why he can't have a dominion status in

India and be recognized by the world.

The then British Viceroy Lord Mountbatten.

He outrightly said that.

Government of Britain won't

agree Hyderabad becoming a member of

the British Commonwealth Nation.

So he has only two choices.

Join India or Pakistan.

Since the Nizam was in a

dilemma

The Indian government signs a

standstill agreement with Nizam

And they hope that after

negotiation he would introduce

a representative government in

Hyderabad and thereby the process

of integration would get easier.

However, Nizams had some other plans.

He began to strengthen his army,

import arms and ammunitions from

Pakistan and he encouraged.

Militant criminal organisations

this militant community unleashed reign of terror.

Killing. Massacring people,

looting the bazaars and all.
the Hyderabad State Congress.

Then as a reaction, they launched

Satyagraha movement to force nizam to democratize the state.

However, is 20,000 Satyagrahis were jailed

As a result of this.

Many people Fleed Hyderabad and

they went to other Indian states.

So in spite of this proper provocation,

Indian Government decided not to intervene.

In the matters of Hyderabad, however,

the situation went out of control.

Indian government resorted to police action.

So on 13th of September 1948.

The Indian government.

Under the Indian Forces under command

of Major General J.N.

Chaudhari moved into Hyderabad.

And they offered stiff resistance too.

The Nizam

He didn't give in on the

1st and 2nd day, however.

On the third day he surrendered and thus.

Hyderabad became part of Indian Union.

Thank you and these are my references.