The Indian Independence movement was a series of activities whose ultimate aim was to end the British Raj and encompassed activities and ideas aiming to end the East India Company rule (1757-1858) and the British Raj (1857-1947) in the Indian subcontinent. The movement spanned a total of 90 years (1857-1947) considering movement against British rule. The Indian Independence movement includes both peaceful (protest and non-violent) and militant (violent) means to root out British Administration from India.

The first organised militant movements were in Bengal, but they later took root in the newly formed Indian National Congress with prominent moderate leaders seeking only their basic right to appear for Indian Civil Service (British India), examinations, as well as more rights, economic in nature, for the people of the soil. The early part of the 20th century saw a growth of nationalism in the subcontinent, under the leadership by leaders such as Lala Lajpat Rai and Aurbindo Ghosh, V. D. Chhatrapati Shivaji. The last stages of the self-rule struggle from the 1920s onwards saw Congress adopt Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi’s policy of non-violence and civil disobedience, and several other campaigns. Nationalists like Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Bipin Chandra Bose, and the Indian National Army (INA), under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, championed the cause of the dispossessed sections of Indian society within the larger self-rule movement. The period of the Second World War saw the peak of the campaigns by the Quit India Movement led by Congress, and the Indian National Army movement led by Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Indian self-rule movement was a mass-movement that encompassed various sections of society. It also underwent a process of constant ideological evolution. Although the basic ideology of the movement was anti-colonial, it was supported by a vision of independent capitalist economic development coupled with a secular, democratic, nationalist, and anti-imperialist political philosophy. Of course, the self-rule movement, as a stage in the Indian subcontinent’s struggle for political independence, took place in the context of the struggle for political independence in India. The self-rule movement took place on a stage that sought to establish themselves in the subcontinent. The decline of the Mughal Empire in the first half of the nineteenth century provided the British with the opportunity to establish a firm foothold in Indian politics. After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, during which the East India Company’s Indian Army, under Robert Clive defeated Siraj ud-Daulah, the Company moved into the role of a major player in Indian affairs, and soon afterwards gained administrative rights over the regions of Bengal, Bihar and Madhupur part of Odisha, following the Battle of Buxar in 1764. After the defeat of Tipu Sultan, most South India came either under the direct control of the British, or due to indirect political control as part of a princely state in a subsidiary alliance. The Company subsequently gained control of regions ruled by the Maratha Empire, after defeating them in a series of wars. The Punjab was annexed in 1849, after the defeat of the Sikh armies in the First (1845-1846) and Second (1848-49) Anglo-Sikh Wars. Writing was made the medium of instruction in India’s schools in 1835, and many Indians increasingly disliked British rule. The English tried to impose the Western standards of education and culture on Indian masses, believing in the 18th century superiority of Western culture and enlightenment.

Early rebellion

Pul Thevar was one of the opponents of the British rule in India. He was in conflict with the Nawab of Arcot, who was supported by the British. His prominent exploits were his confrontations with Marathasanyaogam, who later rebelled against the British in the late 1750s and early 1760s. Nelkunavase the present Tinneveli District of Tamil Nadu state of India was the headquarters of Pul Thevar.

Syed Mir Nizar Ali Thummi; 27 January 1782 - 19 November 1831) was an Islamic preacher who led a peasant uprising against the Hindu zamindars, British India during the 19th century. Along with his followers, he built a bamboo fort (Bansher Kella in Bengali) in Narkelberia Village, which passed into Bengali folk legend. After the storming of the fort by British soldiers, Titumir died of his wounds on 19 November 1831.

The toughest resistance the Company experienced was offered by Tipu. The Anglo-Mysore Wars were a series of wars fought in over the last three decades of the 18th century between the Kingdom of Mysore on the one hand, and the British East India Company (represented chiefly by the Madras Presidency), and Maratha Confederacy and the Nizam of Hyderabad on the other. Hyder Ali and his successor Tipu Sultan fought a war on four fronts with the British attacking from the west, south and east, while the Marathas and the Nizam’s forces attacked from the north. The fourth war resulted in the overthrow of the house of Hyder Ali and Tipu (who was killed in the final war, in 1799), and the disestablishment of Mysore to the benefit of the East India Company, which won and took control of much of India.

In 1766 the Nizam of Hyderabad transferred the Northern Circars to the British authority. The independent king Jagannatha Gajapati Narayan Deo II of Paralakhemundi estate situated in today’s Odisha, and in the northernmost region of the then political division was continuously revolting against the French occupants since 1753 as per the Nizam’s earlier handover of his estate to them on similar grounds. In 1753 he laid a forts at Gokulchandi and towards the morning fort on 14th May, 1768 and was granted due to superior fire power of the British. He fled to the tribal hinterlands of his estate and continued his efforts against the British authority until his natural death on the 5th of November, 1771.

Karrera Vanna Paspai Raju was one of the earliest freedom fighters in India. He was the prince regent of the princely state of Kotyott or Cotcote in North Malabar, near Kannur, India between 1774 and 1805. He fought a guerrilla war with tribal people from Wynnad who supported him. He was caught by the British and his fort was razed to the ground.

Rani Velu Nachiyar (1730-1796), was a queen of Indian Sivaganga from 1760 to 1790. She was the first queen to fight against the British in India. Rani Nachiyar was trained in war match weapons. Her husband, Mulavaradarpananiyappa Udaiyatherw, was killed by British soldiers and the son of the Nawab of Arcot, she was drawn into battle. She formed an army and sought an alliance with Gopala Nayar and Hyder Ali with the aim of which she did successfully fight in 1780. When Rani Velu Nachiyar found the place where the British stored their ammunition, she arranged a suicide attack: a faithful follower, Arjik, dressed herself in oil, set herself alight and walked into the storehouse. Rani Velu Nachiyar formed a woman’s army named “udaya” in honour of her adopted daughter, Udayakumari. Out of the hundred women, Rani Nachiyar was one of the few rulers who repelled her kingdom, and ruled it for ten more years.

Veerapandiya Kattabomman (1730-1796), was an eighteenth-century Jaffar ruler who fought the British. He was fighting the British in battles at Cooch Behar, 1756-1757 and 1760-1761. He was captured by the British forces and executed in 1783.

After the 1930s, the movement took on a strong socialist orientation, owing to the influence of Bhagat Singh’s demand of Purna Swaraj and Tipu Sultan’s deaths, Chinnamalai sought the help of Nizam of Bhadradri Kothaguda. This event alarmed the British force.

Within the territory of the state of Orissa, the British set up the British Government on 26 January 1930.
The British newspaper, The Times, published a political cartoon that depicted a Bengali Hindu nationalist like Bipin Chandra Pal, a 29-year-old sepoy, as responsible for inspiring the Indian sepoys to rise against the British. The cartoon, which appeared on 17 June 1858, during which time many Sepoys showed signs of rebellion, portrayed Pal as holding a canteen of water, from which a line of Sepoys was drinking. The caption read: "The final spark was provided by the rumoured use of tallow (from cows) and lard (pig fat) in the newly introduced Pattern 1853 Enfield rifle cartridges. Soldiers had to bite the cartridges into their rifles, and the reported presence of cow and pig fat was allegedly offensive to both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

Mangal Pandey, a Bengali sepoy, was believed to be inspired by the Partition of Bengal, 1905, to rise against the British. Pandey revolting against the British army. The British government attempted to suppress the rebellion, with large numbers of soldiers killed in the process. The British finally put down the rebellion after a month-long siege of the city of Cawnpore.

In 1916, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General (1899-1905), ordered the arrest and execution of members of the Indian National Congress, including the key figures in the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The council had passed legislation to give Queen Victoria the additional title of Empress of India, which was seen as a significant step towards British rule over the entire subcontinent. However, the execution of the leaders of the Indian Rebellion only strengthened the resolve of the Indian nationalists to fight for independence.

The rise of national movements and political parties in India during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was a response to the British policy of direct rule and the imposition of a new system of government. The Indian National Congress was established in 1885 as a platform for the nationalistic leadership. It was initially a moderate party, advocating for gradual and peaceful reform. However, with the rise of the Muslim League and the growth of nationalist sentiment, the Congress became more radical and began to espouse the idea of a separate Muslim state.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major turning point in the history of modern India. While affirming the military and political power of the British, it led to significant change in how India was to be controlled by them. Under the Government of India Act 1858, the Company was deprived of its involvement in ruling India, with its territory being transferred to the direct authority of the British government. At the apex of the new system was a Governor-General, who was to be formally advised by a statutory council: the Governor-General of India. The Governor-General of India was responsible for the administration of India and for the exercise of the executive power of the Emperor.

In 1916, Congress succeeded in forging the Muslim League over the issues of devolution and partition. The council had no real power or authority, and included a large number of non-elected pro-Raj loyalists and Europeans. Nevertheless, Jinnah was instrumental in the passing of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Act, which was an important step towards self-government for India. The council had no real power or authority, and included a large number of non-elected pro-Raj loyalists and Europeans. Nevertheless, Jinnah was instrumental in the passing of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Act, which was an important step towards self-government for India.
British reforms

The British themselves adopted a "carrot and stick" approach in recognition of India's support during the war and in response to renewed nationalist demands. In August 1917, Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, made an historic announcement in Parliament that the British policy was for "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." The means of achieving the proposed measures was to be by the amendment of existing laws and not by "the wholesale adoption of Indian ideas and institutions; and the recasting of British institutions on Indian lines." The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 created a new body called the Imperial Legislative Council. Its function was to make laws for the British Empire in general and for the provinces in particular. The Council was divided into three parts: the Imperial Legislative Assembly, the Imperial Legislative Council, and the Imperial Council. The Imperial Legislative Assembly was elected by the people of the British Empire. The Imperial Legislative Council was elected by the provincial governments. The Imperial Council was appointed by the Governor-General. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms gave Indians a greater voice in the government of India, but they did not achieve the goal of complete self-government.

The agitation unleashed by the acts led to British attacks on demonstrators, culminating on 13 April 1919, in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (also known as the Amritsar Massacre). In Amritsar, Punjab, the British military commander, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer, shot and killed, and only, entered, and ordered his soldiers to fire into an unarmed and unsuspecting crowd of some 15,000, men and women and children. They had assembled peacefully in Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the imposition of the new act. The British authorities retaliated by banning all meetings and proposed to teach all Indians a lesson in the harsher way. A total of 1,651 were fired, killed 379 people (as according to an official British commission; Indian officials' estimates ranged as high as 1,949 and wounding 1,137 in the massacre). Dyer was forced to retire but was hailed as a hero in Britain, demonstrating to Indian nationalists that the Empire was beholden to public opinion in Britain, but not in India. The episode dissolved wartime hopes of home rule and goodwill and opened a rift that could not be bridged short of complete self-rule.

The agitation continued in the mid-1920s by the All-India-Swaraj Party and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. Regional political organizations also continued to represent the interests of non-Brahmins in Madras, Maharastra, and in the provinces. Many people participated in the movement, including Kasturba Gandhi (Gandhi's wife), B. R. Ambedkar, K. M. Ct. Rao, and others - who would later on come to form the prominent voices of the Indian self-rule movement, whether keeping with Gandhian Values, or, as in the case of Bose's Indian National Army, diverging from it.

The struggle for independence in the mid-1920s was broadened in the mid-1920s by the emergence of both moderate and militant parties, such as the Swaraj Party, the Indian National Congress, and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. Regional political organizations also continued to represent the interests of non-Brahmins in Madras, Maharastra, and in the provinces. Many people participated in the movement, including Kasturba Gandhi (Gandhi's wife), B. R. Ambedkar, K. M. Ct. Rao, and others - who would later on come to form the prominent voices of the Indian self-rule movement, whether keeping with Gandhian Values, or, as in the case of Bose's Indian National Army, diverging from it.

Purna Swaraj

Following Indian rejection of the recommendations in the Simon Commission an all-party conference was held at Karachi in May 1928. At the conference, an agreement was reached to hold a new election in December 1929. The election was to be held in order to bring about a new government in India. The election was held in December 1929, and the results were announced in January 1930. The Congress won a majority of seats in the election, and the new government was formed in January 1930. The new government was led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and the president of the All-India Muslim League, and was supported by a number of other parties, including the Indian National Congress. The new government was formed to govern India in the absence of a constitutional arrangement. The government was to be led by a Prime Minister, who was appointed by the Viceroy of India. The government was to be responsible to the Indian Constituent Assembly.

Elections and the Lahore resolution

The Government of India Act 1935, the volumnous and constitutionalist effort at governing Britain, India, articulated three major goals: establishing a loose federal structure, achieving provincial autonomy, and safeguarding minorities through separate electorates. The federal provisions, intended to unite primarily states and British India at the centre, were not implemented because of anti-British sentiment. The Indian National Congress, the main opposition party, was not represented in the legislature. The British government, however, was forced to act when a group of Congress leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent figures, began a campaign of non-cooperation against the new law in 1930. The Congress leaders were arrested, and the movement was banned. The government was unable to quell the unrest, and in 1935, the Government of India Act 1935 was passed, giving India a measure of self-government.

In 1939, the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, declared India's entrance into the Second World War without consulting provincial governments. In protest, the Congress asked all of its elected representatives to resign from the government. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the president of the All-India Muslim League, persuaded participants at the annual Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940 to adopt what later came to be known as the Lahore Resolution, demanding the division of India into two separate sovereign states, one Muslim, the other Hindu, sometimes referred to as Two Nation Theory. Although the idea of Pakistan had been introduced as early as 1930, very few had responded to it.

In 1940, the Lahore Resolution, the All-India Azad Muslim Conference, gathered in Delhi in April 1940 to voice its support for a united India. Its members included several Islamic organisations in India, as well as 1400 nationalist Muslim delegates; the "attendance at the National Meeting was about five times more than the attendance at the League meeting."

The All-India Muslim League worked to try to silence those Muslims who stood against the partition of India, often using "intimidation and coercion. The murder of the All India Azad Muslim League leader, Allah Bakhsh Soomro, also made it easier for the All-India Muslim League to demand the creation of Pakistan.

Revolutionary movement

There is no real connection between these two unrests, labour and Congress opposition. But their very existence and coexistence, explains and fully justifies the attention, which Lord Irwin gave to the labour problems. London Times, 29 January 1928

Apart from a few stray incidents, armed rebellion against the British rulers did not occur before the beginning of the 20th century. The Indian revolutionary underground began gathering momentum through the first decade of the 20th century, with groups arising in Bengal, Maharashtra, Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and the Madras Presidency, including what is now called South India. More groups arose in the provinces of Madras, the Deccan, and the Punjab. Many of these groups were not part of the larger Indian nationalist movement, but were more focused on local issues. Some groups, such as the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal, the Jugantar in Madras, and the Akhara in the Punjab, were more focused on the question of self-rule and the future of Islam in the region.

The agitation continued in the mid-1920s by the All-India-Swaraj Party and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. Regional political organizations also continued to represent the interests of non-Brahmins in Madras, Maharastra, and in the provinces. Many people participated in the movement, including Kasturba Gandhi (Gandhi's wife), B. R. Ambedkar, K. M. Ct. Rao, and others - who would later on come to form the prominent voices of the Indian self-rule movement, whether keeping with Gandhian Values, or, as in the case of Bose's Indian National Army, diverging from it.

Purna Swaraj

Following Indian rejection of the recommendations in the Simon Commission an all-party conference was held at Mumbai in May 1928 to install a sense of liberation among the people. The conference appointed a drafting committee under Motilal Nehru to look into the question of the division of the Indian National Congress and the Indian government to accord dominion status to India by December 1929. A countrywide civil disobedience movement would be launched. In the midst of rising political discontent and increasing violent regional movements, the call for complete sovereignty and an end to British rule began to find increasing grounds for credence with the people. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal at his historic Lahore session in December 1929, the Indian National Congress adopted the objective of complete self-rule. It authorised the Working Committee to launch a civil disobedience movement throughout the country. It was decided that 26 January 1930 should be observed all over India as the Purna Swaraj (complete self-rule) Day. Many Indian political parties and Indian revolutionaries of a wide spectrum united to observe the day with honour and pride.

In March 1933, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed, and the government agreed to set all political prisoners free (although, some of the great revolutionaries were not set free and the death sentence for some of the great revolutionaries was not commuted). Gandhi accomplished this through extensive use of non-violent protests, such as boycotting, protest marching, and fasting him by his followers.

Gandhi in India

Gandhi was a leader of the Indian nationalist movement in South Africa. He had been also a vocal opponent of discrimination and violence against the British forces. He had been working in the field of law, education, and social reform in Natal, South Africa. He had been working in the field of law, education, and social reform in Natal, South Africa. He had been working in the field of law, education, and social reform in Natal, South Africa. He had been working in the field of law, education, and social reform in Natal, South Africa. He had been working in the field of law, education, and social reform in Natal, South Africa. He had been working in the field of law, education, and social reform in Natal, South Africa.
Final process of Indian self-rule movement

In 1937, provincial figures. They were not released until the end of the war was in sight in 1945.

The self-rule movement saw the rise of three movements: The first of these, the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) was formed under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, who was captured by the Japanese in 1945.

The second movement was the Forward Bloc, which was a political organisation that proposed the Indian Political Independence Office, which later grew to be the Intelligence bureau in independent India. Heading the intelligence and missions against the British Raj, the Forward Bloc aimed to overthrow British rule through espionage, sabotage, and other attempts against the administration in British India and Raj officials. Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev were hanged in 1931.

After his resignation he formed his own wing separated from the mainstream congress leadership known as Forward Bloc (Bharat Chhodo Andolan).

The Home department has later notified about 38 movements/struggles across Indian territories as the ones that culminated in the 1947 Indian independence. This was a strong indicator of the Indian people's support for complete self-rule.

When the Second World War started, Victoria Liphung, unilaterally declared India a belligerent on the side of Britain, without consulting the elected Indian representatives. In opposition to Liphung's action, the entire Congress leadership, led by Mahatma Gandhi, urged the Indian people to support the war effort and gain enormous stature in London. Defying Congress, millions of Indians supported the war effort, and indeed the British Indian Army became the largest volunteer force, numbering 5,200,000 men during the war.

Especially during the Battle of Britain in 1940, Gandhi resisted calls for major civil disobedience movements that came from within as well as outside his party, stating he did not seek India's self-rule out of the ashes of a destroyed Britain. In 1942, the Congress launched the Quit India movement. There was some violence but the Raj cracked down and arrested tens of thousands of Congress leaders, including all the main national and provincial figures. They were not released until the end of the war in 1945.

The self-rule movement saw the rise of three movements: The first was the August Movement, led by Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil, who was a former leader of Congress.

The Indian Sociologist, pamphlets like Essay on the problem of the Congress movement.

The INLD is a political party in India that was formed in 1949. It was later renamed the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The INLD was formed by a group of Congress leaders who opposed the non-violent approach of India's independence movement. The INLD was dissolved in 1964.

The third conspiracy began in August 1942, when the August Movement was smashed by the British. The British seized and destroyed Bismil's file. The INLD was later dissolved.

The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) was a military organisation formed in 1942 by the Indian National Congress in the Second World War. The Azad Hind Fauj was supported by the Indian National Congress, which had been banned in India.

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There was opposition to the Quit India Movement from several political quarters who were fighting for Indian self-rule. Hindu nationalist parties like the Hindu Mahasabha openly opposed the call and boycotted the Quit India Movement. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, the president of the Hindu Mahasabha at that time, even went to the extent of writing a letter titled “Stick to your Posts”, in which he instructed Hindu Sabhaites who happened to be "members of municipalities, local bodies, legislatures or those serving in the army...to stick to their posts" across the country, and not to join the Quit India Movement at any cost.

The other Hindu nationalist organisation, and Mahasabha affiliate Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) had a tradition of keeping aloof from the anti-British Indian self-rule movement since its founding by K.B. Hedgewar in 1925. In 1942, the RSS, under M.S. Golwalkar, completely abstained from joining in the Quit India Movement as well. The Bombay government (British) appreciated the RSS as such, by noting that, "The Sangh has scrupulously kept itself within the law, and in particular, has refrained from taking part in the disturbances that broke out in August 1942."

The British Government stated that the RSS was not at all supporting any civil disobedience against them, and as such their other political activities(even if objectionable) can be overlooked. Further, the British Government also asserted that at Sangh meetings organised during the times of anti-British movements started and fought by the Indian National Congress.

Speakers urged the Sangh members to keep aloof from the congress movement and these instructions were generally observed.

As such, the British government did not crack down on the RSS and Hindu Mahasabha at all.

In 1942 also, there was a strong sentiment in the hearts of many. At that time too, the routine work of the Sangh continued. Sangh decided not to do anything directly. ‘Sangh is the organisation of inactive people, their talks have no substance’ was the opinion uttered not only by outsiders but also our own swayamsevaks.

Overall, the Quit India Movement turned out to be not very successful and only lasted until 1943. It drew away from Gandhi’s tactic of non-violence; it eventually became a rebellious act without any real leader.

**Christmas Island Mutiny and Royal Indian Navy Revolt**

After two Japanese attacks on Christmas Island in late February and early March 1942, relations between the British officers and their Indian troops broke down. On the night of 10 March, the Indian troops assisted by Sikh policemen mutinied, killing five British soldiers and imprisoning the remaining 21 Europeans on the island. Later on 31 March, a Japanese fleet arrived at the island and the Indians surrendered.

The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny encompasses a total strike and subsequent mutiny by Indian sailors of the Royal Indian navy on board ship and shore establishments at Bombay (Mumbai) harbour on 18 February 1946. From the initial flashpoint in Bombay, the mutiny spread and found support throughout British India, from Karachi to Calcutta and ultimately came to involve 78 ships, 20 shore establishments and 20,000 sailors.

The agitations, mass strikes, demonstrations and consequently support for the mutineers, therefore continued several days even after the mutiny had been called off. Along with this, the assessment may be made that it described in crystal clear terms to the government that the British Indian Armed Forces could no longer be universally relied upon for support in crisis, and even more it was more likely itself to be the source of the sparks that would ignite trouble in a country fast slipping out of the scenario of political settlement.

**Impact of World War 2**

WW2 was one of the most significant factors in accelerating the Indian Independence, and the independence of many British and non-British colonies. In the period of 1945-1965, decolonization led to more than 3 dozen countries getting freedom from their colonial powers. Many factors played in the downfall of the British Empire. Predominantly, the two superpowers that survived WW2 - US and Russia had strong anti-colonial sentiments.

When Britain reached out to the US asking for help in the war, US offered help contingent on Britain decolonizing post WW2, and that agreement was codified in the ‘Special Relationship’. The decolonization of British (post war) also meant that US and other countries would possibly have access to markets to sell goods that were previously under British Empire—which was not accessible to them then To bring about these changes, the establishment of UN following WW2 codified sovereignty for nations, and encouraged free trade. The war also forced Britishers to come to an agreement with Indian leaders to grant them freedom if they helped with war efforts since India had one of largest armies. Also, following WW2, it was untenable for British to raise capital on its own to keep its colonies. They needed to rely on America and did via the Marshall Plan to rebuild their country. US and Russia got to draw the picture of how the world will look post war and it was a world where colonialism didn’t exist.

**Sovereignty and partition of India**

On 3 June 1947, Viscount Louis Mountbatten, the last British Governor General of India, announced the partitioning of British India into India and Pakistan. With the speedy passage of the Indian Independence Act 1947, at 11:57 on 14 August 1947, Pakistan was declared a separate nation. Then at 12:02 A.M., on 15 August 1947, India became a sovereign and democratic nation. Eventually 15 August became the Independence Day for India, marking the end of British India. Also on 15 August, both Pakistan and India had the right to remain in or remove themselves from the British Commonwealth. But in 1949, India took the decision to remain in the commonwealth.

Violent clashes between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims followed. Prime Minister Nehru and deputy prime minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel invited Mountbatten to continue as Governor General of India during the period of transition. He was replaced in June 1948 by Chandra Prakash Rajgopalachari. Patel took on the responsibility for bringing 565 princely states into the Union of India, steering efforts by his "iron fist in a velvet glove" policies, exemplified by the use of military force to integrate Junagadh and Mercedabad States into India (Operation Polo). On the other hand, Nehru kept the issue of Kashmir in his hands.

The Constituent Assembly, headed by the prominent lawyer, reformer and Dalit leader, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was tasked with creating the constitution of free India. The Constituent Assembly completed the work of drafting the constitution on 26 November 1949; on 26 January 1950, the Constitution came into force, marking the end of British India.

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**Sovereignty and partition of India**

On 3 June 1947, Viscount Louis Mountbatten, the last British Governor General of India, announced the partitioning of British India into India and Pakistan. With the speedy passage of the Indian Independence Act 1947, at 11:57 on 14 August 1947, Pakistan was declared a separate nation. Then at 12:02 A.M., on 15 August 1947, India became a sovereign and democratic nation. Eventually 15 August became the Independence Day for India, marking the end of British India. Also on 15 August, both Pakistan and India had the right to remain in or remove themselves from the British Commonwealth. But in 1949, India took the decision to remain in the commonwealth.

Violent clashes between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims followed. Prime Minister Nehru and deputy prime minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel invited Mountbatten to continue as Governor General of India during the period of transition. He was replaced in June 1948 by Chandra Prakash Rajgopalachari. Patel took on the responsibility for bringing 565 princely states into the Union of India, steering efforts by his "iron fist in a velvet glove" policies, exemplified by the use of military force to integrate Junagadh and Mercedabad States into India (Operation Polo). On the other hand, Nehru kept the issue of Kashmir in his hands.

The Constituent Assembly, headed by the prominent lawyer, reformer and Dalit leader, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was tasked with creating the constitution of free India. The Constituent Assembly completed the work of drafting the constitution on 26 November 1949; on 26 January 1950, the Republic of India was officially proclaimed. The Constituent Assembly elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India, taking over from Governor General Rajendra Prasad. Subsequently, the French ceded Chandanpore in 1951, and Pondicherry and its remaining Indian colonies by 1954. Indian troops invaded and annexed Goa, and Portugal’s other Indian enclaves in 1961; and Jaffary voted to join the Indian Union in 1976 after the Indian victory over China in Melfa-La and Cho La.

Following self-rule in 1947, India remained in the Commonwealth of Nations, and relations between the UK and India have since become friendly. There are many areas in which the two countries seek stronger ties for mutual benefit, and there are also strong cultural and social ties between the two nations. The UK has an ethnic Indian population of over 1.6 million. In 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron described Indian - British relations as a ‘New Special Relationship’.

See also

- Partition of India
- Partition of Bengal (1947)
- Independence Day (India)
- Independence Day (Pakistan)
- Indian prime minister

Notes and references

Notes

1. The concept was inspired by the philosophy of Babu Ram Singh (famous for leading the Indian Movement in the Punjab in 1872).
Colonialism in India begun in the 10th century when the Islamic invasion took place and ended when the British rule was established. When Britain colonized India, it dealt with the already colonized lands but some areas were already free. Time after colonialism is generally referred to as post-colonialism. In India this period began in the middle of 20th century when the country faced renovation after invading. Post-Colonial Development of India. At present time one cannot call India a developed country that is rich and successful. Colonial-Indian Relations. By 1640 the British had solid colonies established along the New England coast and the Chesapeake Bay. To the west were the original Americans, the Indians. Early colonial-Indian relations were an uneasy mix of cooperation and conflict. On the one hand, there were the exemplary relations which prevailed during the first half century of Pennsylvania's existence.