

Federation of Khasi States and the British Crown Colony:

Added to the British imposed political administration scenario was the rise of the Federation of the Khasi States. Started first as the Khasi State federation, it was a political movement of the princely Khasi chief and had far hegemonic command on most of its constituent units. Its vision to bring together all the petty independent states under a singular political umbrella was by far the best political move. However its exclusive attitude and mode of operation that set aside the non state areas had rather strengthened the British policy rather than the solidified Khasi Pnar people and area. It was against the exclusiveness that Rev. Nichols Roy was not happy and wanted to modify.

Besides that it was a chief who preferred to sign the stand still agreement and the instrument of accession with the government of India and there was most unlikely any primary evidence in support of the claim that Rev. Nichols Roy was instrument for achieving it.

Before India gain its Independence in 1947, the British did not plan to hand over the British hills area in the north east to the new independent India. It still wanted to continue its rule and influence on the people and plan to press them under the British crown colony. Among the other factors that had led to such proposal had been the different cultural distinctiveness among the hill people.

However, although both have different policies and motives they nevertheless have similar attitude and might have produce common ethnic delineating consequences. If the federation of the Khasi states succeeded the non state areas would have been out of it if the proposal far the crown colony is implemented its constitutional provision appeared to have included only on the non state of British areas.

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