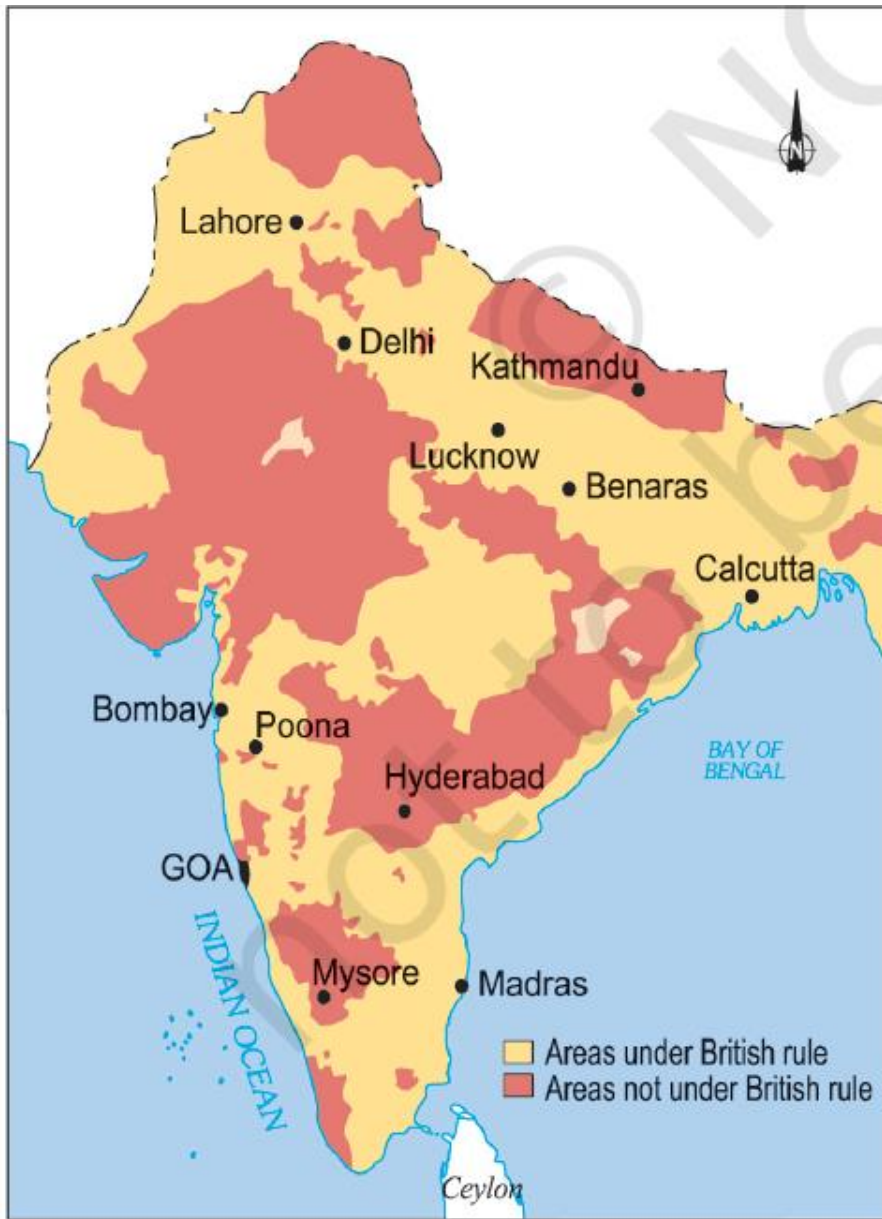


# Themes in Indian History – III

## Key Concepts and Summary

# COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

## EXPLORING OFFICIAL ARCHIVES



**Fig. 14 c** – India, 1857

By 1857, the Company came to exercise direct rule over about 63 per cent of the territory and 78 per cent of the population of the Indian subcontinent. Combined with its indirect influence on the remaining territory and population of the country, the East India Company had virtually the whole of India under its control.

# COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

## EXPLORING OFFICIAL ARCHIVES

# Permanent Settlement

# COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

## EXPLORING OFFICIAL ARCHIVES

At the time of rent collection, an officer of the zamindar, usually the *amlah*, came around to the village. But rent collection was a perennial problem. Sometimes bad harvests and low prices made payment of dues difficult for the *ryots*. At other times *ryots* deliberately delayed payment. Rich *ryots* and village headmen – *jotedars* and *mandals* – were only too happy to see the zamindar in trouble. The zamindar could therefore not easily assert his power over them. Zamindars could prosecute defaulters, but the judicial process was long drawn. In Burdwan alone there were over 30,000 pending suits for arrears of rent payment in 1798.

# COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

## EXPLORING OFFICIAL ARCHIVES

- Over 75 per cent of the zamindaris changed hands after the Permanent Settlement.
- Even when zamindaris were auctioned, zamindars were not always displaced, given the ingenious methods they used to retain their zamindaris.

*Benami*, literally anonymous, is a term used in Hindi and several other Indian languages for transactions made in the name of a fictitious or relatively insignificant person, whereas the real beneficiary remains unnamed.

*Lathyal*, literally one who wields the *lathi* or stick, functioned as a strongman of the zamindar.

# COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

## EXPLORING OFFICIAL ARCHIVES

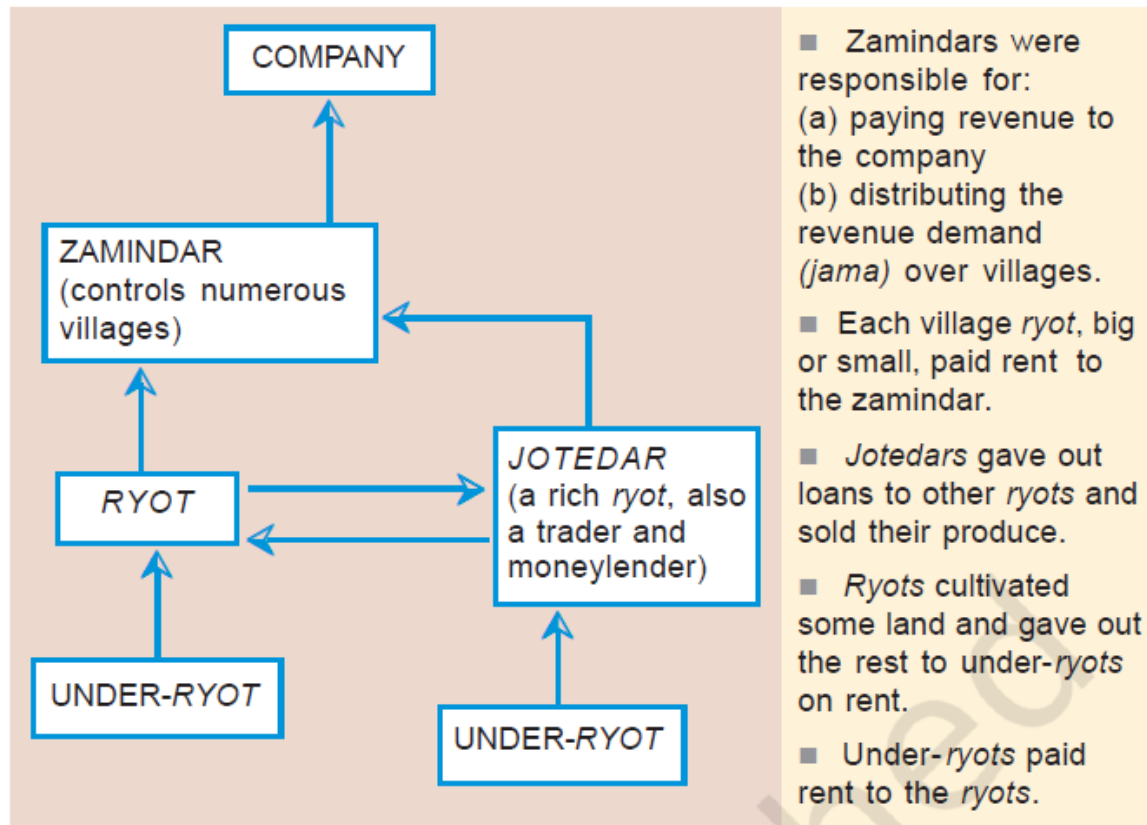


Fig. 9.5  
Power in rural Bengal



## Jotedars :-

- A large part of their land was cultivated through **sharecroppers (adhiyars or bargadars)**, who brought their own ploughs, laboured in the field, and handed over half the produce to the *jotedars* after the harvest.
- Within the villages, the power of *jotedars* was more effective than that of zamindars.
- Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, *jotedars* were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers.
- In some places they were called **haoladars, elsewhere they were known as gantidars or mandals.**

## 2. THE HOE AND THE PLOUGH

Late-eighteenth-century revenue records, we learn that these hill folk were known as **Paharias**. They lived around the **Rajmahal hills**, subsisting on forest produce and practising shifting cultivation.

In the last decades of the eighteenth century, the frontiers of **settled agriculture** were aggressively extended in eastern India.

**Policy of Extermination, followed by Policy of Pacification**

The Santhals had begun to come into Bengal around the 1780s

By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as **Damin-i-Koh**.  
The problem of "Dikus" → **Santhal Rebellion, 1855-56**

# Types of Land Revenue Settlements:-



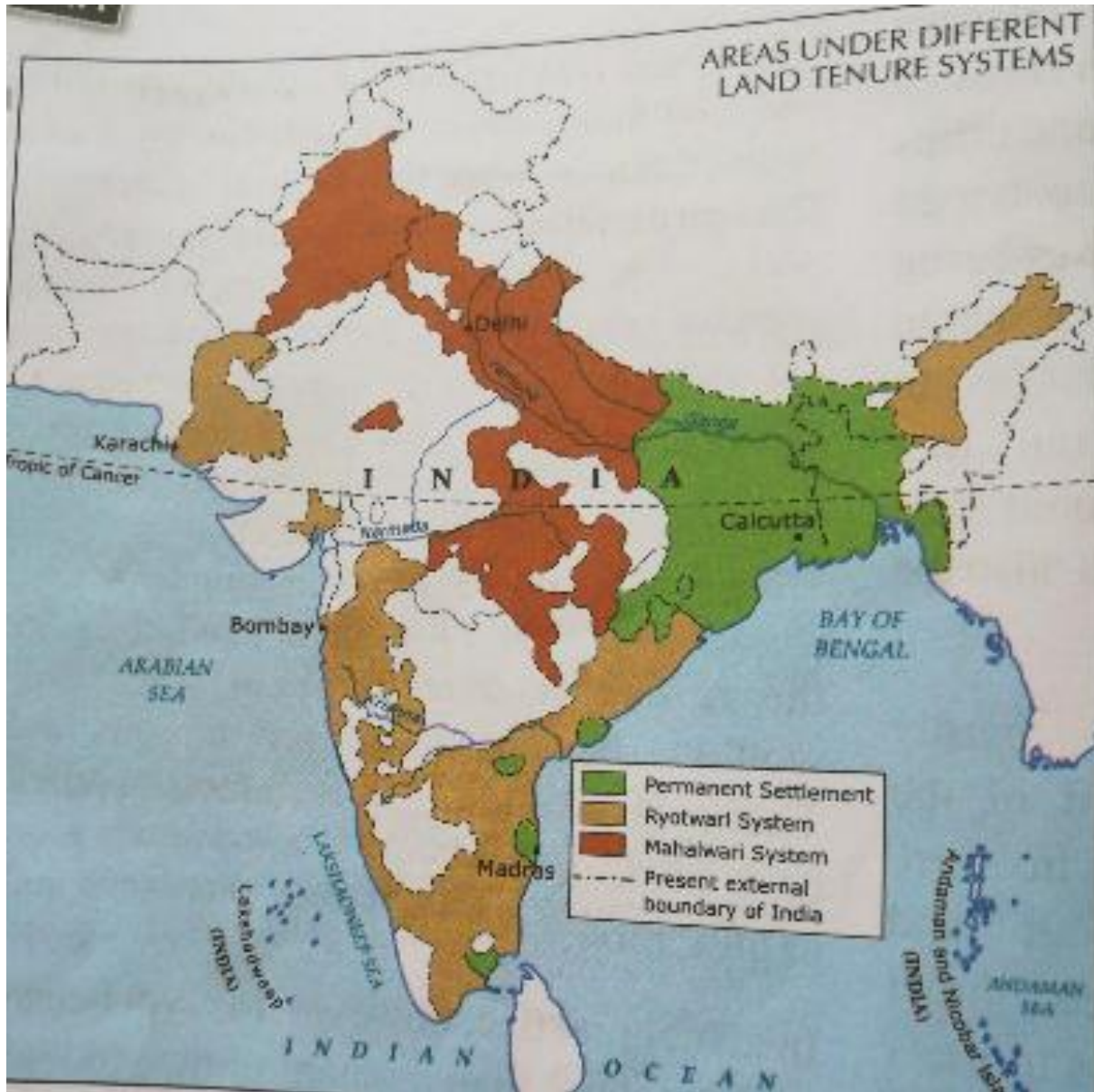
Permanent Settlement



Mahalwari settlement



Munro Settlement



## 3. A REVOLT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

### THE BOMBAY DECCAN

- By the 1830s the problem became more severe. Prices of agricultural products fell sharply after 1832 and did not recover for over a decade and a half.
- At the same time the countryside was devastated by a famine that struck in the years 1832-34. One-third of the cattle of the Deccan were killed, and
  - half the human population died.
- Unpaid balances of revenue mounted. expenditure.
- By the 1840s, officials were finding evidence of alarming levels of peasant indebtedness everywhere.
- So the revenue demand was moderated to encourage peasants to expand cultivation.

### 3. A REVOLT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE THE BOMBAY DECCAN

The *ryots* came to see the moneylender as devious and deceitful. They complained of moneylenders manipulating laws and forging accounts. In 1859 the British passed a Limitation Law that stated that the loan bonds signed between moneylenders and *ryots* would have validity for only three years. This law was meant to check the accumulation of interest over time. The moneylender, however, turned

**Q. The Limitation Law, which was passed by the British in 1859, addressed which one of the following issues?**  
CDS GK (2019)

- a) Loan bonds would not have any legal validity.
- b) Loan bonds signed between money-lender and Ryots would have validity only for three years.
- c) Land bonds could not be executed by moneylenders.
- d) Loan bonds would have validity for ten years.

## The Cotton Boom :

- Before the 1860s, three-fourths of raw cotton imports into Britain came from America. But then American Civil War happened, 1861 -1865.
- Between 1860 and 1864 cotton acreage doubled. By 1862 over 90 per cent of cotton imports into Britain were coming from India.
- As the Civil War ended, cotton production in America revived and Indian cotton exports to Britain steadily declined.
- Export merchants and *sahukars* in Maharashtra were no longer keen on extending long-term credit.
- In the new settlement, the demand was increased dramatically: from 50 to 100 per cent.
- The ryots came to see the moneylender as devious and deceitful.



### 3. A REVOLT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE THE BOMBAY DECCAN

- The movement began at Supa, a large village in Poona (present-day Pune) district.
- From Poona the revolt spread to Ahmednagar. More than thirty villages were affected.
- Everywhere the pattern was the same: *sahukars* were attacked, account books burnt and debt bonds destroyed. Terrified of peasant attacks, the *sahukars* fled the villages, very often leaving their property and belongings behind.
- The Government of India, worried by the memory of 1857, pressurised the Government of Bombay to set up a commission of enquiry.
- The commission produced a report that was presented to the British Parliament in 1878.

## TIMELINE

1765	English East India Company acquires Diwani of Bengal
1773	Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament to regulate the activities of the East India Company
1793	Permanent Settlement in Bengal
1800s	Santhals begin to come to the Rajmahal hills and settle there
1818	First revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan
1820s	Agricultural prices begin to fall
1840s-50s	A slow process of agrarian expansion in the Bombay Deccan
1855-56	Santhal rebellion
1861	Cotton boom begins
1875	<i>Ryots</i> in Deccan villages rebel

  
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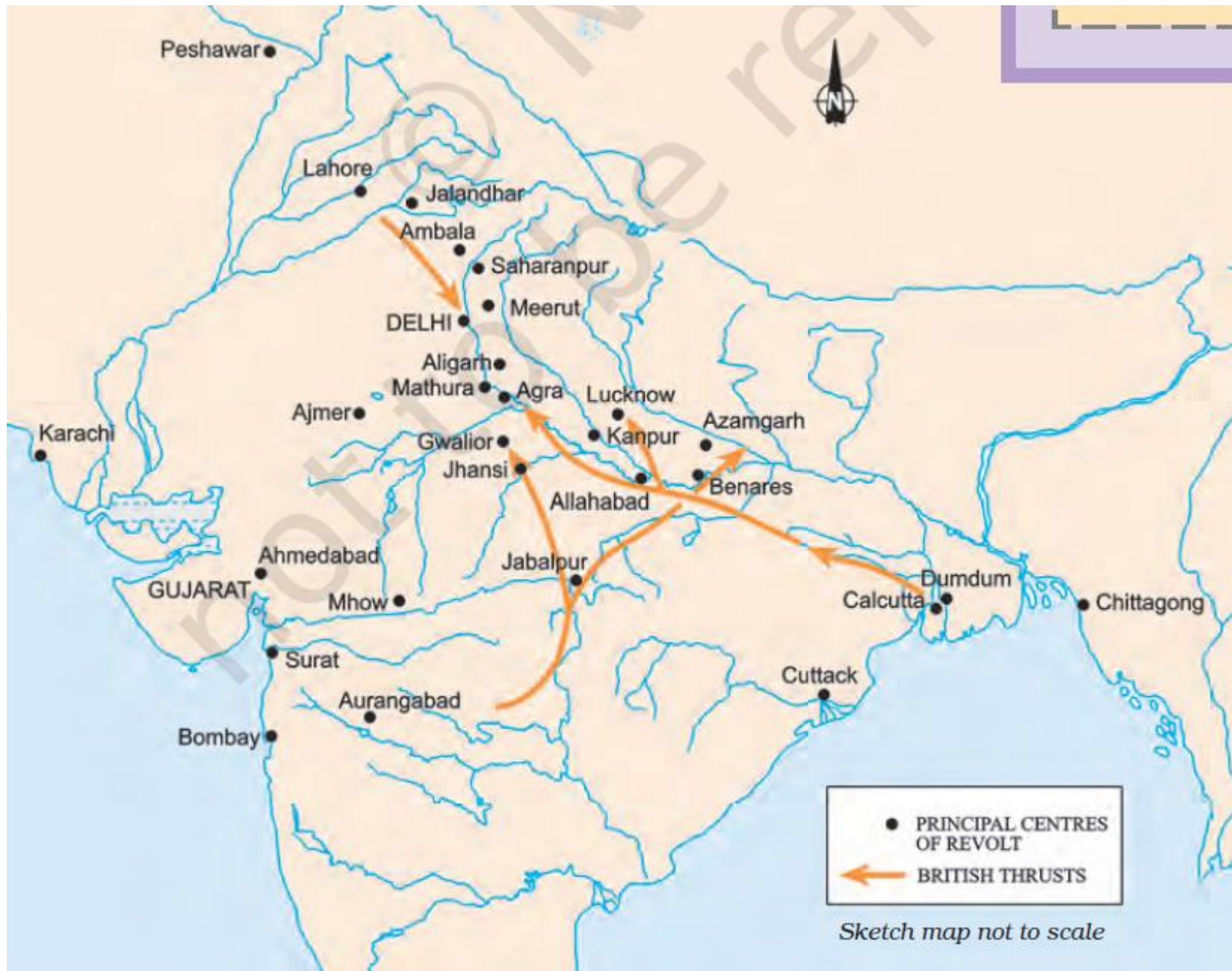
Co-founder SleepyClasses

# REBELS AND THE RAJ

## THE REVOLT OF 1857 AND ITS REPRESENTATIONS







*The important centres of revolt and the lines of British attack against the rebels.*



## Centres and Leaders of the Revolt

Places of Revolt	Indian Leaders	British Officials who suppressed the revolt
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II	John Nicholson, Lt. Willoughby, Lt. Hudson
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir	Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell
Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Hugh Wheeler

# Centres and Leaders of the Revolt

Places of Revolt	Indian Leaders	British Officials who suppressed the revolt
Jhansi & Gwalior	Lakshmi Bai & Tantia Tope	General Hugh Rose
Mandla region of Madhya Pradesh,	Rani Avantibai Lodhi of Ramgarh	
Faizabad	Maulavi Ahmasdullah	
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan/Bakht Khan	Sir Colin Campbell

# REBELS AND THE RAJ

## THE REVOLT OF 1857 AND ITS REPRESENTATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

Elsewhere, local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars and tribals to revolt. Shah Mal mobilised the villagers of pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh; Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals of the region.



## Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many *maulvis* who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching *jihad* (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel. He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah – the *maulvi* with the drum (*danka*). British officials panicked as thousands began following the *maulvi* and many Muslims began seeing him as an inspired prophet. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22<sup>nd</sup> Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated. He came to be known for his courage and power. Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British. It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.



**Q. The Summary Settlement of 1856 was based on which one of the following assumptions?**  
**CDS GK (2019)**

- a) The Talukdars were the rightful owners of the land.
- b) The Talukdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes in the land.
- c) The Talukdars could evict the peasants from the lands.
- d) The Talukdars would take a portion of the revenue which flowed to the State.

# Summary Settlement, 1856 :-

- On the grounds that the taluqdars were interlopers with no permanent stake in the land, they had kept themselves through the force and fraud.
- The Summary Settlement excluded the taluqdars wherever possible, thus reducing the control of the taluqadars.
- Figures show that in pre-British times, *taluqdars* had held 67 per cent of the total number of villages in Awadh; by the Summary Settlement this number had come down to 38 per cent.
- British Land Revenue Officers believed that by removing the taluqdars they would be able to settle land income with the actual landowners.
- By this policy, the state's revenue streams increased, but the peasants' demand burden did not decrease. In some places, revenue demand increased from 30 per cent to 70 per cent.



## The Azamgarh Proclamation, 25 August 1857

- It was issued to stress the **importance of communal amity** among the rebels, emphasizing the need of Hindus and Muslims to join their hands to drive out the English and protect their own religious customs and rituals.
- It declared that **all sections of Indian society had suffered badly** under the British rule and thus called for unity against the Alien rule.
- This proclamation was published in the **Delhi Gazette in the midst of the “Great Mutiny” of 1857.**
- The author was most probably **Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.**

Many tribal groups reacted against the colonial forest laws. They disobeyed the new rules, continued with practices that were declared illegal, and at times rose in open rebellion. Such was the revolt of Songram Sangma in 1906 in Assam, and the forest satyagraha of the 1930s in the Central Provinces.

The Kols rebelled in 1831–32, Santhals rose in revolt in 1855, the Bastar Rebellion in central India broke out in 1910 and the Warli Revolt in Maharashtra in 1940. The movement that Birsa led was one such movement.





**“Relief of Lucknow”, painted by Thomas Jones Barker, 1859.** At the centre of the canvas are the British heroes – **Campbell, Outram and Havelock.**

**Q. The art piece "In Memoriam" was a creation of which one of the following European painters?**

**NDA (2019)**

- a) Thomas Jones Barker
- b) Joseph Noel Paton
- c) Thomas Daniell
- d) Charles D'Oyly



**“In Memoriam”,**  
**by Joseph Noel Paton, 1859**

Fig. 10.11  
“In Memoriam”,  
by Joseph Noel Paton, 1859



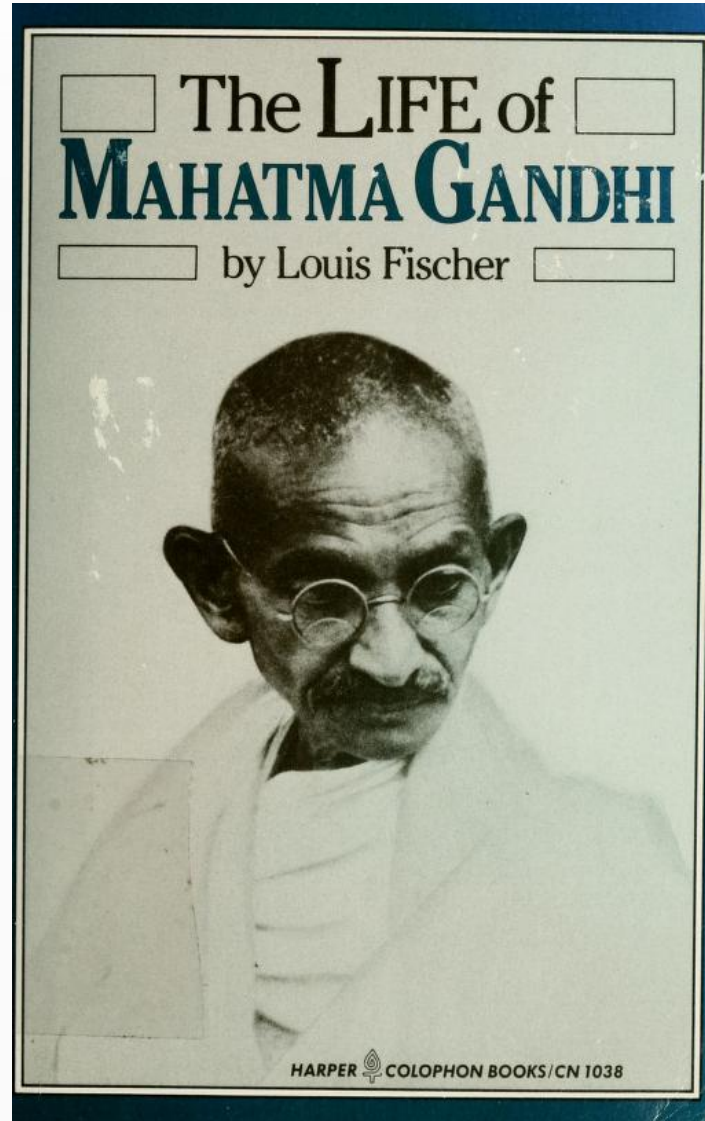
# MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND BEYOND

## TIMELINE

1915	Mahatma Gandhi returns from South Africa
1917	Champaran movement
1918	Peasant movements in Kheda (Gujarat), and workers' movement in Ahmedabad
1919	Rowlatt Satyagraha (March-April)
1919	Jallianwala Bagh massacre (April)
1921	Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movements
1928	Peasant movement in Bardoli

1929	“Purna Swaraj” accepted as Congress goal at the Lahore Congress (December)
1930	Civil Disobedience Movement begins; Dandi March (March-April)
1931	Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March); Second Round Table Conference (December)
1935	Government of India Act promises some form of representative government
1939	Congress ministries resign
1942	Quit India Movement begins (August)
1946	Mahatma Gandhi visits Noakhali and other riot-torn areas to stop communal violence

## Louis Fischer : The Life of Mahatma Gandhi



The judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial on Charges of sedition in 1922 - Justice C.N. Broomfield.

For several years after the Non-cooperation Movement ended, Mahatma Gandhi focused on his social reform work. In 1928, however, he began to think of re-entering politics. That year there was an all-India campaign in opposition to the all-White Simon Commission, sent from England to enquire into conditions in the colony. Gandhiji did not himself participate in this movement, although he gave it his blessings, as he also did to a peasant satyagraha in Bardoli in the same year.

The progress of the Salt March can also be traced from another source: the American newsmagazine, *Time*. This, to begin with, scorned at Gandhiji's looks, writing with disdain of his "spindly frame" and his "spidery loins". Thus in its first report on the march, *Time* was deeply sceptical of the Salt March reaching its destination. It claimed that Gandhiji "sank to the ground" at the end of the second day's walking; the magazine did not believe that "the emaciated saint would be physically able to go much further". But within a week it had changed its mind. The massive popular following that the march had garnered, wrote *Time*, had made the British rulers "desperately anxious". Gandhiji himself they now



The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons. First, it was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press. Second, it was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. The socialist activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. Third, and perhaps most significant, it was the Salt March which forced upon the British the realisation that their Raj would not last forever, and that they would have to devolve some power to the Indians.

## Satara, 1943

From the late nineteenth century, a non-Brahman movement, which opposed the caste system and landlordism, had developed in Maharashtra. This movement established links with the national movement by the 1930s.

In 1943, some of the younger leaders in the Satara district of Maharashtra set up a parallel government (*prati sarkar*), with volunteer corps (*seba dals*) and village units (*tufan dals*). They ran people's courts and organised constructive work. Dominated by *kunbi* peasants and supported by dalits, the **Satara *prati sarkar* functioned till the elections of 1946, despite government repression and, in the later stages, Congress disapproval.**

**Satara State  
Congress,  
Satara,  
Maharashtra**

Y. B Chavan  
and Nana  
Patil

- Dubbed “**Prati Sarkar,**” it was organised by leaders like **Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil,** and others.
- **Village libraries and Nyayadan Mandals** were established, prohibition campaigns were launched, and ‘**Gandhi weddings**’ were held.
- Businessmen (via contributions, refuge, and material assistance).
- Students (as couriers), simple peasants (by rejecting information to authorities).
- Pilots and train drivers (by carrying explosives and other supplies).
- Government officials, including police, all offered active assistance (who passed on secret information to the activists).



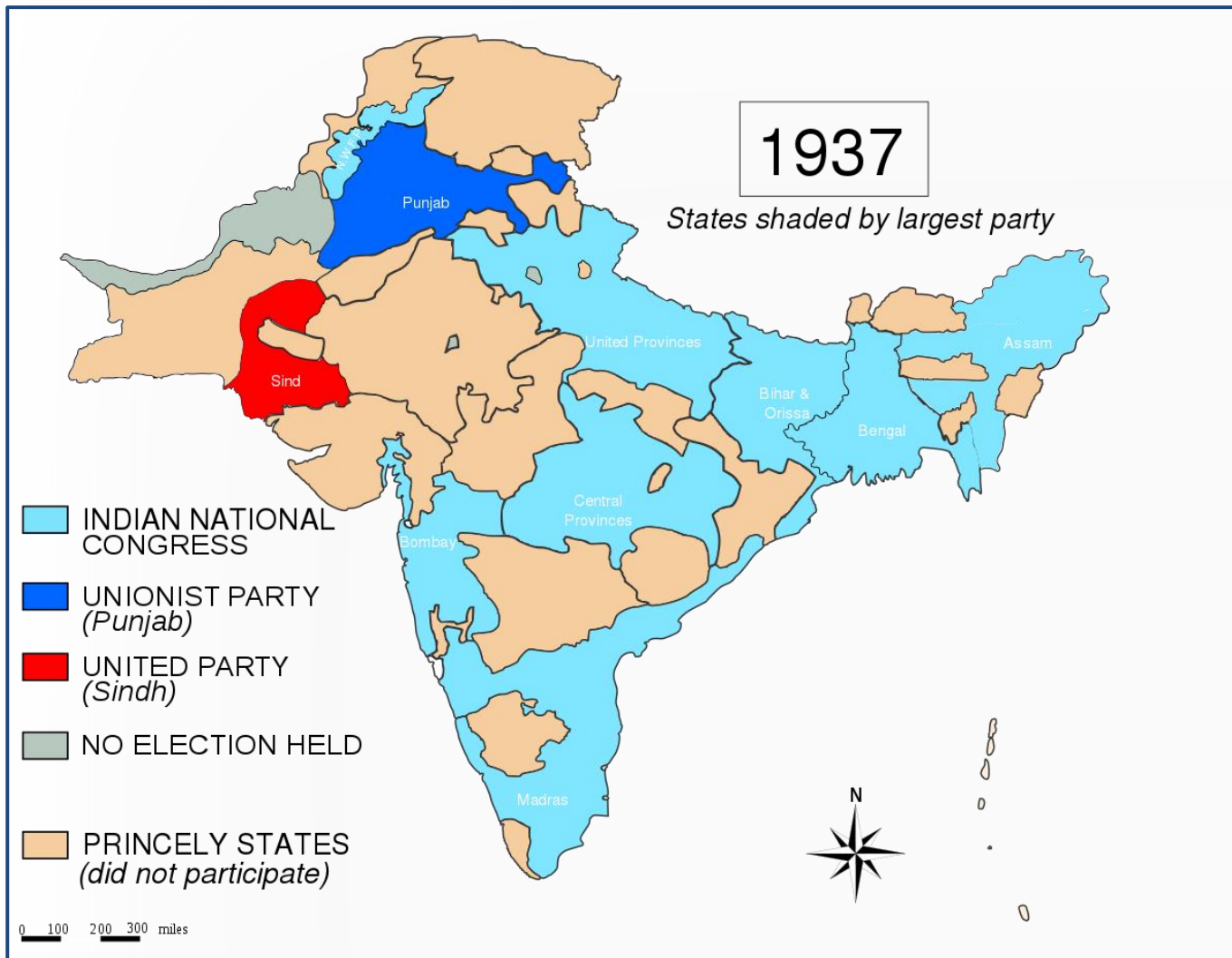
Parallel Government and Location	Leader	Brief Information
<b>Ballia Seva Sansthan, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh</b>	Chittu Pandey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Formed by Chittu Pandey</b>, a local farmer and freedom fighter, to provide essential services and governance to the people of Ballia during the Quit India Movement.</li><li>• The parallel government <b>provided healthcare, education</b>, and other services to the people.</li></ul>
<b>Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar, Tamluk, Bengal</b>	Ambika Chakrabarty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formed by <b>Ambika Chakrabarty</b>, a local leader and freedom fighter, to provide essential services and governance to the people of Tamluk during the Quit India Movement.</li><li>• The parallel government established schools, hospitals, and other public services to meet the needs of the people.</li></ul>

opinion freely in personal letters. Mahatma Gandhi regularly published in his journal, *Harijan*, letters that others wrote to him. Nehru edited a collection of letters written to him during the national movement and published *A Bunch of Old Letters*.

# UNDERSTANDING PARTITION

POLITICS, MEMORIES, EXPERIENCES

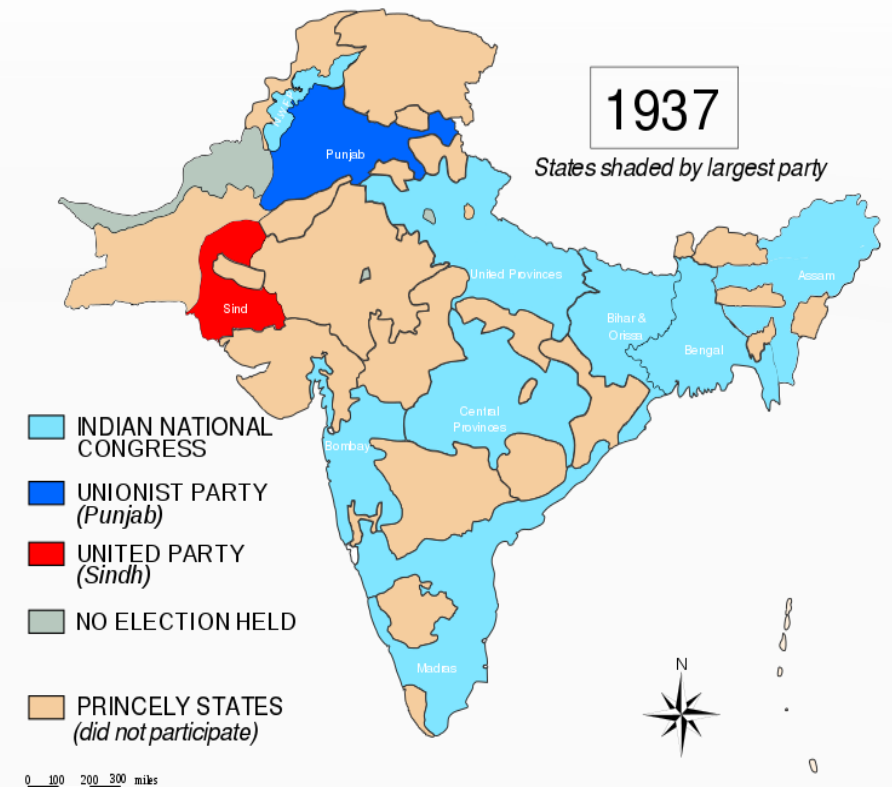
# 1937 Provincial Elections



- INC got a majority in all provinces, except for Bengal, Assam, NWFP, Punjab and Sindh.
- In Bengal, Assam and NWFP, Congress emerged as the single largest party, whereas in Punjab and Sindh its performance was poor

# Provincial Elections of 1937

- Congress had majority in most of the provinces. Out of the total 11 provinces, Congress formed ministries in 8 provinces- Madras, UP, Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and NWFP.
- **Sindh** – a coalition led by Sindh United Party formed the government.
- **Punjab** – Sikander Hayat Khan’s Unionist Party
- **Bengal** – Fazlul Huq’s Krishak Praja Party in Coalition with Muslim League
- The All-India Muslim League failed to form its own government in any province.



# UNDERSTANDING PARTITION

## POLITICS, MEMORIES, EXPERIENCES

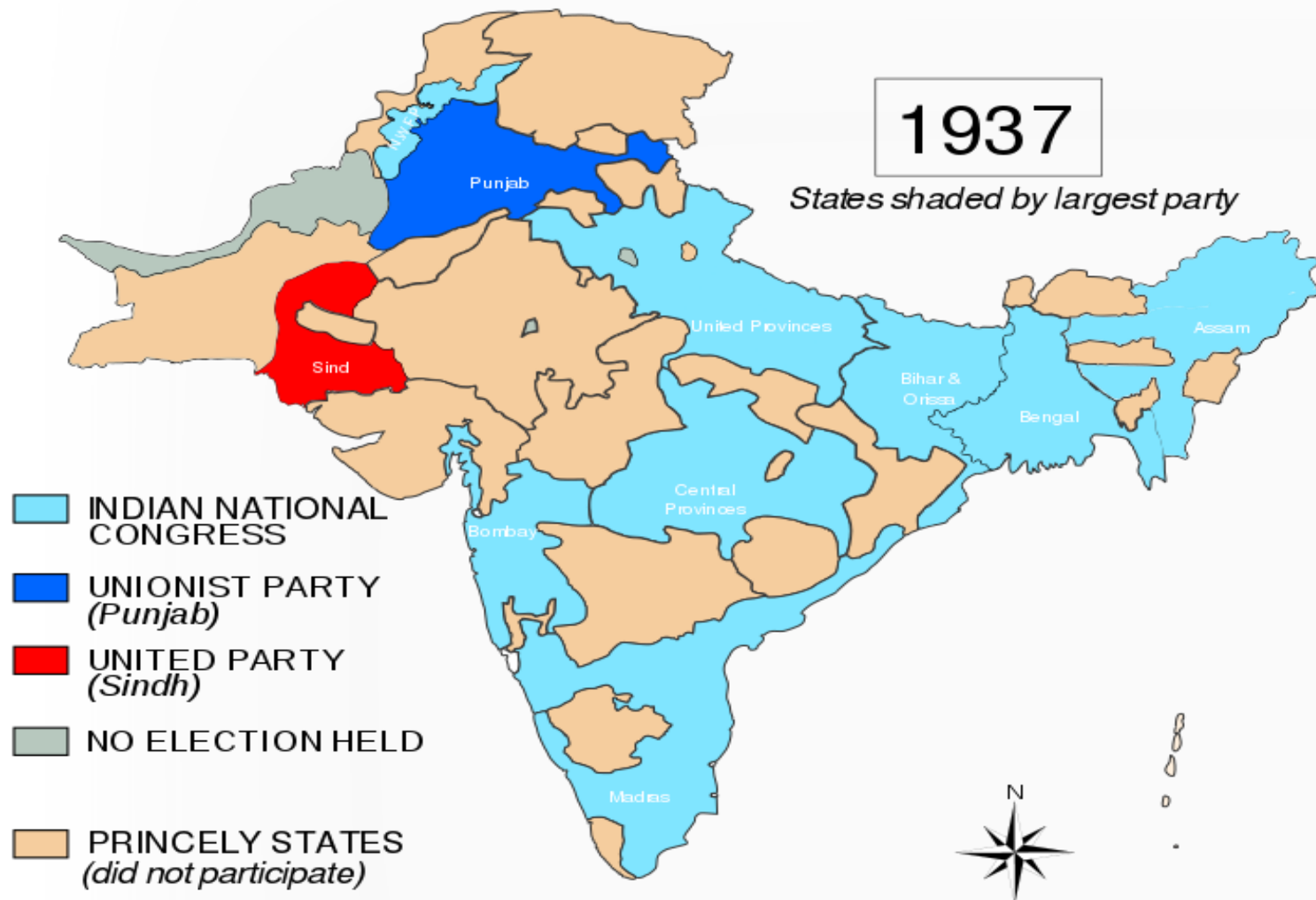
### 3.2 The provincial elections of 1937 and the Congress ministries

In 1937, elections to the provincial legislatures were held for the first time. Only about 10 to 12 per cent of the population enjoyed the right to vote. The Congress did well in the elections, winning an absolute majority in five out of eleven provinces and forming governments in seven of them. It did badly in the constituencies reserved for Muslims, but the Muslim League also fared poorly, polling only 4.4 per cent of the total Muslim vote cast in this election. The League failed to win a single seat in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and could capture only two out of 84 reserved constituencies in the Punjab and three out of 33 in Sind.

In the United Provinces, the Muslim League wanted to form a joint government with the Congress. The Congress had won an absolute majority in the province, so it rejected the offer. Some scholars argue



# Some comparison



- League won just 106 / 482 seats allotted to Muslims under Separate Electorates.
- Failed to win even single seat in NWFP.

## The name “Pakistan”

The name Pakistan or **Pak-stan** (from **Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sind** and **Baluchistan**) was coined by a Punjabi Muslim student at Cambridge, Choudhry Rehmat Ali, who, in pamphlets written in 1933 and 1935, desired a separate national status for this new entity. No one took **Rehmat Ali** seriously in the 1930s, least of all the League and other Muslim leaders who dismissed his idea merely as a student's dream.

The origins of the Pakistan demand have also been traced back to the Urdu poet Mohammad Iqbal, the writer of “*Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara*”. In his presidential address to the Muslim League in 1930, the poet spoke of a need for a “North-West Indian Muslim state”. Iqbal, however, was not visualising the emergence of a new country in that speech but a reorganisation of Muslim-majority areas in north-western India into an autonomous unit within a single, loosely structured Indian federation.

Madhya Pradesh). Only in December 1938 did the Congress Working Committee declare that Congress members could not be members of the Mahasabha.

### 3.3 The “Pakistan” Resolution

The Pakistan demand was formalised gradually. On 23 March 1940, the League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent. This ambiguous resolution never mentioned partition or Pakistan. In fact Sikandar Hayat Khan, Punjab Premier and leader of the Unionist Party, who had drafted the resolution, declared in a Punjab assembly speech on 1 March 1941 that he was opposed to a Pakistan that would mean “Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere ... If Pakistan means unalloyed Muslim Raj in the Punjab then I will have nothing to do with it.” He reiterated his plea for a loose (united),

### Unionist Party

A political party representing the interests of landholders – Hindu, Muslim and Sikh – in the Punjab. The party was particularly powerful during the period 1923-47.

Provincial elections were again held in 1946. The Congress swept the general constituencies, capturing 91.3 per cent of the non-Muslim vote. The League's success in the seats reserved for Muslims was equally spectacular: it won all 30 reserved constituencies in the Centre with 86.6 per cent of the Muslim vote and 442 out of 509 seats in the provinces. Only as late as 1946, therefore, did the League establish itself as the dominant party among Muslim voters, seeking to vindicate its claim to be the "sole spokesman" of India's Muslims. You will, however, recall that the franchise was extremely limited. About 10 to 12 per cent of the population enjoyed the right to vote in the provincial elections and a mere one per cent in the elections for the Central Assembly.



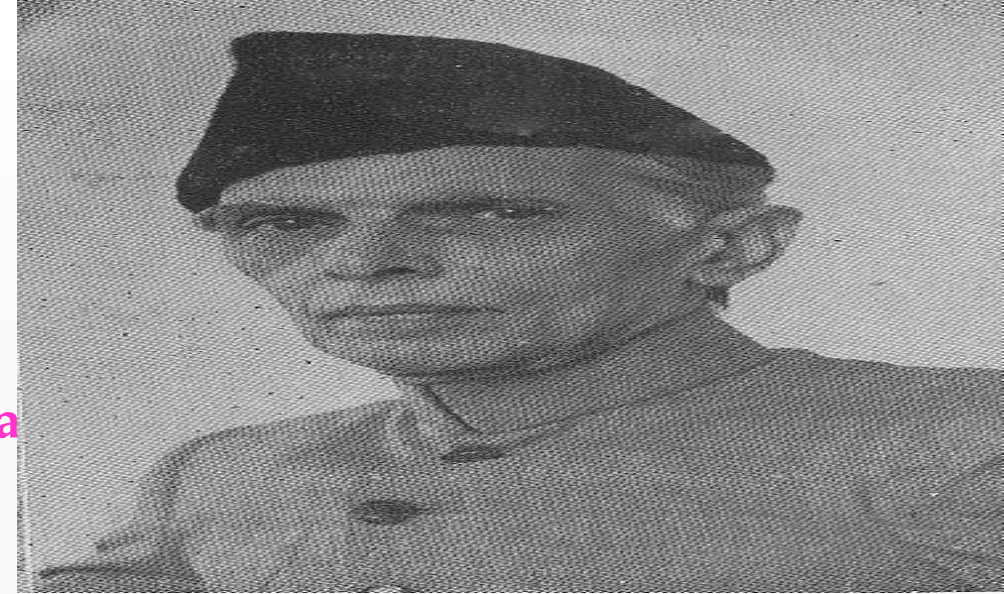
## Elections of 1945-46

- **General elections were held in December 1945 to elect members of the Central Legislature while provincial elections were held in 1946.** The franchise was extremely limited. The voter turnout was high on the day of the polls.
- Congress swept the general constituencies, capturing 91.3 per cent of the non-Muslim vote. It captured 57 out of 102 seats in the central assembly.
- In the **provincial elections**, it got majority in most provinces **except in Bengal, Sindh and Punjab.** The congress majority provinces included NWFP and Assam which were being claimed for Pakistan.
- **The League's success in the seats reserved for Muslims was spectacular: it won all 30 reserved constituencies in the Centre with 86.6 per cent of the Muslim vote.**

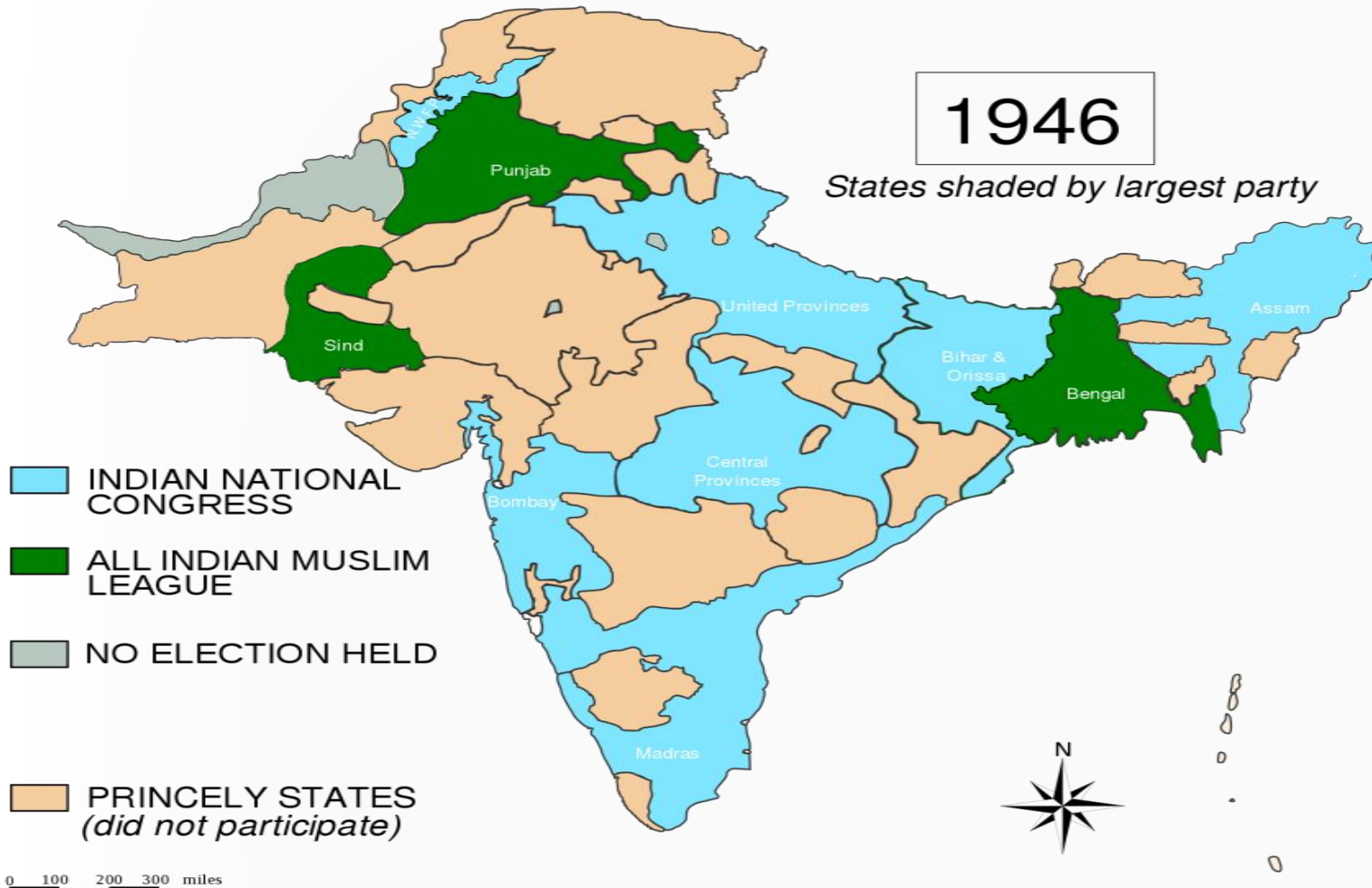


## Elections of 1945-46

- **ML also secured 442 out of 509 reserve seats in the provincial elections.**
- **In the provincial elections, Muslim League got majority & formed its ministries in Bengal and Sind.**
- **Unionist-Congress-Akali coalition under Khizr Hyat Khan had assumed power in Punjab.**
- Only as late as 1946, therefore, did the League establish itself as the dominant party among Muslim voters, seeking to vindicate its claim to be the “sole spokesman” of India’s Muslims.
- Elections of 1945-46 had a significant role in partition of India and creation of “Pakistan”. Results gave the Muslim League the authoritative position to represent Indian Muslims that Jinnah had long wanted. **The supporters of the two-nation theory regarded the verdict of 1946 as a vindication of their stand.**



# Some comparison



## TIMELINE

1930	The Urdu poet Mohammad Iqbal speaks of the need for a “North-West Indian Muslim state” as an autonomous unit within a single, loose Indian federation
1933	The name Pakistan or <i>Pak-stan</i> is coined by a Punjabi Muslim student at Cambridge, Choudhry Rehmat Ali
1937-39	Congress ministries come to power in seven out of 11 provinces of British India
1940	The Muslim League moves a resolution at Lahore demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas
1946	Elections are held in the provinces. The Congress wins massively in the general constituencies. The League’s success in the Muslim seats is equally spectacular

March to June	The British Cabinet sends a three-member Cabinet Mission to Delhi
August	The Muslim League decides on “Direct Action” for winning Pakistan
16 August	Violence breaks out between Hindus-Sikhs and Muslims in Calcutta, lasting several days and leaving several thousand people dead
March 1947	The Congress high command votes for dividing the Punjab into Muslim-majority and Hindu/Sikh-majority halves and asks for the application of a similar principle to Bengal; the British begin to quit India
14-15 August 1947	Pakistan is formed; India gains independence. Mahatma Gandhi tours Noakhali in East Bengal to restore communal harmony



# FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION

## THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

Ambedkar. During the period of British rule, Ambedkar had been a political opponent of the Congress; but, on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, he was asked at Independence to join the Union Cabinet as law minister. In this capacity, he served as **Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution**. Serving with him were two other lawyers, **K.M. Munshi from Gujarat and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar from Madras**, both of whom gave crucial inputs in the drafting of the Constitution.

These six members were given vital assistance by two civil servants. **One was B. N. Rau, Constitutional Advisor to the Government of India**, who prepared a series of background papers based on a close study of the political systems obtaining in other countries.

The other was the Chief Draughtsman, S. N. Mukherjee, who had the ability to put complex proposals in clear legal language.



## Important Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Presidents

Name of Important Committee	Name of Presidents
1. Rules of Procedure Committee	Rajendra Prasad
2. Union Power Committee	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Union Constitution Committee	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Provincial Constitution Committee	Vallabhbhai Patel
5. Steering Committee	Rajendra Prasad
6. Drafting Committee	Bhimrao Ambedkar
7. Flag Committee	J. B. Kripalani

8. States Committee	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
9. Advisory Committee	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
10. Supreme Court Committee	S. Varadachariar
11. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	J. B. Kripalani
12. Minorities Sub-Committee	H. C. Mookerjee,
13. Constitution Review Commission	M. N. Venkatachaliah

## List of women members of the constituent assembly

Name of the Member	Date of Signing Register	Constituency
1. Ammu Swaminathan	9 Dec.1946	Madras/ General
2. Annie Mascarene	29 Dec.1948	Travancore and Cochin Union
3. Begum Aizaz Rasul	14 Dec. 1947	United Provinces/ Muslim
4. Dakshayani Velayudan	9 Dec. 1946	Madras/ General
5. G. Durgabai	9 Dec. 1946	Madras/ General
6. Hansa Mehta	9 Dec.1946	Bombay/ General

7. Kamla Chaudhri	9 Dec.1946	United Provinces/ General
8. Leela Ray	9 Dec.1946	West Bengal/ General
9. Malati Chowdhury	9 Dec.1946	Orissa/ General
10. Purnima Banerji	9 Dec.1946	United Provinces/ General
11. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	21 Dec.1946	Central Provinces and Berar/ General
12. Renuka Ray	14 July 1947	West Bangal/ General
13. Sarojini Naidu	9 Dec.1946	Bihar/ General
14. Sucheta Kripalani	9 Dec.1946	United Provinces/ General
15. Vijayalakshmi Pandit	17 Dec.1946	United Provinces/ General

# Thank You!