

# REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL



**K.M MUNSHI & A.K IYER**

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE  
THE UNTOLD STORY**



**BY - KIRTI PANDEY**

# REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL



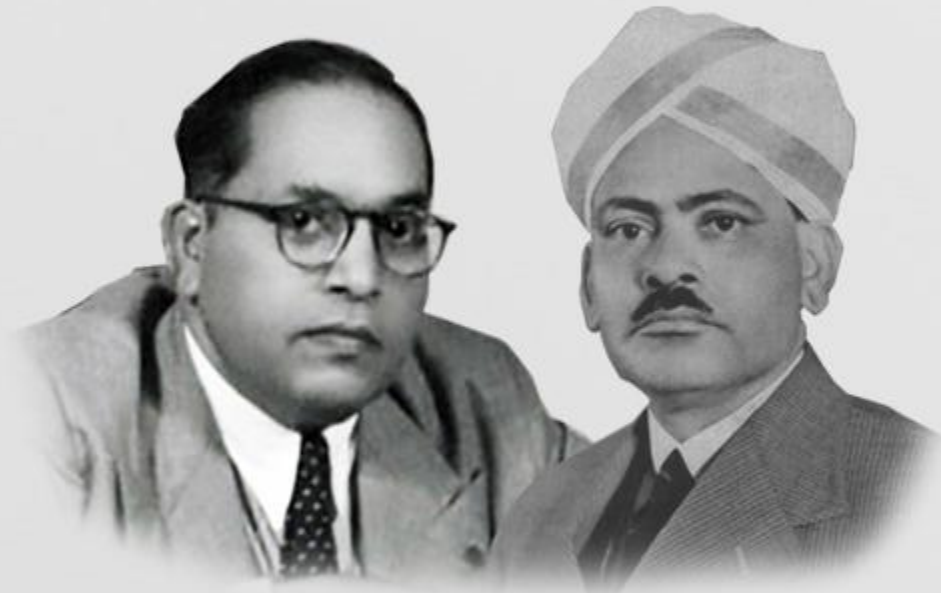
**T.T KRISHNA**

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE  
THE UNTOLD STORY**



**BY -  
PRIYA UPADHYAY**

# REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL



**B.R AMBEDKAR & N.MADHAVA RAO**

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE  
THE UNTOLD STORY**

  
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**BY -  
JIVESH KUMAR**

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**MD. SAADULAH**

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE  
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**GOPAL SWAMI AYYANGAR**

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**BY -  
GOPAL SHARMA**



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**"I FAILED 3 TIMES  
IN NDA..."**

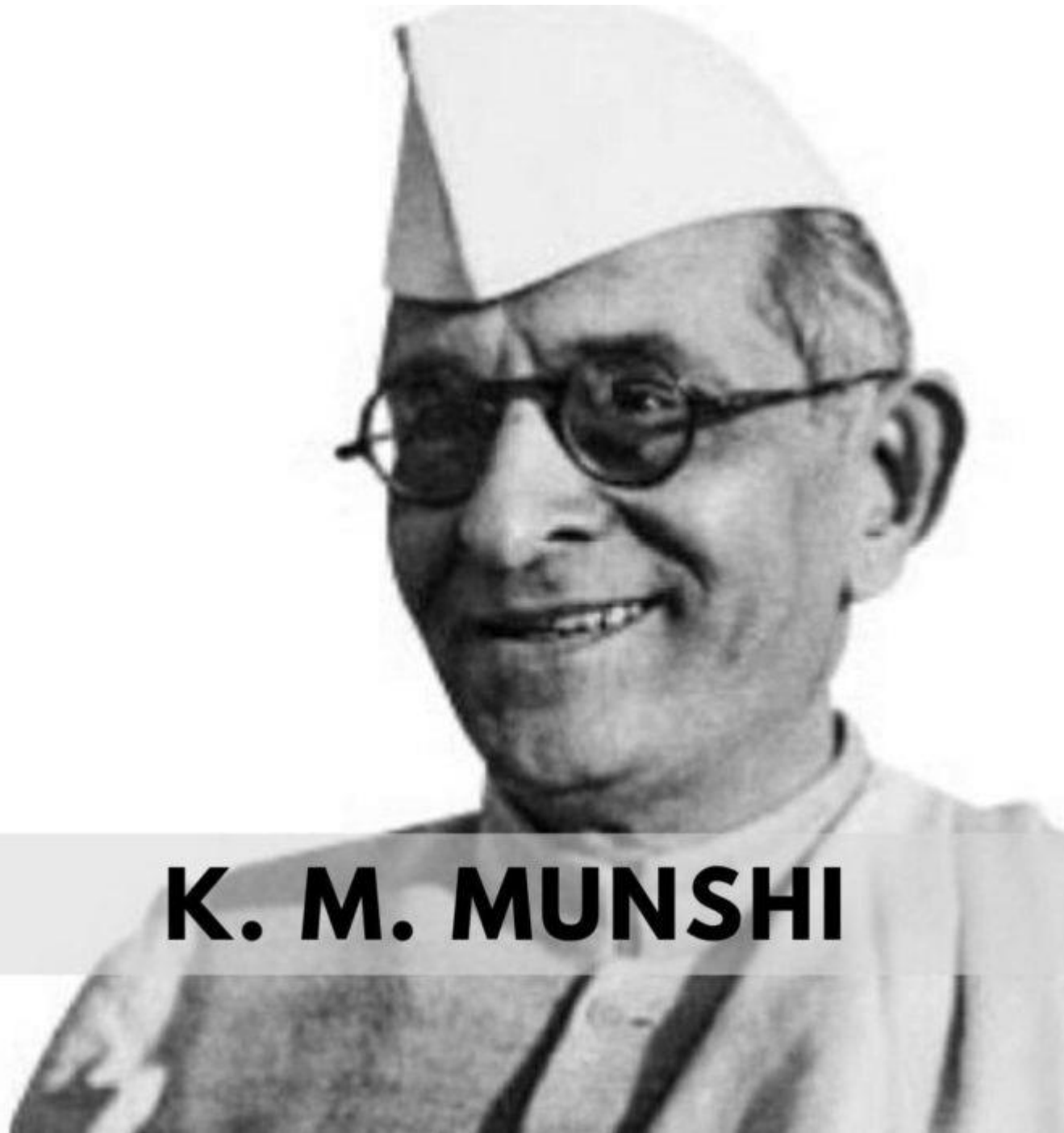
**INTERVIEW  
WITH  
COL SANJEET**

# HIGHLIGHTS OF

# REPUBLIC DAY



**BY - KIRTI PANDEY**



**K. M. MUNSHI**



# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

K M Munshi (30 December 1887 – 8 February 1971), popularly known by his pen name **Ghanshyam Vyas**, was an Indian independence movement activist, politician, writer and educationist from Gujarat state.

A **lawyer** by profession, he later turned to author and politician. He is a well-known name in Gujarati literature. He founded **Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan**, an educational trust, in 1938.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi wrote his works in three languages namely Gujarati, English and Hindi.

Before independence of India, Munshi was part of Indian National Congress and after independence, he joined Swatantra Party.

Munshi held several important posts like member of Constituent Assembly of India, minister of agriculture and food of India, and governor of Uttar Pradesh. In his later life, he was one of the founding members of Vishva Hindu Parisha

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi was born on 30 December 1887 at **Bharuch**, a town in Gujarat State of British India.

Munshi took admission at Baroda College in 1902 and scored first class with 'Ambalal Sakarlal Paritoshik'.

In 1907, by scoring maximum marks in the English language, he received '**Elite prize**' along with degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Later, he was given honoris causa from same university.



# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

He received degree of LLB in **Mumbai** in 1910 and registered as lawyer in the **Bombay High Court**.

One of his professor at Baroda College was Aurobindo Ghosh (later Sri Aurobindo) who had a profound impression on him.

Munshi was also influenced by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III of Baroda, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Bhulabhai Desai.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

## Political career

Indian independence movement

Due to influence of Aurobindo, Munshi leaned towards revolutionary group and get himself involved into the process of bomb-making.

But after settling in the Mumbai, he joined Indian Home Rule movement and became secretary in 1915.

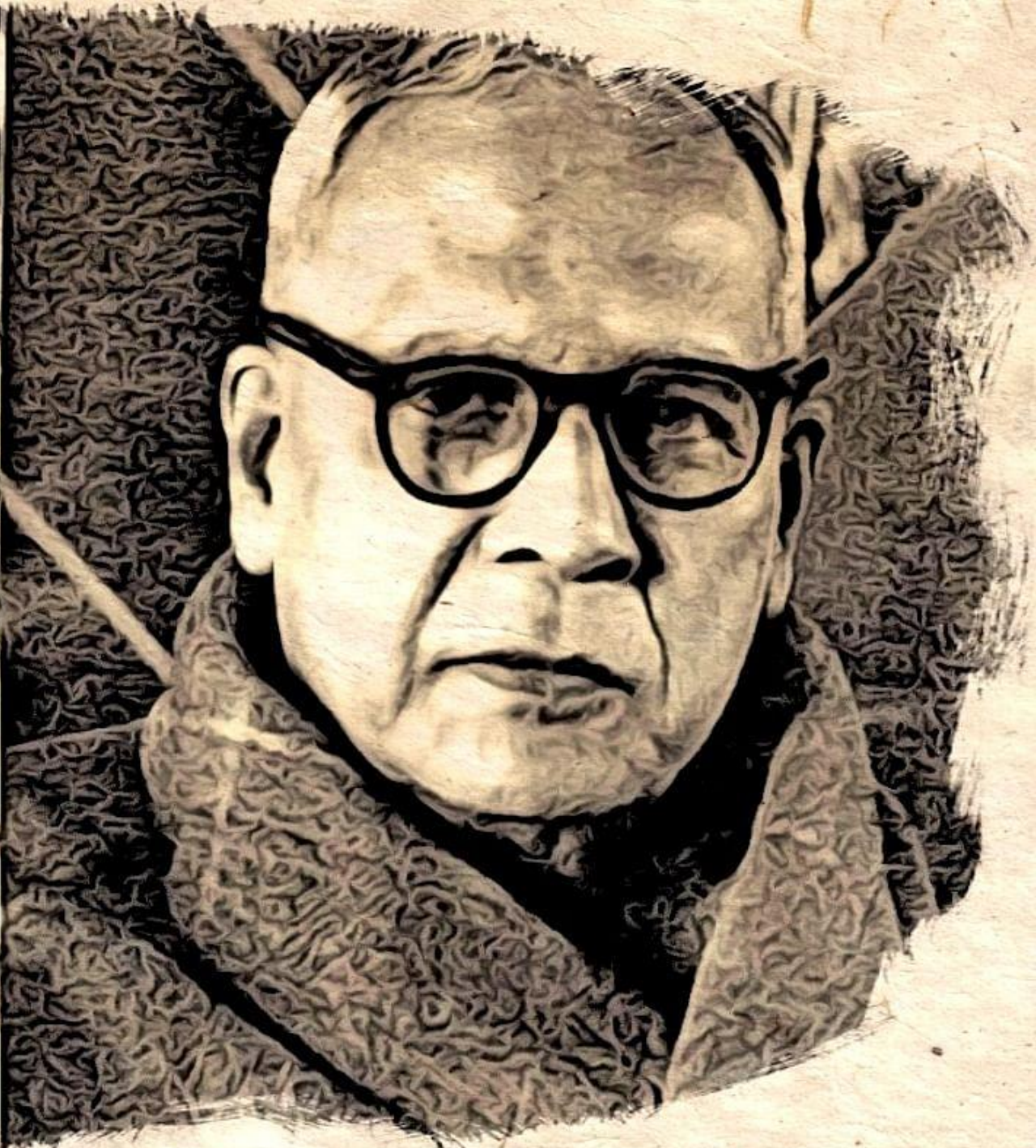
# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

## Political career

Indian independence movement

In 1917, he became secretary of Bombay presidency association.

In 1920, he attended annual congress session at Ahmedabad and was influenced by its president Surendranath Banerjee.





# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

In 1927, he was elected to the Bombay legislative assembly but after Bardoli satyagraha, he resigned under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi.

He participated in the civil disobedience movement in 1930 and was arrested for six months initially.

After taking part in the second part of same movement, he was arrested again and spent two years in the jail in 1932.

In 1934, he became secretary of Congress parliamentary board.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi was elected again in the 1937 Bombay presidency election and became Home Minister of the Bombay Presidency.

During his tenure of home minister, he suppressed the communal riots in Bombay.

Munshi was again arrested after he took part in Individual satyagraha in 1940.

कनैयालाल मा. मुंशी K.M.MUNSHI

60



भारत INDIA

1988

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

As the demand for Pakistan gathered momentum, he gave up non-violence and supported the idea of a civil war to compel the Muslims to give up their demand.

He believed that the future of Hindus and Muslims lay in unity in an "Akhand Hindustan".

He left Congress in 1941 due to dissents with Congress, but was invited back in 1946 by Mahatma Gandhi.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

## Offices held

- Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly
- Member of Working committee of Indian National Congress (1930),
- Member of All India Congress Committee (1930-36, 1947)
- Secretary of Congress Parliamentary Board (1934)
- Home Minister of Government of Bombay (1937-40)

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

He was a part of several committees including Drafting Committee, Advisory Committee, Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights.

Munshi presented his draft on Fundamental Rights to the Drafting and it sought for progressive rights to be made a part of Fundamental Rights

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# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

After the independence of India, Munshi, Sardar Patel and N. V. Gadgil visited the Junagadh State to stabilise the state with help of the Indian Army.

In Junagadh, Patel declared the reconstruction of the historically important Somnath temple.

Patel died before the reconstruction was completed.

Munshi became the main driving force behind the renovation of the Somnath temple even after Jawaharlal Nehru's opposition.



# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi was appointed diplomatic envoy and trade agent (Agent-General) to the princely state of Hyderabad, where he served until its accession to India in 1948.

Munshi was on the ad hoc Flag Committee that selected the Flag of India in August 1947, and on the committee which drafted the Constitution of India under the chairmanship of B. R. Ambedkar.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Besides being a politician and educator, Munshi was also an **environmentalist**.

He initiated the **Van Mahotsav** in 1950, when he was Union Minister of Food and Agriculture, to increase area under forest cover.

Since then Van Mahotsav a week-long festival of tree plantation is organised every year in the month of July all across the country and lakhs of trees are planted.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi served as the Governor of Uttar Pradesh from 1952 to 1957. In 1959, Munshi separated from the Nehru-dominated (socialist) Congress Party and started the Akhand Hindustan movement.

He believed in a strong opposition, so along with Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, he founded the Swatantra Party, which was right-wing in its politics, pro-business, pro-free market economy and private property rights.

Patience is the highest offering and the Lord loves to receive it.

~ Author: Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

The party enjoyed considerable success and eventually died out.

In August 1964, he chaired the meeting for the founding of the Hindu nationalist organisation Vishva Hindu Parishad at Sandipini ashram.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

## Posts held

Member of constituent assembly of India and its drafting committee (1947-52)

- Union minister of food and agriculture (1950-52)
- Agent general to the Government of India, Hyderabad (1948)

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi was thinking of giving an institutional foundations to his ideas and ideals since 1923.

On 7 November 1938, he established Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan with Harshidbhai Divatia and his wife Lilavati Munshi at Andheri, Bombay.

Later, he established Mumbadevi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya to teach Sanskrit and ancient Hindu texts according to traditional methods.





# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Apart from founding Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Munshi was instrumental in the establishment of Bhavan's College, Hansraj Morarji Public School, Rajhans Vidyalaya, Rajhans Balvatika and Panchgani Hindu School (1922).

He was elected Fellow of the University of Bombay, where he was responsible for giving adequate representation to regional languages.

He was also instrumental in starting the department of Chemical Technology.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

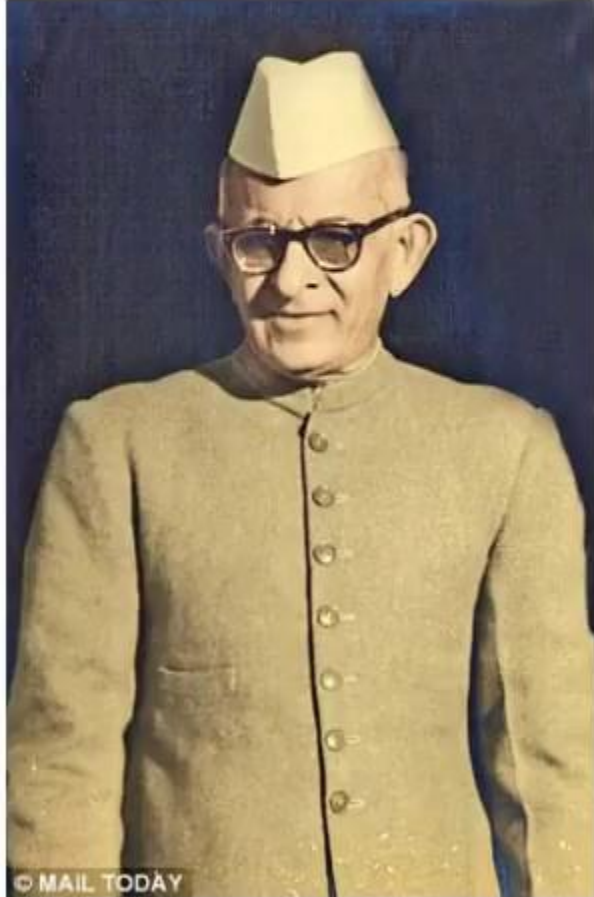
He served as **Chairman of Institute of Agriculture, Anand** (1951-71), trustee of the

Birla Education Trust (1948-71),  
executive chairman of

Indian Law Institute (1957-60) and chairman of

Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad (1951-1961).

~ He founded Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan.



~ He was the President of the Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad and the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi, with pen name *Ghanshyam Vyas*, was a prolific writer in Gujarati and English, earning a reputation as one of Gujarat's greatest literary figures.

Being a writer and a conscientious journalist, Munshi started a Gujarati monthly called *Bhargava*.

He was joint-editor of *Young India* and in 1954, started the Bhavan's Journal which is published by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan to this day.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

Munshi was President of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad and the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

Munshi was also a litterateur with a wide range of interests.

He is well known for his historical novels in Gujarati, especially his trilogy *Patan-ni-Prabhuta* (The Glory of Patan), *Gujarat-no-Nath* (The Lord and Master of Gujarat) and *Rajadhiraj* (The King of Kings). His other works include *Jay*

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

*Somnath* (on Somnath temple),  
*Krishnavatara* (on Lord Krishna),  
*Bhagavan Parasurama* (on Parshurama),  
and *Tapasvini* (The Lure of Power) a novel with  
a fictional parallel drawn from the Freedom  
Movement of India under Mahatma Gandhi.

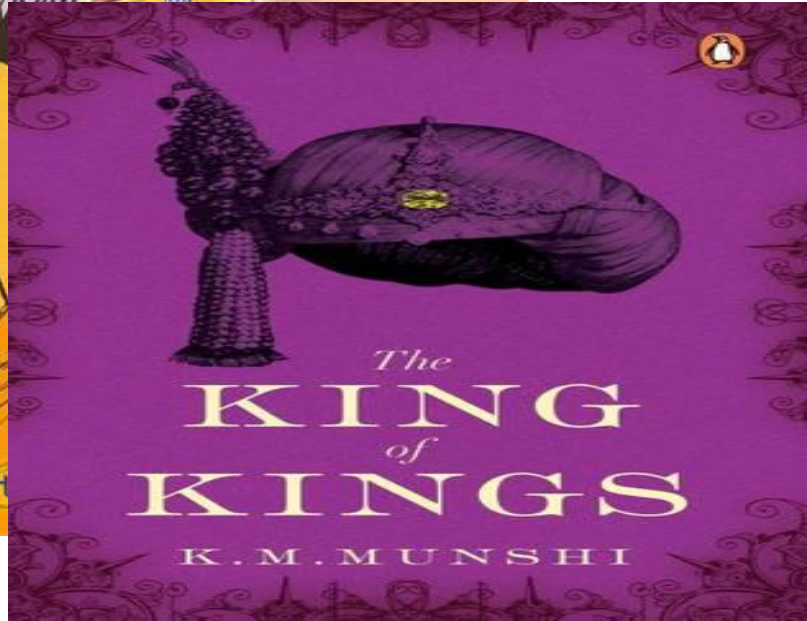
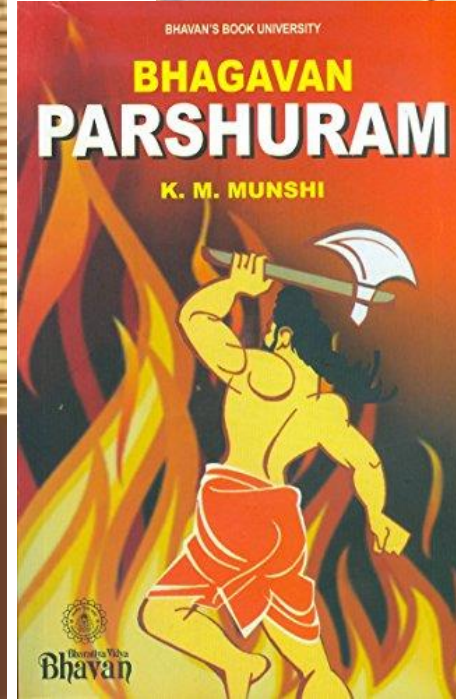
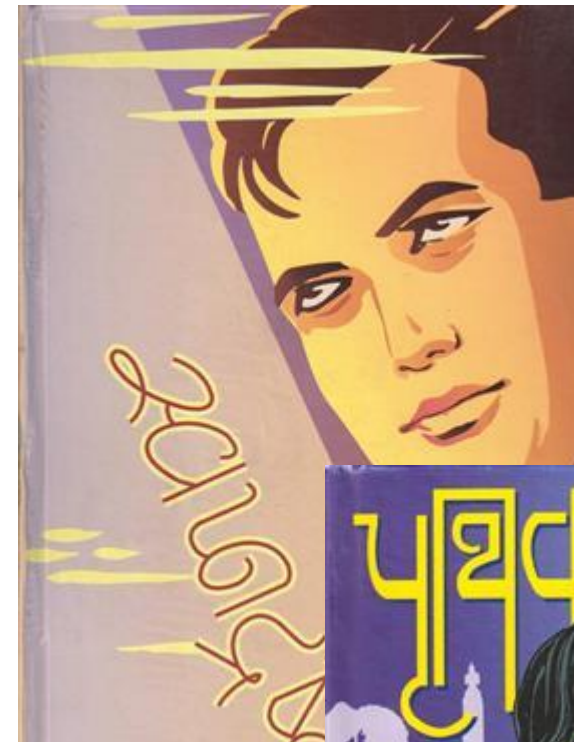
Munshi also wrote several notable works in  
English.

# Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi

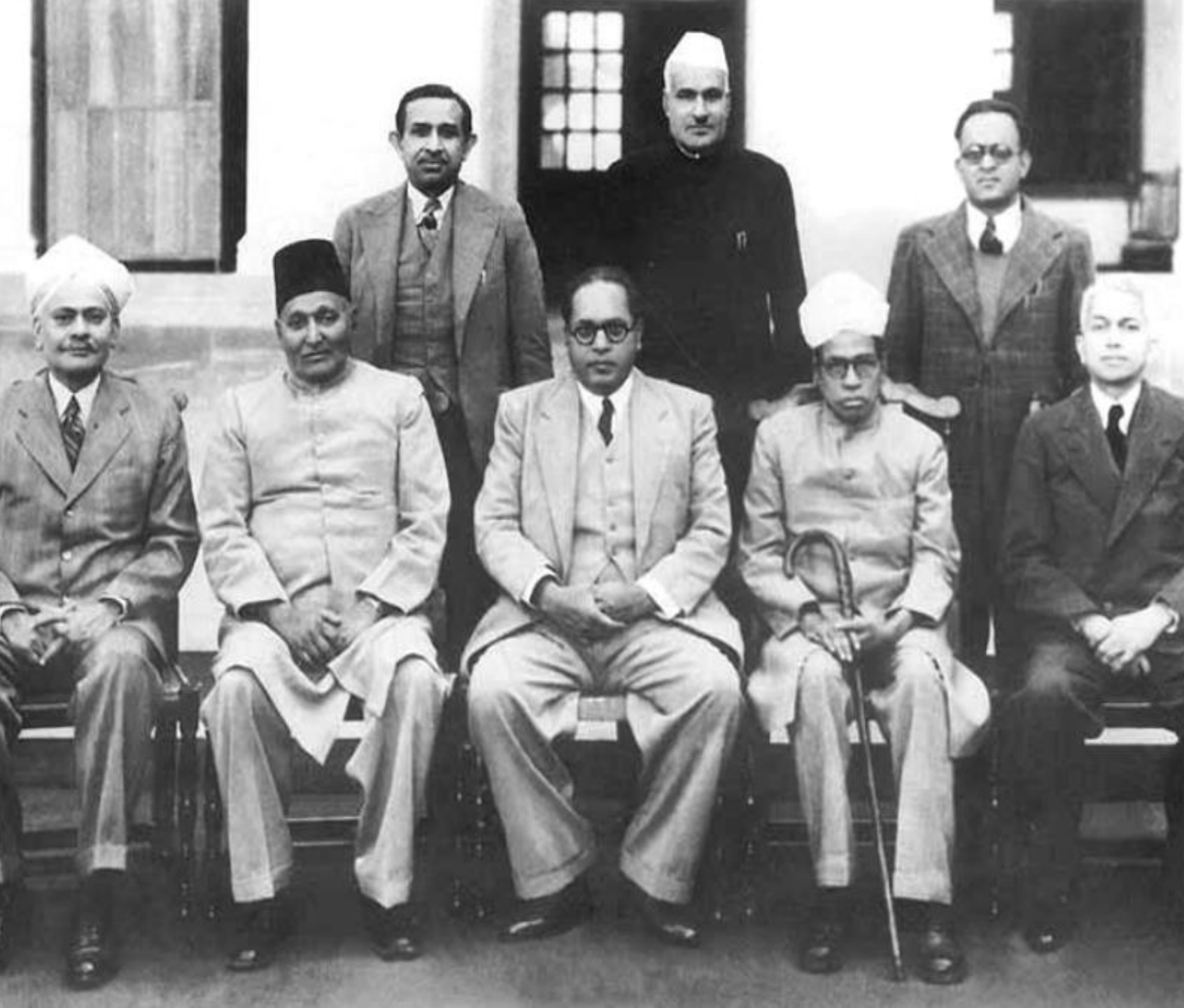
Munshi has written mostly based on fictional historical themes namely

1. Earlier Aryan settlements in India (What he calls Gaurang's – white skinned)
2. Krishna's endeavors in Mahabharata times
3. More recently in 10th century India around Gujarat, Malwa and Southern India.

K.M. Munshi's novel ***Prithivivallabh*** was made into a movie of the same name twice. The adaptation directed by Manilal Joshi in 1924 was very controversial in its day: Mahatma Gandhi criticised it for excessive sex and violence. The second version was by Sohrab Modi in 1943.







# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

Dewan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer (14 May 1883 – 3 October 1953) was an Indian lawyer and member of the Constituent Assembly of India, which was responsible for framing the Constitution of India.

He also served as the Advocate General of Madras State from 1929 to 1944.



# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

## Early life



Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer was born in 1883 to a Tamil Brahmin Family in the small village of Pudur in Madras State (present day Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh).

His father, Ekamra Sastry, was a priest.

# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

## Early life



Krishnaswamy passed his matriculation examination in 1899 and joined the Madras Christian College to study history.

Alladi used his spare time to attend classes in law and passed the B.L. exam and became one of the leading members of the bar.

# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

## Early life

He was made a Dewan Bahadur in 1930 and was knighted in the 1932 New Year Honours List.

He was married to Venkalakshamma.

He was the Advocate General of the Madras Presidency from 1929 to 1944.

He played a major role in drafting the Constitution of India.

# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

## Role in Constituent Assembly



The main architect of Indian Constitution, B.R. Ambedkar, who also chaired the constitution's drafting committee, credited Alladi's contribution: "There were in the drafting committee men bigger, better and more competent than myself such as my friend Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer."





# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

## Role in Constituent Assembly

When the Constituent Assembly adopted the principle of universal adult franchise, Shri A.K. Iyer, a member, remarked that this was done, "with an abundant faith in the common man and the ultimate success of democratic rule, and in the full belief that the introduction of democratic government on the basis of adult suffrage will bring enlightenment and promote the well-being, the standard of life, the comfort, and the decent living of the common man".



# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

## Role in Constituent Assembly

He was a part of nine committees including: Drafting Committee and Advisory Committee.

In the Constituent Assembly he defended suspension of certain political rights in circumstances of national crisis



# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

Died 3 October 1953, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Alladi Memorial Trust was founded in 1983 by Alladi Kuppuswami to commemorate the birth centenary of his father Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer.

It is aimed to help poor litigants, lawyers and students of law and for helping in the administration of justice. Alladi Memorial Lectures are delivered every year on issues relating to the Indian Constitution.

# Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

Noted neuroscientist Vilayanur S. Ramachandran is his grandson.

Alladi Ramakrishnan,  
an Indian physicist and the founder  
of the Institute of Mathematical  
Sciences (Matscience) was his son



# JAI HIND!

