

# Kengal Hanumanthaiah's Role in Freedom Struggle and Fusion of Karnataka

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**Abstract –** *The paper presents attempts to main focus on political life of Kengal Hanumanthaiah's. The paper is also places of attention the participation of Kengal Hanumanthaiah in the independence friendship and his role in the fusion of Karnataka. The paper represents Kengal Hanumanthaiah's position in Politics, the managerial dream of Kengal Hanumanthaiah and how the chronological and spatial dimensions got interlinked with politics during his period. The main objective of this paper is to discuss the political and social vision of Kengal Hanumanthaiah in Karnataka.*

**Keywords:** *independence, political, vision, Vidhana Soudha, social*

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## INTRODUCTION

Kengel Hanumanthaiah was the second Chief Minister of Mysore State from 30th March 1952 to 19th August 1956. He was the main force behind the construction of the Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

### Kengel Hanumanthaiah – Key role in politics

#### A Short life history-

Kengel Hanumanthaiah was born on February 14, 1908, in a Vokkaliga family (Vokkaligas are one of the most well-known communities in Karnataka). He was born in a very small village called Lakkappanahalli. Kengel Hanumanthaiah was named after the village divinity, Kengel Hanumanthaiah. This was the presiding god of the village temple, dedicated to Shri Hanuman.

Kengel Hanumanthaiah completed his graduation from Poona Law College in 1930 and he elected as the secretary of the Students Union and the Karnataka Sangha at his college. He joined the Bar Council under Dr. P. Tandon, who was the President of the Indian National Congress; he gave up his practice and joined in the Freedom Movement.

#### Political life history and role in freedom of country-

Kengel Hanumanthaiah was elected as the Chief Minister of Mysore Sate in 1952. It was the era that the primary Five Year plan was launched by Jawaharlal Nehru. It means that the state leaders had to fit their program within the broad scope of National Development.

This of necessity obsession is that they had to finding the middle ground on their vision for their possess state on some occasions. Hanumanthaiah clashed with Nehru many times on this issue. His government achieved the National Economic Growth target at a 15% lower outlay. Hanumanthaiah's period of governance is still held in high admiration by the political historians of Karnataka.

**Purushottam Das Tandon** (August 1, 1882 – July 1, 1962) was a freedom fighter from Uttar Pradesh in India. Purushottam Das Tandon was born at Allahabad. He obtained a degree in law and an MA in history, Tej Bahadur Sapru gave up put into practice in 1921 on public activities. He was a member of Indian National Congress in 1899. In 1906, he represented Allahabad in the All India Congress Committee. He was associated with the Congress Party committee and part of the Lok Sevak Sangh.

He worked as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Uttar Pradesh from July 31, 1937 to August 10, 1950. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India in 1946.

He became the President of the Congress Party successfully against Acharya kripalani in the 1950 election to head the Nagpur session. He was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1952 and the Rajya Sabha in 1956. He retired from active public life after that due to indifferent health. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award in 1961.

#### Popular politician of Karnatka

**Kengel Hanumanthaiah** - Kengel Hanumanthaiah was

elected as the Chief Minister of Mysore State in 1952. It was the period that the first Five Year plan was launched by Jawaharlal Nehru. After resigning as Chief Minister before the Unification of Karnataka in 1956, he stimulated on to national politics. He was incessantly elected as a Member of Parliament representing Bangalore city from 1962 to 1977. During this period of time he served as minister in the Union cabinet handling a number of portfolios such as Railways, Industries etc. In the 1971 elections, he defeated the famous poet Gopal Krishna Adiga, who was a candidate of the Jana Sangh.

Hanumanthaiah is widely valued as a visionary in Karnataka. A statue of Hanumanthaiah has been placed in front of the Vidhana Soudha.

**K.C.Reddy** - First Chief Minister of Karnataka, (then Mysore State)



**K.C.Reddy or Kysamballi Chengalraya Reddy** (1902 - 1976) was the first Chief Minister of the old Mysore state (Karnataka) in India. He belonged to Kysamballi village of Kolar district. He was born in a vokkaliga family in Kolar. First Chief Minister of Karnataka, (then Mysore State)

**Kempe Gowda** (1513-1569) was a chieftain of Yelahanka (now in present day Bangalore), a feudatory of the Vijayanagara Empire. At first, he called the town he discovered "Benda-kaal-ooru", which means 'city of boiled beans'. Later, when the British invaded India, they renamed it Bangalore. Bangalore is still called "Bengalooru" by locals and natives. He is credited with having established the Indian city of Bangalore in 1537. Kempegowda built the four towers that mark the boundaries of Bangalore. He built more than 100 lakes and many markets in and around Bangalore. He also built many monuments in and around Bangalore, including the Nandi Temple. One of the towers stands in Lalbagh which has been rebuilt to look like a temple.

**Shantaveri Gopala Gowda** (March 14, 1923-June 9, 1972) was one of the pioneers of the socialist movement in Karnataka. He was influenced by Ram Manohar Lohia.

He mentored several socialists in Karnataka including J.H. Patel, Bangarappa, S. M. Krishna and D. Devaraj Urs, who became the chief ministers of the state. Urs was inspired and understood the depth of Gopala Gowda's mind and life which was devoted to the poor and working classes, especially the farmers. The Land reforms act and renaming of the state from Mysore to Karnataka are thanks to his association with Gopala Gowda.

### **Kengal Hanumanthaiah apparition-**

#### **The Vidhana Soudha**



Kengal Hanumanthaiah was a uncomplicated man who did not in any profligate views in his political life. He always has a strange vision.

He explained that the motivation for this was an incident that occurred during an interview; Kengal Hanumanthaiah explained the grounds behind the construction of a grand legislature building. A Russian artistic delegation was visiting [Bangalore](#) and Hanumanthaiah took them around to show the city. Every now and then, they asked, "Have you no architecture of your own? They are all European buildings". Stung by their commentary, Hanumanthaiah vowed to create a commemorative plaque so magnificent that it would showcase the best of Karnataka's native architectural style. This resulted in the Vidhana Soudha, the seat of government in Karnataka

The Vidhana Soudha now houses the State legislature, the secretariat and many other government offices. It is a sole and good-looking building which is considered to be the largest legislative building in India.

### **CONCLUSION-**

Kengal Hanumanthaiah is one of the the majority accepted and appreciated Chief Ministers of the state of Karnataka. He plays a very significant role in Indian autonomy and Indian politics. Hanumanthaiah have created a memorial remembrance inscription of the best of Karnataka's native architectural style. The constructive outcome is in the Vidhana Soudha, the seat of

administration in Karnataka. All the way through his new birth centenary on February 14, 2008, a biography, Vidhana Soudha Shilpi Kengal Hanumanthaiah, written by B.H. Suresh, was released as a tribute to the man and his achievements.

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