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**“A STUDY OF KENGAL HUNUMANTHAIAH’S
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THOUGHTS”**

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“A Study of Kengal Hunumanthaiah’s Political and Social Thoughts”

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Abstract – The paper presents attempts to main focus on the governmental factors of Kengal Hanumanthaiah’s. The paper places of interest the participation of Kengal Hanumanthaiah in the independence association and his role in the fusion of Karnataka. The paper represents Kengal Hanumanthaiah’s role in Politics, the administrative dream of Kengal Hanumanthaiah and how the temporal 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.

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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 – The Political Powerhouse

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 diminutive 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 AND SOCIAL THOUGHTS -

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

This necessarily thing is that they had to finding the middle ground on their vision for their own 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.

Freedom struggle of Kengel Hanumanthaiah, P.Tondon and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru – a comparative study

Kengel Hanumanthaiah - Kengel Hanumanthaiah was elected as the Chief Minister of Mysore Sate 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 Gopalkrishna 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.

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.

RELATIONS WITH NEHRU AND PURUSHOTTAM DAS TANDON

Purushottam Das Tandon and Jawaharlal Nehru had good relations in the commencement; Nehru who commended the “No Tax” campaign started by Tandon in 1930. In the 1940s the differences flanked by them increased. In 1950, Tandon's victorious election to the post of Congress President against Acharya Kripalani, who was extensively believed to be backed by Nehru, put the latter in a tight spot. The relations between the party and the government suffered during that period.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14 November 1889 in [Allahabad](#) U.P. His father, Motilal Nehru a wealthy barrister who belonged to the Kashmiri Pandit community served twice as [President](#) of the [Indian National Congress](#) during the [Independence Struggle](#).

Although more famous for his monumental work for India after her independence, Jawaharlal's contribution to the freedom movement is enormous. Born to Motilal Nehru, an early congressman and once a president of the Indian National Congress, Nehru was destined to lead India. His education, charm, scholarship, and vision is rarely equaled in modern political history of the world.

He served as president of Indian National Congress for several years and was among the moderates in the party. While Gandhi spent much of his efforts in spiritual discovery, Nehru and Patel shared the burden of building the nation.

Nehru had developed an interest in Indian politics during his time in Britain. When he returned to India in 1912 he had attended an annual session of the Indian National Congress in Patna. The Congress in 1912 had been the party of moderates and elites. Nehru harbored doubts concerning the ineffectualness of the Congress but agreed to work for the party in hold up of the Indian civil rights movement in South Africa. He composed funds for the civil rights campaigners led by Mohandas Gandhi in 1913. Later, he campaigned against the indentured labor and other such discriminations faced by Indians in the British colonies.

Jawaharlal Nehru elected as a first Prime minister of India in 1947-1964. After that, Nehru headed a temporary government, which was impaired by outbreaks of common violence and political disorder, and the opposition of the [Muslim League](#) led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who was demanding a separate Muslim state of [Pakistan](#).

After unsuccessful bids to form coalitions, Nehru unenthusiastically supported the partition of India, according to a plan released by the British on 3 June 1947. He took office as the Prime Minister of India on 15 August, and delivered his opening address titled "A Tryst with Destiny"

Kengal Hanumanthaiah vision-

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 reason behind the construction of a grand legislature building. A Russian artistic delegation was visiting [Bangalore](#) and Hanumanthaiah took them around to demonstrate the city. Every now and then, they asked, "Have you no architecture of your own? They are all European buildings". Stung by their comments, 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 Legislature in Karnataka

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

CONCLUSION-

Kengal Hanumanthaiah is one of the most accepted and respected Chief Ministers of the state of Karnataka. He plays a very important role in Indian freedom and Indian politics. Hanumanthaiah have created a memorial commemorative inscription of the best of Karnataka's native architectural style. The favorable outcome is in the Vidhana Soudha, the seat

of Legislature in Karnataka. Throughout his recent 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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