Chapter - 4

JOIN UNION MOVEMENT

I. First All Hyderabad State Congress Session
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Under the changing conditions in British India, the
Navab of Chhattari, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad lifted the
ban which had restricted the State Congress illegally. In
August, 1946, the State replaced the Navab of Chhattari by Sir
Mirza Ismail, a statesman of progressive views. The lifting
of the ban on State Congress on 1st July, 1946, imposed eight
years ago, was the first victory of the freedom struggle in
Hyderabad. The central figure of the political drama was
the indomitable trade unionist, Sardar Ramnanda Tirtha.
JOIN UNION MOVEMENT

In the mean time, the political situation in British India had undergone the revolutionary changes. Prime Minister - Lord Attlee had already announced that the power will be transferred to the Indians in the month of June, 1947. The entire nation was jubilantly and enthusiastically waiting for the great moment. But the situation in the Nizam State was totally different. The stand taken by the Nizam of Hyderabad was contrary to the aspirations of the vast majority of the State. This political situation forged a launching of a great movement, popularly known as the Join Union Movement, which constitutes the main theme of the present chapter.

Under the changing conditions in British India, the Nawab of Chhatari, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad lifted the ban which had rendered the State congress illegal. In August, 1946, the Nizam replaced the Nawab of Chhatari by Sir Mirza Ismail, a statesman of progressive views. The lifting of the ban on State congress on 3rd July, 1946, imposed eight years ago; was the first victory of the freedom struggle in Hyderabad.¹ The central figure of the political drama which was being enacted in Hyderabad during the years 1946-48 was the indomitable saint-politician-Swami Ramananda Tirth.²
I. FIRST ALL HYDERABAD STATE CONGRESS SESSION:

Swami Ramananda Tirth very promptly began to mobilise the people for freedom struggle. The progressive political workers, students and youths all rallied round him. Enrolment of members was taken on hand. The First All Hyderabad State Congress session was held under the presidency of Swamiji at Nanal Nagar on 16th, 17th and 18th August, 1946. Three regional conferences or parishats readily resolved in their separate meetings held on 15th August, 1946, to merge with the State congress. Swamiji was elected with one voice the first president of Hyderabad State congress. In consultation with standing committee of the State congress, Swamiji constituted the executive committee to intensify the movement for the responsible government in Hyderabad State.3

P.V. Narasimha Rao, the present Prime-Minister of India, K.V. Narasinga Rao, Ranga Reddy from Telangana region, D.G. Bindu, Kasinatha Rao Vaidya, R.G. Paranjape, G.M. Sharaf and S.K. Vysampayana from Marathwada region and G.Ramachar, G.K. Pranesachar, Janardhana Rao Desai and Jagannatha Rao Chandaraki from Karnataka region were chosen as executive members of the State congress. G.K. Pranesachar was selected to act as general secretary of the State congress.4
Membership Drive

The executive committee started the work of the liberation of Hyderabad State with full vigour. During the period of one year i.e. from July, 1946 to June 1947, all the political workers in the State including the Hyderabad Karnataka concentrated on membership drive of the State congress and to train the people on means and methods to launch for final struggle against the Nizam and the Razakars to liberate the State of Hyderabad from their clutches.\(^5\) The people were fed up with the riots and terrors of Razakars. Naturally the need of the hour was to create a class of solid workers to build up anti-waves of the Nizam government from root level.\(^6\)

G.K. Pranesachar, the general secretary of the State congress under took the tour of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and constituted the district and taluka congress committees to intensify the movement for Swarajya. Sri. Janardhana Rao Desai became the president of Hyderabad Karnataka congress committee. Kakkeri Hanumanta Rao was made the D.C.C. president of Gulbarga. Srinivas Rao Ekkelikar became the D.C.C. president for Bidar. Babu Saheb Devlgonkar was made the general secretary of the district. Owing to the propoganda of congress workers, ten youths of Gulbarga district left thier jobs and joined the State congress to take up the organisational responsibilities in
Hyderabad Karnataka. They were Dattatreya Rao Avaradi, S. Hanumanta Rao, Baba Saheb Devlgaonker, Narayana Kanihal, Seeta Ram Joshi, V.B. Padaki, Ananta Sharma, Sarana Goud Inamadar, Sankar Rao Vagmore and Tukaram Kulkarni. Dattatreya Rao Avaradi brought out a Kannada Weekly called *Nagarika* and circulated the paper throughout the area to focus the attention of the mass towards congress ideologies and programmes to unchain the Hyderabad State.  

Regarding the organisational work done in Hyderabad Karnataka, Jagannath Rao Chandarki, an executive member of the State congress writes that "Mass contact programme was taken up on a very systematic and extensive basis. Each taluk had one paid worker. His duties were first to visit the villages, contact as many as possible youths who had desire to work for the State congress. Discussing with them of organising public meetings and fix the dates for the visit of leaders to those villages. On the scheduled dates, we went to those villages and addressed the meetings, publicised well in advance and in the night we discuss with the workers and farmers and formed the branches of the State congress. Such organised and systematic programme helped me to go to as many villages as possible and explain the aims and objects of the State congress. I found enthusiastic response from the people and thus the people especially youths were ready to do any thing that was necessary for gaining the popularity and
mass support for the congress. In the course of an year or so there was awakening in the masses. Muslims in the villages also participated in the public meetings. They were attracted by the democratic principles of equality, liberty, fraternity and secularism. But very few Muslims came forward to join the congress organisation. Government and Ittehad collected reports from their agents about our activities and their impact upon the people. Administration was not yet ready to take action against us. They were afraid that their action many itself make us heroes in the eyes of the people and indirectly they may themselves be instrumental in provoking people to be attracted more and wean towards the State congress. But Muslim leaders were not happy and did not see eye to eye with the administration. They began to express openly their displeasure against luke-warm attitude of the Moghalai officials. By these efforts of congressmen, 20,000 people were enroled as members of the State congress from Hyderabad Karnataka area. The followers of Arya-Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha also joined the congress.

First standing committee of the State congress met in Bidar on 1st January 1947 to revive the political situation arising out of membership drive campaign. Here the congress was split into two fractions-Liberals and Liftists. A second standing committee meeting was called by Swamiji at Hyderabad in April, 1947 and reviewed the proceedings of the Bidar
meeting. Swamiji owing to differences among the standing committee members, tendered resignation. But after prolonged discussions, the committee expressed full confidence in Swamiji's leadership and the differences were buried in view to achieve the basic political object i.e., the liberation of Hyderabad.

The Hyderabad Karnataka congress committee selected and deputed 15 to 20 prominent congress workers to Hyderabad where Swamiji organised training camp for congress workers on the matters of political education and organisation. In this camp, D.G. Bindu spoke on the political history of Hyderabad and Swamiji spoke on Political Policies and Democracy. In may, 1947, this political training camp had to be stopped owing to the instructions received from Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, the secretary for Home, government Hyderabad.11

II. COMMITTEES OF ITTEHAD:

This kind of activities of the congress workers brought large scale discontentment to Nizam. Hence the Muslim leaders of the State under the leadership of Kasim Razvi established the committees of Ittehad throughout the State in 1947. Their intention was to stabilise an Islamic rule in the State and force the Hindus who were in majority to accept their supremacy in every field of life. Hindu Jagirdars, Inamdars, Mansabdars and old Hindu people blindly
supported the policies of Nizam. Because if they were to oppose him and Razvi, they will have to incur the wrath of Muslims and the ruler. Otherwise they apprehended that the Nizam could deprive them from their properties. Such an apprehension created a class of vested interest in Hindus.\textsuperscript{12}

As stated earlier, Razvi stationed his troops in 52 centres of the State and in each centre there were not less than 2000 armed Razakars to harrass Hindus, loot their properties and molest their women folk.\textsuperscript{13}

**Will of the People**

The Nizam thought that it was an opportune time to make a show of 'Constituent Assembly' elected with the help of such Hindu scapegoats. But an attempt of this kind did not last long. The congress, Arya-Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha inspired the mass to oppose Nizam's policy of appeasement. Swamiji declared that "growing of Hyderabad State as independent political power is a great challenge to the integrity of India". People could not be fooled and the Nizam was not able to crush the zeal of masses in securing the elected representative assembly for the State. The people were fully aware of the freedom movement in British India and every one felt at any moment British could quit India. All these developments in and outside the State did not have any alternative but to organise Satyagraha movement for achieving the responsible government.\textsuperscript{14}
III. FIRMAN OF NIZAM AND AFTERMATH:

On the advice of Razvi, the Nizam issued a Firman on 11th June, 1947 desiring to keep the Hyderabad State independent. Under these circumstances, Swamiji convened the first annual conference of the State congress at Hyderabad. The conference was inaugurated by Sankar Deo, the A.I.C.C. general secretary on 16th June, 1947. S.Nijalingappa, one of the political advisors to Swamiji, Wali Channappa, B.G. Kher, N.G. Ranga, Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya and others attended the conference as dignitaries and supported the resolutions of the conference. The D.C.C., T.C.C. presidents with thousands of workers all over the State participated in the deliberations of the conference which went on for three days i.e. from 16th June to 18th June, 1947 to decide the destiny of Hyderabad.

After prolonged discussion on the destiny of Hyderabad State by the delegates, Swamiji in his presidential address made it clear that the people of Hyderabad stood for union and integration with India. The princes had to join the Indian Union. In a reasoned and eloquent address he examined the question of the possibility of Hyderabad remaining independent and came to the conclusion that both from the point of view of economic stability and defence, an isolated Hyderabad was impossible.
Resolutions of the Conference

The political issues moved by Swamiji and other working committee members were debated at length in this first public conference and with one voice it passed the following resolutions on 18th June, 1947.

1) It called upon the people to reject the Firman of the Nizam who desired to be independent.
2) Hyderabad must join the Indian Union.
3) Elected members be sent to participate in the Constituent Assembly.
4) As part of the Indian Union, Nizam should announce the Responsible Government elected on adult franchise.
5) In the mean time, interim government should be established.
6) The Nizam should confer all civil liberties.

This conference empowered the working committee of the State congress to guide and conduct the movement in the light of above resolutions to secure the popular government. 18

Declaration of Independence

In the mean time the British parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on 18th July, 1947 on the proposals submitted by the last governor general of British in India-Lord Mount-Batten. The act contained 20 clauses and two of which run as follows:- The British paramountcy on the Indian States was to lapse, and they were free to join either of the
two Dominions (India or Pakistan) or to remain independent with existing rights and privileges'.

At the stroke of mid-night 14th August, 1947, the British transferred their power in India in the Durbar Hall of Viceroygal palace New-Delhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of free India. It was a red letter day in the history of India as it turned into a reality the dreams of thousands and thousands of men and women, dead and alive, who had staked their everything to unchain Mother India.19

Alas! the fellow citizens in Hyderabad State were still not free. On July 27th, the Ittehad wings on the model of Jinna's Direct Action Day celebrated Independence Day in Hyderabad city with thousands of armed Razakars parading in the streets holding Asaf Jhah flags. Addressing the rally of Razakars, Kasim Razvi said "It is the natural right of Hyderabad to declare independence and paramountcy rests with the Muslims".20

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 empowered the Nizam of Hyderabad to refuse to join either India or Pakistan. On 14th August, 1947, the farewell banquet given to Mr. Herbert, the last outgoing Resident of British, the Nizam in the presence of Kasim Razvi declared that "When the British go from India, I shall become an independent
sovereign and it is still my desire and the desire of Hyderabad to remain within the family of nations known as the British Common Wealth". 21

IV. THE ACCESSION SATYAGRAHA:

The declaration of independence by the Nizam-Mir-Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Nawab was a great challenge to the State congress. Immediately the working committee of the State congress met under the presidency of Swami Ramananda Tirth on 28th July, 1947 to review the situation and organisational aspects of the struggle. 22 It was the firm conviction of Swamiji that freedom should also come to the princely States. Hence Swamiji called upon the people to stand unitedly and launch what was known as "Accession Satyagraha on 7th August, 1947 to realise the responsible government integrated to the Indian union". 23

Before the movement was actually started, the administration on the advise and command of Kasim Razvi thought of arresting all important active leaders of the State congress. Jagannatha Rao Chandrika, G.K. Praneshchar, Govinda Sharaf, Ananta Sharma, R.G. Joshi and Sirur Veerabhadrappa were arrested on 1st of August, 1947 and kept under detention at Gulbarga, Hyderabad and Aurangabad jails. 24

These arrests created popular resentment and the Satyagraha programme was carried out on 7th August with great
enthusiasm and spirit of sacrifice. By August 8th, 1947, Satyagraha was offered in 345 centres throughout the State under the banner of Join Indian Union Movement and 180 persons were arrested in this connection.25 As per the instructions of the working committee of the State congress, an elaborate arrangements were made by congress workers of Hyderabad Karnataka, visiting every village to make door to door canvas to inspire the people to revolt and dislodge the tyranny of Nizam.26 Therefore the large number of people in batches after batches in different places of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts offered Satyagraha and courted arrest under Hyderabad Defence Act under section 19.27

Aswatha Rao, advocate of Gulbarga, R.G.Joshi and Gudihal Hanumanta Rao at Raichur, R.M.Gangavati and Srikhande Kesavarao at Gangavati, V.B. Padaki at Surapur, Janardhana Rao Advocate at Koppal, Basappa Sajjana Setty and Revana Siddappa Kanta at Chittapur, Sham Rao Desai Kuknur, Veerendra Patil at Chincholi, Ramachandra Veerappa at Humnabad, Virupakshappa Yekkalli, Narayanappa Kawnkali, Veeranna Chatnallali, Viswanatha Reddy Mudnal at Yadgiri, Veerashaiva Boarding students at Yadgiri and Raichur, Muralidhara Rao Kamatikar and Appa Rao Vakil at Bidar offered Satyagraha, defied the civil laws of the Nizam government and read out to the people the declaration of the State congress urging the Nizam to join the union of India and restore the responsible
government. All these Satyagrahists were courted arrest. On August 7th, the four Cotton Mills at Bombay remained closed as about 12,000 workers in these did not report to their duties to express their solid support and sympathy to the union movement of the State Congress in Hyderabad.

**Join Union Movement**

The government of Hyderabad was carefully following the march of events arising out of this popular upsurge. The tension mounted as the 15th August drew nearer. The people were anxious that Hyderabad should become an integral part of India on that day. To suppress the will of the people, the Nizam through a notification of August 13th, has banned the ceremonial hoisting of the Union Flag. This was again a challenge to the people of Hyderabad, a challenge to our national honour.

Swamiji issued a statement condemning the above notification and announced the determination of the people to fight to the last to secure the popular government in Hyderabad. On behalf of the State Congress, he issued the following bulletin. "As a last resort, I had demanded that the issue of Hyderabad joining the Indian Union should be decided by a Referendum. The government have not cared even to think of it. We, in Hyderabad, cannot share the joy with the rest of our fellow countrymen, who are our own citizens.
of Independent Democratic India. We still continue to suffer under autocratic rule. The will of the people is to derecognise the government of Nizam and hail the dawn of Indian Independence. So we will offer our respectful alligiance to 'Indian National Flag'. We refuse to be slaves. I, therefore, call upon every patriotic soul - Man or Woman to hoist the Indian National Flag and observe Independence Day on 15th August, 1947. We will see that responsible government is established in Hyderabad and it joins the Indian Union".31

V. INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AND MOVEMENT:

Unmindful of the repressive policy of Nizam, the people of Hyderabad Karnataka responded promptly and positively to the clarion call of Swami Ramananda Tirth and celebrated Independence Day on 15th August 1947 by hoisting the Tri-colour National Flag of Indian union in different places. As per the directions of the working Committee of the State Congress, before hoisting the flag, in public by an individual or by group of people; the hoister had to read out the following pledge to the public:

"We the people of Hyderabad hereby delcare that no power on this earth can keep us isolated from joining the Indian Union. We offer our respectful alligiance to Indian National Flag and abide by the laws of the Indian Union in every walks of our life".32
With thousands of workers including those of Dr. G.S. Melkote and Janardhana Rao Desai, Swamiji became the first person to hoist the Indian National Flag which he received from Pandit Nehru in a public place of Sultan Bazar at Hyderabad on 15th August 1947, at 3 a.m. and defied the laws of the Nizam State. The police arrested Swamiji and kept under detention at Chanchalagudda jail.\textsuperscript{33} Others were also arrested with him.

As stipulated, all important Congress leaders of Hyderabad Karnataka defied Section 144, hoisted the national flag and offered Satyagraha before they were courted arrest. The people hoisted the national flag on all government buildings and temples.\textsuperscript{34} At Raichur, Matmari Nagappa on 14th August 1947, hoisted the Union Flag at 12 p.m. on the building of 'Saat Kacheri' with his friends Sarabhaiah, Chandraiah, Parvata Reddy and Basanna.\textsuperscript{35}

Jayateertha Raja Purohit at Kanakagire, Benakal Bheemasen Rao at Karatagi, Ittigi Raghavendra Rao (on Mahamaya temple) at Kukanur, Ganapati Gowda and Sivalingayya Vastred at Ittigi, Madhwarao (on the building of Karnataka Sangha) at Raichur, Sirur Veerbhadrappa and Hampi Narasinga Rao at Koppal, Bangarasetty at Kataraki, Kolur Mallappa at Yadagiri, A.V. Patil at Aland, Srinivas Rao Ekkelkar and Appa Rao Vakil at Bidar broke the civil laws of the Nizam government and hoisted the national flags on 15th August,
1947. The three women viz., Kamalamma of Uppaladinni (Yelaburga Tq), Eravva of Belageri (Raichur Tq.), Sangavva Ratkal of Mahagaon (Gulbarga Tq.) became the brave women of Hyderabad Karnataka by hoisting the national flags in their respective places. These women presented Gandhi caps to Satyagrahis and honoured them with Arati.

Benakal Bheemasena Rao who offered flag Satyagraha at Karatigi was arrested and placed him in central jail Gulbarga, where he became martyr on 25th August 1947 when he was beaten to death by Muslim goondas. At Kustagi Bheemajja Murudi (a saint politician) who actively participated in Vandemataram and Quit India Movement led the 'Murudi Satyagraha' on 7th August 1947. He celebrated the Independence Day in an unique way. On 15th August 1947, he placed earthen saucer on the plant of his 'Anandashram' and kindled the lamp in the presence of his followers. At Gulbarga, the D.C.C. president Hanumantha Rao Kakkeri with hundreds of congress workers hoisted the flag in Jagat circle. Mallappa Sudi when hoisted National flag on his house at Gulbarga was taken to police custody by Amin.

Panchakshari Hiremath climbed historic fort of Koppal which is 400 feet in height and hoisted the Union flag. The people of Koppal under the leadership of Janardhana Rao Vakil and Bangarsetty conducted huge public meeting and hoisted the flag. The people sung 'Vandemataram' and 'Janda Ooncha rahe hamara' songs. The Magistrate of Koppal ordered imprisonment
to Satyagrahis which varied from two months to one year. At Kinnal, Siddappa master led the students and offered flag Satyagraha. A large sections of the student population displayed greater emotion and enthusiasm in observing Haratal, organising the prabhat-pheris, holding national flags. The students of Osmania High school at Koppal participated in the Flag hoisting ceremony and they distributed the pamphlets to the large gathering to enable the people to know how the civil laws of the Nizam be defianced.

VI. LEVY MOVEMENT:

In course of time i.e., in September and October 1947, ill-literate Kisans particularly coming from border areas of Nizam State connected with Bellary, Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur districts cut down the toddy trees and brought pressure on village officers to stop levy collections. There was a large scale refusal to pay the compulsory levy on food grains in Koppal and Raichur areas. About 120 congress workers in Koppal and Yelburga talukas broke the civil laws of the Nizam. In support of the popular movement hundreds of village officers namely; Police patils and Mali patils resigned. At Raichur, Kasbe panduranga Rao resigned to the post of Patwari on 12th September, 1947. The police tortured his sons as a retaliating step for the action taken by his father. The Sarpanchas of Dyamapura and Chanapanahalli
(Yelburga Tq.) - Gurupadaiah, Kalakaiah and Basappa resigned to their posts. The Mali and Police patels of Panchaladinni, Bandur, Mitagaldinni and Gunjalli (Raghavendra Rao, Bheema Reddi, Narasa Reddi, Veera Raddi of the respective places) also tendered resignations protesting the despotic rule of the Nizam. S. Hanumantha Rao, Excise Inspector, working in Gulbarga resigned on 2nd October, 1947 in response to the Non-co-operation movement or No-taxation movement declared by the State Congress.

The Nizam was upset with this upsurage and asked Kasim Razvi to assist the police in suppressing the movement. Lathi charges and firings were resorted by the Moghalai officials and the Razakars at many places. It is to remember the fact that on 14th mid-night 1947 when the Bombay-Madras express arrived at Gulbarga station with Indian Union flags on all bogies and the engine, the Razakars and the Nizam police stopped the train for half-an hour and flags were removed and scratched. On the same night, there was a big dynamite explosion some three kilometers from the direction of Jewargi road of Gulbarga. On the next day, the Razakars looted and set fire to the railway station at Gangapur. At Belagatti, the Razakars looted all the forty houses of Hindus.

Arrests were made on mass scale. By 15th September 1947, 3621 people were arrested all over the state. Of these
Satyagrahis from Hyderabad, Karnataka were imprisoned at Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Nizamabad and Aurangabad. Some of the Satyagrahis were arrested under Sections 333 and 368 of Defence Act and some were arrested under Section 27 of the Provision of Hyderabad Tahafuz Amano Aman. The district wise figures of arrest were:

1. Raichur District 120 persons
2. Gulbarga District 71 persons
3. Bidar District 325 persons

Total 516

The study has revealed that Arya Samajists participated in Flag Satyagraha Movement more actively in Bidar district. Where as Raichur and Gulbarga district were dominated by the participation of congressmen in this movement.

VII. POLICY OF APPEASMENT BY NIZAM:

Shocked by the rapid success of the accession movement the Nizam took all pains to woo the Lingayat and Brahmin sections of the public to his side. The lingayat leaders - Mallikarjunappa Todakeri from Bidar, Basavaraja Patil from Shahapur and a Brahmin leader from Raichur - G.Ramachari were taken as Cabinet Ministers. Similarly the Nizam tried to win over the SC/ST population throughout the State. He granted them number of privilages. Their leader B.Shyam
Sundar was made Cabinet Minister. He proved to be loyal to the Nizam. But the ministers belonging to Lingayat and Brahmmin community were disgusted with the brutal acts of Razakars. When Nizam failed to control their unabated atrocities, they came out of his cabinet on 22-2-1948 and joined the movement for the establishment of popular government. Thus these political developments upset the plans of Nizam. The response of the people to the join Union Movement was immense. Even illiterate sections of the State came out to honour the Indian flag at the risk of their lives to dislodge the self-centred decision of the Nizam.
Notes and References


10. Avaradi Dattatreya Rao., op.cit., p.4.


16. Sardar Sarana Goud Inamdar., S.D.R., p.6. Also Vide S.D.R. of Narayan Kanihal(Kannada); p.3.


26. Chandarki Jagannatha Rao., *Tape Sound*. The author was a working member of the State Congress and after Independence he served as A.I.C.C., Secretary.


35. Nagappa, Matamari., *Tape Sound*. *Saat Kacheri* was district Collector’s Office wherein seven offices were situated.

36. Sirur Veerbhadrappa., *Bharata Swatantryakke Koppalanadina Kannike*, p.11. *Aarati* means a plate containing two holy flames waved round the face of Satyagrahi to wish him success in his fight to secure Swaraj.


39. Ibid., dt.4-9-1947, p.1, Col.5.
45. Narayana Kanihal., Tape Sound.
47. Hyderabad Provincial Congress Committee, Gadag, Nizamara Viruddha Janateya Prati Bhatane., pp.12-13. The Satyagrahis suffered patiently in jails. The conditions of the jails were deplorable. During the thick of the movement, three to four persons were kept in the room of 8'x4'. It was like a Bonu. Two ventilation of 1'x1' were fixed at the roof of the room. The iron gate was always closed. The patriots were not supplied any journals to understand the outward life. Pot was kept at the corner of the room to enable the prisoners to pass urine and tool. Prisoners could not observe their religious rituals. The legs of the patriots were chained with iron bangles. Demanding the minimum comforts, Swamiji went on fast unto death. Please see, Swamiji's Memoirs, p.107.
48. Avaradi D.R., S.D.R., p.5. Mallikarjunappa Todakeri sworn in as Cabinet Minister of Nizam in the first week of September, 1947. But Basavaraj Patil of Shahapur did not take oath as minister as the Police Action drew nearer. For the resignation of G.Ramachari from the Cabinet of the Nizam, please vide the Appendix of the thesis.