CHAPTER - V

PROFILES OF SELECT FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF THE BIJAPUR DISTRICT
The Bijapur district participated actively in the freedom struggle. Many people devotedly suffered and sacrificed for the freedom of the mother country. Profiles of a selected few of them is given in this chapter.

'KARMAYOGI' KOUJALAGI HANUMANTHRAO (1890-1945)

EARLY LIFE:

Sri. Hanumanthrao Koujalagi popularly known as 'Karmayogi Hanumanthrao' was born in Mudhol on 30-12-1890, which is now in Bijapur District. Then Mudhol was a small princely state. His parents were Shripatiraya and Yamunabai, of Koujalagi in Belgaum district. His father was a lawyer by profession. Hanumanthrao had his primary and secondary education in Mudhol and Bijapur, respectively. The idea of nationalism in him developed at an early age. His main hobbies in his earlier years were listening to revolutionary stories, collecting swords and other weapons, collecting information about the manufacturing of bombs, etc. He had an experience of preparing a bomb at Mudhol.
Hanumanthrao studied B.A. from Furguson College, Poona and law from the Government Law College, Bombay. He started his profession as a lawyer in Bijapur earning about three hundred rupees per month.

HANUMANTHRAO AND THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE:

As a student in Furguson College, he actively associated himself in celebrating Shivaji Jayanthi.

"In 1906-1908, he plunged into the Division of Bengal Movement, when he was still a student. He was influenced by B.G. Tilak and participated in burning of the foreign goods and propagated the use of swadeshi goods. Though initially he was in favour of violent methods in later years because he came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi after the Nagpur Congress session held in December, 1920."  

INFLUENCE OF MAHATMA GANDHI ON KOUJALAGI:

Right from the beginning of the freedom struggle the influence of Gandhiji was spreading all over Karnataka. It was the start of 'Gandhian Era' in the freedom movement. Extremism had given place to moderatism. Hanumanthrao had to sacrifice the ties of his family for the sake of freedom movement. The wearing of Gandhi cap by Hanumanthrao Koujalagi opened a new chapter in the history of his freedom movement. In order to run successfully the Non-Cooperation Movement, started by Gandhiji, it was Hanumanthrao Koujalagi who travelled to every village in the district and sought the cooperation of the people. But as the British government was against this Movement, he was arrested under Section 108 of the Indian Penal Code and kept under judicial custody. When produced before the District Magistrate, Mr. Henderson, he asked Hanumanthrao to remove the Gandhi cap. Hanumanthrao never agreed.

Then the Magistrate ordered Hanumanthrao to pay a sum of rupees two hundred as fine and asked him to put on a different headgear instead of the Gandhi cap.
Even for the second time, he entered the court, wearing the Gandhi cap ignoring the Magistrate's order. This made the Magistrate furious. The Magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of rupees two hundred for the second time, because he had deliberately not acted on the earlier order. As per the order of the Magistrate, he had to pay the fine of rupees four hundred.

The magistrate said, "You did insult the court by wearing the Gandhi cap, for which you would be punished under IPC 268. He transferred the case to another court." This court cancelled the fine and he was imprisoned for a year for not obeying the orders of the magistrate.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Though he had his education in Marathi medium, he had a liking for Kannada language. He worked as the editor of "Karnataka Vaibhav" and used to contribute

many articles to papers such as, "Samyukta Karnataka", a Kannada daily and "Karmaveera", a Kannada weekly.

"In the year 1951, he wrote 'Rayara Lalita Sahitya', in Kannada, which was published by Minchinaballi, Dharwad. It includes twelve 'Natya Phata' and Ten 'Katha Harate'. In the year 1958, he wrote a book with the title 'Indrachap' in Marathi. This was published by him in Mudhol."

Hanumanthrao Koujalagi had a great admiration for Karnataka (Kannada Nadu). His admiration and affection to Karnataka are depicted in the following lines of his book entitled: "Kavi Kula Kuthara", composed in 1924.

A free and brief rendering of this poem is given below. The poem describes the characteristic food delicacies of the different regions of Karnataka.

3. Kulkarni, Krishna, Kolhar, "Nanna Shatamanotsava", Taranga, Kannada weekly, 16-12-1990, p-72. In this article the author has imagined that Hanumanthrao is alive in his centenary year and has spoken to him. And the same is narrated here.
"Mangalore's fish, Coorgi's Coffee; Idli Dosas of Mysore;
Heaps of Bellary Rice; Dharwad's beaten Paddy; Spices of Karwar;

4. Ibid., p-70.
Belgaum's Burburi i.e. 'Bhaji', Kanduri of Gulbarga; Roti of Bijapur. A cluster of such delectable eatables as 'Ambodi', 'Uppittu' and 'Pudding with a thick coating of solid ghee'. Thus Karnataka is a place which casts its spell on all of us. Such is Kannada Nadu, to which I proudly belong.

Koujalagi Hanumanthrao had been recognised as one of the best writers and a good orator. He would always dress up in Khadi. He had converted the prison as his home. He was a strong advocate of the Satyagrah. He was a friend of all sects of people such as, weavers, peasants and the people who were affected by famine. He placed politics as his first preference and then Khadi.

"Once, Thakkar Bapa, Vaikunthalal Mehta, Jayantilal Mankar, Dhanavanti Ramarao, visited Bijapur to get first hand information on famine affected areas. Hanumanthrao taught the villagers to spin the charaka which would generate employment during the famine period. Koujalagi Hanumanthrao gave more importance for Khadi and he
attracted thousands of people and showed them how to wear Khadi and spin on charaka. This mainly shows his love and affection towards Khadi." His affection towards Khadi was so much great that he was popularly called as 'Khadipriya' and he became well known among his friends as 'Khadar Koujalagi'.

Hanumanthrao was the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All India Congress Session held at Belgaum, in 1924, and also the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee. He took active part in the Salt Satyagrah, the Forest Satyagrah, the Civil Disobedience Movement, and was imprisoned in 1930. Again he was imprisoned for taking part in No-Tax Movement in 1930-32.

"Koujalagi worked hard for the upliftment of the famine affected areas from 1930 to 1943 in Bijapur district. He moved from village to village, propagating Khadi and gramodhyoga and prohibition of liquor. He also established 'Harijan Kalyan Mandir' at Bijapur. He was also interested

in protecting cattle, during famine years. He opened special centres for caring the cattle and entrusted this job to Kaka Karkhanis, a devoted disciple of Gandhiji. He served also as the Secretary of Karnataka Branch of Indian Weaver's Association from 1935 to 1940. He also worked for rehabilitation of the Devadasis.⁶

HIS LAST DAYS:

In the last page of his Dairy, Koujalagi has made the following remarks: "I may pass away any time. The total stock of yarn with me is 38,500 yards." I wish this yarn be weaved into cloth and out of this be prepared many national flags of the size 10"X36" inch."⁷

Due to prolonged illness, Hanumanthrao passed away on 10th June 1945. Gandhiji sent his condolences to Kaka Karkhanis on the sad demise of Koujalagi Hanumanthrao, as follows:

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"I received your telegraphic message. Convey my heartfelt condolence to the grieved family of Sri. Koujalagi Hanumanthrao. Who will continue the work done by Koujalagi Hanumanthrao?" 8

8. Ibid., p-70.
KAKA KARKHANIS:

Kaka Karkhanis was born on 20-4-1890 at Malkapur, Sahuvadi of Kolhapur district. But he mainly worked in Bijapur district. From 1918 to 1927, he worked as a Superintendent of the National Schools. He was trained in Khadi industry in Sabaramati Ashram for two years. He worked in Karnataka Khadi depot. He had participated in a number of movements and was imprisoned many times. He was rigorously sentenced and imprisoned for 4 months in Yaravada jail, in 1922-23. In 1930, he had also participated in Ankola Salt Satyagrah and was imprisoned for 4 months at Karwar and 6 months rigorous imprisonment in Bijapur jail.

Again in 1931-32, he had faced one year rigorous imprisonment at Bijapur and was fined Rs. 50/- which was collected from his brother. As he was both handcuffed and legcuffed for seven days, he could not sit and rest. 9

He worked for the upliftment of the untouchables. In the year 1942, when Bijapur was affected by famine, he worked under Thakkar Bapa. For his social service to the people he was awarded 'Padmashree' by Government of India in 1956.
Chanabasappa Ambli was born on 1895 in Arjunagi in Bijapur district, as the second son of Jagadevappa. They used to serve 'Ambli' i.e. Porridge prepared by Jawar, a coarse millet, forming part of staple food of the people of Bijapur district, in particular and north Karnataka in general. Since then the family began to be called by the name 'Ambli'.

Chanabasappa was a naughty boy in his childhood. He studied only upto IV standard in Kannada. He lost his father when he was still a young boy and the whole responsibility of looking after the family fell on him. Later, he became a very good agriculturist and he utilised the profit which he got from the yield, on the welfare of the students and the poor.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER:

The beginning of world war-I in 1914, made him to start an antiwar activity in his village. There was an argument between Chanabasappa and Mamltdar as the
latter was canvassing to join the army and collecting funds for the war. Chanabasappa opposed this. He was arrested for 3 days. The village residents agreed with the ideas of Chanabasappa and were very much influenced by him to join the freedom struggle.

"When Mahatma Gandhi had started satyagrah in Champaran and Ahmedabad, Chanabasappa Ambli established an association and worked against the payment of land tax, under the leadership of Koujalagi Hanumanthrao of Bijapur. The great Jallianwallabagh incident influenced Chanabasappa to enter into the struggle. He suffered four month's rigorous imprisonment in Bijapur jail, for participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement." He was treated very badly in jail. In the year 1930, again, he was sentenced for a month's rigorous imprisonment and sent to Bijapur jail, for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. He had to grind grains in the jail. Because of some argument between him and the

jailer, Chanabasappa was shifted to the Visapur Central prison. As there was no good relationship with Visapur jail Superintendent, Ambli was kept in a dark cell which was full of mosquitos, bed bugs and other pests. After he was released, he fell sick and had to take rest for 4 months.

IN Volvement of Ambli Family in the Movement:

Under the leadership of Chanabasappa the whole family participated in the freedom struggle. The police in Bijapur used to torture their family. So four brothers along with the other members of the family were forced to leave Bijapur and they settled in Sholapur and soon there after they lost their mother. So all had to work in Sholapur only to earn their livelihood. Even under such adverse circumstances they could not stay away from the freedom movement. His younger brother Adiveppa Ambli took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Both the brothers picketed infront of the arrack shops. "They had to suffer a lot under the 'Martial Law' in Sholapur."
They had to change their name, address, dress, while running away from Sholapur because of the harsh treatment of 'Martial Law'. The police enquired of every passenger at every station about them. Thus they could not bear all such difficulties and so they had to return to Bijapur.11

Chanabasappa was in the forefront of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Bijapur during 1930-31, for which he was imprisoned for 3 years 6 months in Visapur jail. Both his wives, Ramavva and Gangubai and his brother Adiveppa were also punished for taking part in the freedom struggle. Ramavva for one year, Gangubai for one year eight months. They were kept in the Yarawada jail and his brother Adiveppa was taken as a deteneue.

Though Chanabasappa had little education, he had complete knowledge of Hindi and English. His brother Adiveppa himself was his teacher, who had the knowledge

11. Ibid., p-1191.
of Hindi, Kannada and Marathi. Hindi was the favourite language of Chanabasappa. He used to address the public in fine and fluent Hindi at Sholapur.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Chanabasappa was the Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee in 1940. He was the President of 'Chalejav Committee'. "The British Government had announced a cash prize of Rs.5,000/- to nab Ambli. Adiveppa worked with D.P.Karmarkar and R.R.Diwakar and all of them went underground." 12

Chanabasappa was actively involved in the movement by burning the office files, burning the Jummal and Minchanal railway stations etc., etc. Later, all the satyagrahis surrendered themselves to the police in obedience to the call given by Gandhiji. Ambli and his brother Adiveppa also surrendered themselves to the Bijapur police. As a result, for a short period he was treated as an under trial prisoner and later he was

12. Ibid., p-1192.
released. The acts committed by Ambli in 1942 movement kept every one under great astonishment.

In 1955, he was elected as the President of KPCC, by defeating Sri. Nijalingappa. He was also elected as MLA in 1952 from Ilkal. Later in 1957, he was again elected as MLA from Tikota, which was his native constituency.

Ambli passed away on 1-3-1962, due to a paralytic stroke. In memory of him a beautiful 'Samadhi' is built in his native place Arjunagi of Bijapur Taluk. Every year people celebrate his death anniversary with great respect and honour.

Ambli is remembered even today for his work for the upliftment of the poor, abolition of untouchability and for his efforts for the unification of Karnataka.
EARLY DAYS:

Sri. Tammaji was born on 5-3-1906 at Talikot in Muddebihal Taluk, Bijapur District. Though his mother tongue was Marathi, he studied in Kannada medium till 7th standard. In 1920, in order to earn his living, he came to Hubli and stayed with his relatives.

POLITICAL CAREER:

He started his political career as a volunteer of 'Seva Dal' under the influence of Dr. N. S. Hardikar. He held a black flag in protest against the Simon Commission as a Seva Dal volunteer in 1928, at Hubli. In 1929-30, he participated in picketing in front of the arrack shops.

13. Most of the information was collected during the interview which the research scholar had with Shri. Kubera Tammaji Mirajkar.
For reading out in public the resolution passed by Ahmedabad Working Committee in 1930, he was punished for one month and twenty-five days. In the year 1932, he was imprisoned for three months for distributing bulletins as a Seva Dal volunteer. When he was on his way to Calcutta Congress Session, he was arrested at Belgaum and was imprisoned for four months. Later, he came to Hubli, but he had to report himself to the police every day.

DIFFICULTIES IN ATTENDING THE CREMATION CEREMONY OF HIS FATHER:

In 1933, Koujalagi Hanumanthrao wrote to Tammaji to break the routine of reporting to the police. During this time he suffered a major setback, the death of his father at Talikot. "To attend the funeral he had to take prior permission from the District Collector who agreed to release him on parole. Tammaji declined to accept release on parole because he was asked to apologize for taking part in Congress activities." 14

On 13-3-1933, he violated the attendance rules and visited Talikot. However, the very next day the police arrested and brought him to Hubli. He was punished for one year. After his release he was ordered not to leave Dharwad district without permission. In 1940, he was arrested and punished for nine months, for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Once again in 1942, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year for participating in the 'Quit India Movement.'

A SOCIAL WORKER:

He lived a simple life. Simplicity was his main ideal. Even though he was in politics for 30 years, he never saved anything for himself. He was popularly known as "Vinobaji of Muddebihal". He was keenly interested in the uplift of the villagers. He toured on foot from village to village, worked for community projects, constructed roads, and wells in the villages.
Tammaji served as the President of Taluka Congress Committee, Muddebihal Taluka Development Board, and the President of Muddebihal Taluka Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (T.A.P.M.C.). Tammaji Mirajkar was a lover of education. He served as the Chairman of many educational Institutions. He was the member of Mysore State Khadi Gramodyoga Board for six years. Tammaji Mirajkar was reverentially addressed, as 'Dada' and 'Deenabandhu' of Muddebihal'.

"The Government of Mysore awarded the 'Sarvajanik Seva Prashasti', in 1967 and in the same year in Hubli, Mysore State Khadi Gramodyoga Board felicitated Tammaji". Tammaji was also felicitated at the time of the centenary celebrations of H.H. Sharanamma of Sajjalgudd, a literally saint of the time, who blessed the public coming to her, on 12-6-1981.

15. Ibid., p-3.
Sabanna Fakirappa Shindhe was born in the year 1907. His main occupation was agriculture. He studied Kannada till 5th standard and Marathi, 3rd standard.

His Participation in the Freedom Movement:

In the year 1922, Jamnalal Bajaj offered the "Zenda (Flag) Satyagrah" at Nagpur. Two persons were asked to join this Satyagrah from every village. Krishna Rao Dabde, Vasudev Rao Dabde, Bandgisab Rangarej of Guledgudd went to Nagpur to participate in the Satyagrah. And Shinde was asked to stay at Guledgudd and to give suggestions. About 1600 volunteers participated at the Nagpur Zenda Satyagrah. They were all imprisoned for 6 months, but later the punishment was reduced to 3 months. At Wardha, Jamnalal Bajaj paid for the food and lodging of all the volunteers.

16. Most of the information was collected during the interview which the research scholar had with Sri. Sabanna F. Shindhe.
When Gandhiji was the President of 1924 Belgaum Congress Session, Sabanna Shinde, Nabeesab Badesab Pinjar, Bapurao Basutkar, Bannisab Rangrej, Krishnarao Dabde worked as 'Pandal volunteers'.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Annie Besant, Lala Lajpat Rai, Shoukat Ali, Deshbandhu C.R.Das, Hajarat Malani, Dr. Ansari and others were present at the meeting of the session. Dr. N.S. Hardikar called the volunteers and asked them as to who would volunteer to clean the toilet of Mahatma Gandhi. Shindhe himself came readily forward and did the job.

In the year 1930, Shindhe picketed before liquor shops. He sold salt infront of Municipal office. He also participated in Gandhiji's 21 days' fasting programme and he fasted for the last three days. In the year 1930, the prominent members of Guledgudd hoisted the National flag on the Municipal Office. But the District Collector Hiremath threatened the members and removed the flag. After a few days, Shindhe joined with the few people of the village (two to three thousand) and hoisted again the National flag on the Municipal office. The
persons who mainly influenced Shindhe were, Rana Pratap Singh, Rani Channamma of Kittur, Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhadev and others who had sacrificed their lives for the sake of the nation.

In 1931, Shindhe was the President of the Badami Taluk Congress Committee. And in this capacity he engaged himself in cutting toddy trees at Mamatageri and Kerur. He also took part in the Salt Satyagrah, prohibition and burning of foreign goods and clothes and Civil Disobedience Movement. Due to all these he was punished for 3 months and fined ₹.50/-.

SHINDHE AND THE NATIONAL LEADERS:

In 1932, Shindhe received M.N. Roy, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya and Dr. Rajendra Prasad when they visited Guledgudd. The movement was very violent in Kerur and Guledgudd area. Salt Satyagrah was also very violent. Guledgudd was known as the second Bardoli. The Satyagrah in Guledgudd was called as 'Mahayudha' (Big war) and in Kerur it was called as 'Ghana Ghora Sangram' (very violent struggle).
In 1933, the AICC meeting was convened at Calcutta and Barrister Nelli Sen Gupta was the President. Shindhe went to Calcutta along with Veerabhadrappa Kadapur. He was wearing foreign clothes and had kept the Khadi clothes in his hand bag. Under suspicion he was arrested at the Howrah station, and was imprisoned for 4 months in the Dhum Dhum Jail.

Shindhe worked as the agent of the many of the noted newspapers of Karnataka, such as 'Tarun Karnataka', 'Desh bandhu', all published from Hubli, 'Kannadiga', published from Bagalkot and 'Nava Karnataka', from Bijapur. He himself distributed the Bulletins of 'Tarun Karnataka' from village to village and instilled the spirit of freedom in the people. But somehow the government came to know about this. So Shindhe and Tammannacharya Katti, another freedom fighter, disguised themselves in women's dress and left the house of Nabeesab Badesab Pinjari who was their close associate, at about 12 O'clock night. They hid themselves at Amblikoppa (Hungund Taluk) in the Hanuman temple for two months. As the government had a close watch on them, Shindhe had to
move from the temple to the house of Desai of Pattadkal, and stayed there for 40 days and returned to the village.

In the year 1944, Shindhe broke down telegraphic poles on the Bagalkot-Shirur Road. He was accompanied by Shankarappa Kupasad, Sangappa Hunagund, Sheenappa Devagirikar, Hucchappa Shinnur, Hanumantappa Myadar, Shankarappa Gondabale and many others.

One day in the morning, Shindhe's wife was cleaning the utensils. Shindhe opened the door to go out. Immediately he saw Sri. Bellary, the Police Sub-Inspector of Bagalkot, standing in front of his door. He took Shindhe to Sirur, where some other freedom fighters were kept in the library. False documents were prepared. An inquiry of these people was held at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Bagalkot. Shindhe was punished for 5½ months and kept at Bijapur jail. Others were punished for one year.
HONORARY AWARDS:

Shindhe got many awards in later years after independence. In 1972, Shankar Dayal Sharma, then the President of the Indian National Congress (present Vice-President of India) gave him a certificate of Honour on behalf of the Congress for his services to the people, at a special function at Bangalore. At this function Devaraj Urs, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka, and many other important persons spoke. Nearly 4 to 5 thousand freedom fighters were present at the function. Shindhe spoke for 15 minutes on this occasion.

Shindhe also attended as a representative of Guledgudd, the fourth All 'India Freedom Fighters' Meeting held in the year 1973 at Delhi. He met Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, B.D. Jatti, the then Vice-President of India, Mohsin, the then Deputy Home Minister, Government of India, and others. He went to Rajghat and paid floral tributes to the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.
S.R. KANTHI

S.R. Kanthi, native of Ilkal, was born on 21-12-1908. He was a member of the Bijapur District Congress Committee and the All India Congress Committee. He had participated in the 'Individual Satyagrah' and he was sentenced for 10 months in 1941. Again he was arrested in the Quit India Movement in August 1942 and was detained as detenue. He was appointed by the Bombay Famine Relief Committee to distribute commodities and clothes.

He worked as the President of District Ryot Parishad and the Bombay Parliamentary Secretary, from 1946 to 1952. He was the Deputy Speaker of Bombay Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1956. 17

He was the Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly from 1956 to 1962. He also served as the Chief Minister of Mysore State from 9-3-1962 to 20-6-1962. Later he worked as Education Minister and in the year 1967 he became the Minister for Judicial and Legislative Affairs.

BASAPPA DANAPPA JATTI:

B.D. Jatti was born on 10-9-1912 in Savalagi of Jamakhandi taluk of Bijapur district. Then Jamkhandi was a princely State, under the control of Patavardhan. The administrative language of this princely State was Marathi. But the mothertongue of the subjects was Kannada. The medium of instruction in schools was Marathi. Jatti had to study 7th standard in Marathi medium. He passed his matriculation in 1929, B.A. from Rajaram College of Kolhapur in 1934 and he joined for L.L.B. in Sykes Law College, Kolhapur.

A SOCIAL WORKER:

Jatti was very much influenced by the views of Basavanna, a social reformer of the 12th century. He was an elected Chairman of the Working Committee of the Village Panchayat. Many developmental Programmes of the village like, construction and repair of roads, water supply to the people and the cattle, renovation of temples etc., were taken up by him.
HE PLUNGED INTO THE QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT:

Jatti started his practice in 1941. He participated in the 1942 Quit India Movement. He awakened the rural mass and he propagated the Swadeshi Movement. After two years, Elections were held to Jamakhandi Municipality. G.K.Gadgil, Adiveyya Mudhol and P.M.Bangi, forced him to contest the election. Jatti was elected and became the Chairman of the Municipality on 5-1-1943, for three years. Jatti was elected as Member from the Savalagi constituency to the Jamakhandi Samsthan Praja Parishad (J.S.P.P.) and he became a Secretary of the same. The then President of the Jamakhandi Samsthan Praja Parishad, Andaneppa Doddameti, a member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, recommended Jatti's name for the Ministership of the Jamakhandi Princely State. Andaneppa got a resolution passed in the J.S.P.P. And Jatti became a Minister of the Jamakhandi Princely State on 18-4-1945. Later he became Chief Minister of Jamakhandi Princely State on 25-3-1947.
SERVED IN MANY CAPACITIES:

Jatti served in many capacities from a Jamakhandi Municipality President to the Acting President of India. He became a Parliamentary Secretary to the government of Bombay on 5-10-1949. He was elected from the Jamakhandi constituency to the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket in the first general elections held in March 1952. He became a Deputy Minister for Health and Labour in the Morarji Desai Ministry of Bombay.

He became the chairman of Mysore State Land Reforms Board on 10-5-1957. He became the Chief Minister of Mysore State in 16-5-1958. On the advise of Lāl Bahāddur Shastri, the then Home minister of India, he became the Finance Minister in the Nijalingappa Ministry from 2-6-1962 to 6-6-1965. Later he became Minister for Food on 7-6-1965. He was a Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry from 14-10-1968 to 7-11-1972. He became the Governor of Orissa on 8-11-1972. 18

He was elected as Vice-President of India in 1974 and also he served as the Acting President of India for 6 months, after the death of Phakaruddin Ali Ahmad, the then President of India.