



A STUDY OF THE LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF JAGALUR MOHAMMED IMAM, POLITICIAN OF INDIA

Dr. Doddamani Lokaraja. A.K.

Assistant Professor Department of Sociology Government first grade college, Jagalur,
Davanagere dist. Karnataka State, India. PIN No: 577 528

Abstract:

Jagalur Mohammed Imam is very close to the predecessors of independent India. He has served in state politics for over 30 years and in central politics for 5 years. People called him Immanna, Immanna by love. His grandparents, Fakir Saheb and his father, Badesabe, became members of the Democratic Party, doing public work in local bodies and becoming a populace. As the first municipal president of Jagalur, the Imam put much effort into providing civic amenities. He was the chairman of the Chitradurga District Board from 1936 to 1940. He was appointed as a private minister during the Mysore Maharaja's era and was the recipient of the '**Mushir-ul-Mul**' Award by the Maharaja for his efficient handling of railway, irrigation, philanthropy, education, cooperation, police and industry. In 1957 he contested from the Chitradurga constituency and was a member of the Lok Sabha. Chitradurga, a backward district, has been admired by people for its many public works such as roads, bridges and drinking water wells.

Introduction :

After the pre-independent era of India and the post-independent politicians were simple-minded politician, chauffeur of the Karnataka Unification Movement, the leader of the four-party opposition in the Mysore government, Jagalur Mohammed Imam, a pioneer of efficiency and honesty and social concern. His mentorship plans, blueprints and economic reforms in the Mysore government should not be forgotten. Shivanasamudra has been very active in changing power plants when they are about to burst. The world-famous Jog was brought from the power station at the falls. The Railway Department had provided basic facilities.

In 1942, the British released India while they were imprisoned in a movement known as the Illagiri Movement. His views were very high when Hyderabad was annexed by India and Pakistan became a separate nation. According to him, "every citizen in India, whether a woman, a youth, or a party, is a well-being of India." In the Mysore State he was close to Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar and Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Jagalur Mohammed Imam was the leader of the opposition when Sri Kengal Hanumantharaya was the chief minister. Together with them, the government's work on the doorway of the Karnataka Methodological Building is to be commended as '**Government work is God's work**'. Mohammed Imam participated as a United



Nations Representative on behalf of India on the occasion of being a member of the Central Government's Lok Sabha. In the last days, Imam could have lived in Bangalore or Mysore, and when the Janata Party came to power for the first time, he sought the governor's post, but it was politely rejected by the age group. He came to the town of Jagalur, his home town, to live as a farmer. His unparalleled service in the politics of the nation and the state is thus unforgettable. Mysore Government and Chithradurga District Board implemented many projects. Mohammed Imam of Jagalur, the leader of the Dhamma leader, who was a charity and a charitable donor for the poor on behalf of the poor.

Objectives of the Study:

1. An overview of the family background and life of Muhammad Imam.
2. Analyzing his service in the event of a re-election as a minister and opposition leader.
3. Relying on political contributions.
4. Reviewing the role of being a member of the Lok Sabha.
5. An Overview of the Eloquent Speech of the Prophet Muhammad.
6. In the present case, focusing on the Imam Memorial Trust in Jagalur town, Davanagere District.

Methods of study:

The information OR data is collected by K. Hussain Mia Sab, Secretary of Imam Trust, Information is also obtained from secondary sources such as works, editorial works, articles, newspapers and other sources

Family background :

Imam ancestors were basically residents of Marenahalli Village. Later came to Jagaluru. Their ancestors for fathers were farmers their family involved in various public service works and his grandfather was elected as municipality board member with public welfare works. Elected twice as the member of "Mysore Region Prajaprathinidhi Board". J Imam father was also elected as Municipality member in the year 1917. As father, grandfather were politicians this made J. Imam also became a politician.



Life and achievement of Imam.

Imam born as the son of Badesaheb and Honnurabhi couple. He was intelligent and nice boy who was always forward in academic and as well as other curricular activities in the school. Both father and mother put their effort for the Education of their child. He completed Primary and High school Education in Jagaluru and Chithradurga. Went to Bengaluru for higher Education completed his Bachelor degree in Bengaluru Central College in 1918. At that time his father died because of Plague fever. After Bachelor degree he went to Madras there he completed his BL degree in 1923 and came back to Jagaluru. He began to work as a Advocate in Chithradurga and tried to provide justice for the poor people on the advice of his brother he quit lawyer profession and joined politics. He married Chamanbi in between the period when he was studying in Bengaluru but he continued his Education this is one of the special thing.

Elected as municipality president :

Imam elected as member of Chithradurga district board in 1928 and in 1933 Elected as Jagalur Municipal President. On that period there was scarcity for water in Chithradurga and Jagaluru taluk as Imam selected as the member of Mysore Region Prajaprathinidhi Board, He contributed much more for the construction of various lakes Jagalur, Sangenahalli, Tuppadahalli, Gadimakunte and other lakes were built in his period.

With the effort of Imam basic facilities like water, road, Government building and other infrastructure works were took place. Roads were built in between Jagaluru to Chikkamallanahole, Bharamasamudra, Jagaluru to Sokke, Jagaluru to Kanamadugu, Donehalli. The King of Jayachamaraja vodeyar of Mysore region who came for the inauguration of Vedavathi and Kellodu Bridges appreciated the development works of J, Imam. He contributed for the construction of Panchayath offices for the development of villages in Donehalli, Bidarakere, Chikkamallanahole, Asagodu, Sokke and Anaburu. He started educational institutions from Primary to PU level to provide Education for the people. Everyone should get education, that is his intention, towards the society within five year plan He provides electricity facility.

Elected as minister :

Mysore Region King Jayachamarajendra Vodeyar appreciated the works of Imam on the recommendation of the committee King appointed him as education, Railway and Agriculture minister.



Rajyanga reformation committee :

When he became Educational minister he brought various reforms in the field of education and brought a new programme 'Elementary Education Act' in 1940 for the up gradation of the Education. In every village Primary, Higher Education schools were started the educated youth were provided 5 to 10 rupees Honorarium to provide education for poor people of the village. In his period Davanagere Chikkajajur Railway station were built. Many more developmental works were taken place in his period on the basis of that he was honored by the King Jayachamarajendra Vodeyar as Munkshi-UI-mulk.

Select as opposition leader :

K.C. Reddy was elected as the first chief minister of Karnataka in his period, 12 members elected in Election, so among 12 members Imam Selected as the Opposition leader. When the Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru visited Mysore Region in 1952 appreciated the work of Imam. He supported Chief Minister Kengal Hanumanthaiah in the construction of Vidhana Soudha along discussion with Imam Kengal Hanumanthaiah decided to write down the words like 'Government work is god's work' on the front of Vidhana Soudha.

Elected for parliament :

Imam was elected for Loksabha from socialist party. He got the opportunity to work in Central Government. He also worked as deputy speaker. He was against the central government issue belongs to Belagavi. He spoke against Maharashtra and came out of the socialist party, and founded a new party but he was defeated in the next Loksabha Election.

He never run behind the money and power. When he was offered to be the governor job rejected nicely for the reason of the age. He lived simply life, people gave respect to him because of his simplicity, good qualities. He died on 03-01-1983, Ex-Prime Minster Vajapayee remembered him as the Icon of Hindu-Muslim Integration. Shivarama Karanth remembered as Mysore and Bharatha Rathna, Nijalingppa remembered him as Karnataka Shilpi. Many newspapers magazines published articles about Imam. He was a role model for the generation ones. Imam memorial school is situated in Jagalur which reminds us about the works and values of Imam.

Political contributions:

Jagallur Muhammad Imam Jagalur Municipality, Chitradurga District Board Member and Chairman, Mysore Government. L. A. And twice served as a member of the Lok Sabha in his politics. In the Mysore Govt. C. Reddy, Shri Kengal Hanumantaraya, Shri Kadidal Manjappa



and Shri Nijalingappa have served four times as leader of the opposition. The blueprint of the project was particularly important in the preparation of projects in the then government. He advised the government to reduce the expenses incurred by the government. He specializes in low tax revenue projects, one of which was in 1936, when he was chairman of the Chitradurga District Board, which implemented new roads, bridges and drinking water wells under the first five-year plan. These projects were inaugurated by Shri Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the then Maharaja of Mysore, inaugurated the new building of the Chitradurga District Board. The Maharaja's visit to Jagalur on 15 - 09 - 1937 was special.

- Shri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar inaugurated the Kellodu Bridge in Hosadurga Chitradurga district in 1940.
- Chitradurga District Board, when he was the President of the Imam, constructed 250 miles of new roads, huge bridges and 300 drinking water areas. There are 2900 lakes in the Mysore government, of which 350 are in Chitradurga district. Chitradurga, Chalakare and Molakalmuru talukas were very much in need of water. Parasuramapura of Challakere Taluk. Molakalmuru Shakurthi Call, Jinagi Halla Tree in Jagalur Taluk in addition, he built small ponds, windmills and child reservoirs, and was a member of the Thungabhadra Dam. In the 1930s, Imam was the minister of education in the Mysore government for the development of primary schools. At that time the respective districts were assigned to the District Board.
- Its operations were named "Thu Local Education". School boards were formed to serve the students. In 1940, the Mysore government enacted the 'Elementary Education' Act.
- Mohammed Imam established 1000 primary schools. These schools were called by name. All these schools were provided with Kannada Lower Secondary Education.
- Since illiteracy is mostly in the rural side, the Imams implemented adult education. This tree was cut down in Thiruvannur in Chitradurga district in the year 1939. The people of that day carried out forest rituals. The Imam participated in this forest satyagraha and won the admiration of the people.
- From 1949 to 1950, the Imam was Minister of Electricity. On that occasion, electricity was launched to Davanagere and Harihara cities in Chitradurga district. The lamp illuminated the electricity facility to his hometown, Chalakare.
- The Shivanasamudra's electric machines were burst and burnt. In that case, they were replaced by new machines.



- Electrode started at the world famous Jog Falls.
- During his tenure as Minister of Railways, Imam brought many projects. And provided the infrastructure for the railway station. He established the railway stations of Davanagere, Bangalore, Mysore, and won the admiration of the people. The Mysore government surveyed the Chitradurga Jagalur-Kottur railway line. The project fell into place as the Mysore government came under the central government after independence. There is still a railway cry fight in Jagalur.
- The built a road from the Donehalli village of Jagalur Taluk to Bharamasagar and from the Jagalur to Sokke village.
- Imam established a boys' school in Jagalur, his hometown, in 1946. Survey no. : The land of 01 was donated at the time.
- had promoted small industries.
- Panchayath Bhavan was built in Bidarakere, Sokke and Asagodu villages of Jagalur Taluk.
- Chaman Bi had built a women's social building at the old bus station in Jagalur.

Travel Abroad:

Jagalur Muhammad Imam, who was a member of the Lok Sabha, visited Germany and England in 1961. Like Mahatma Gandhiji's concept of 'sovereignty', the Imam had the Mahadasa to make India self-sufficient. He had to travel abroad on plans.

Works:

Jagalur Muhammad Imam was interested in literature, and he wrote manuscripts in his own book, Mysuru Aaga Matthu Eaga, on his political field in the post-independence and post independence era. Even typing. He has also written the novel 'Noorjahan' and 'God Fountain'

Experts on Imam by a great person :

What is the relationship of Gokulashtami and Imam Shabab to Sirigere Math and Imam Saheb of Jagalur? Readers can hobble. Imam Saheb of Jagalur was a great disciple of our monastery from the time of our great grandfather, Sri Gurshanta Rajadeshikendra Mahaswamy. This is the essence of the message sent by our Supreme Master, Lingaikya Sri Shivakumar Shivacharya Mahaswamy, to his book 'Nadalli' published in 1980 A person who is Muslim by birth, whether or not he is a Muslim by birth, is not infected. Retired High Court Attorney General G. Saheb's



close friendship with Chennappa and former ministers, Siddappa and the two, is not unusual. As far as Chennappa, Siddappa and the Imam were so dear. His advice on the development of the interior of our monastery as well as the development of it is extraordinary. Imam Saheb, popularly known as 'Immanna' in the mouth of the masses, is a Muslim from a caste but no one can know him. Somebody's grandfather, someone's Mysore now and now. Uncle, somebody's uncle, somebody's father-in-law." Friendship no one sees, nobody hates them. Imams are an ungodly enemy," said the nation's leader S Nijalingappa. "Some people get three dimes. But the Imams were never arrogant when they were in power," writes Kadidal Manjappa. Imam Saheb, who served as a constitutional consultant as a non-official and earned the rights of all the people by virtue of genuine Janmakthi, is an example of secularism. The only contribution he ever made during the Hindu-Muslim conflict in Mumbai in 1967 is that it still retains his memory to this day." C. Chagala recalls. Jayaprakash Narayan describes it as a "political house of politics based on Sarvodaya principles."

Jagalur Mohammed Imam's Monuments:

Jagalur Mahmud Imam has been named as the Imam City in the Davanagere metropolitan area and the Jagalur town panchayat. One block in a Muslim residential building in Mysore has been named Jagalur Muhammad Imam. Jagalur Imam Saheb circle has been named as the Circle of Palace of Davanagere. In 2001, Imam's relatives were arrested in Jagalur town. Mohammed Imam Memorial School established. Mr. Hussein Mia Sab, the secretary of the institute, has been working with the school for more than 1000 students today. Students are rendering their own service by educating students. There are many programs in the minds of the Imams, often with lectures and in the spirit of rewarding the performers in various fields in this taluk.

Findings :

1. Imam is a rare and hones politician of India.
2. He provided many of the basic amenities of his Home town.
3. The imams were the patronage of individuals to the downtrodden Dalit Poor and communities in the lifetime. Their attitude was that the villages should be equipped with basic amenities.
4. Imam had an illogical relationship with then Mysore Maharajas and Chief Ministers.
5. Imam had an immense fondness' for literature.
6. During the Mysore Government, he served as a Minister in that administration.



7. Imam was very intelligent and resourceful. They spoke Kannada very beautifully on the forums. When travelling abroad, he spoke English beautifully with people and at events.
8. Although he got the opportunity to become governor he rejected it politics and he spent his last years in what he loved most agriculture.

Conclusion :

Jagalur Mohammed Imam was a simple focused politician or this country. Political journey from Jagalur to Central Government is very exciting as a student life organizer he served as the leader of the opposition in the Mysore Government with then Chief Ministers they should not forget their role in providing maps, tips and infrastructure on projects. Jagalur Mohammed Imam the brightest lamp in India.

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