



RISE OF NATIONALISM IN KARNATAKA FREEDOM MOVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article makes an effort to discuss the emergence of nationalism during the Karnataka Freedom Movement. Between the years 1885 and 1947, workers from Karnataka entered Indian politics and saw two goals: imagined two thoughts; had two maps in front of them; one was free India and one more was unification of Karnataka, says Dr. Diwakar to communicate the way that the opportunity development and the interest for unification remained closely connected in Karnataka. The freedom movement that took place in the 20th century is considered to have been India's and Karnataka's golden age. In Karnataka, a new form of national consciousness began to emerge at the turn of the 20th century. The rise of nationalism and patriotism in the Karnataka Freedom Movement was caused by the spread of English education, the revival of Karnataka's history, the development of patriotic feelings, the contributions of revolutionary news papers, the role of political conferences, the impact of British policies, the development of transportation, and a number of other factors.



KEYWORDS: *Brahma Samaja, British policies, Kannada literature, English education, Marata, Aluru Venkatarao, Belgaum, and Gandhiji.*

INTRODUCTION:

The common man was elevated to the forefront during the twentieth century's freedom movement as the historical maker, willingly enduring numerous hardships and suffering for a cause. This is a golden period in both India's and Karnataka's history. The time of the standard of English Crown (from 1858) saw a term of calm in Karnataka for very nearly thirty years. Kolachalam Venkatarao, Bausaheb Bhate of Belgaum, two others from Bellary, and four others from Karnataka had attended the Indian National Congress's first session in Bombay in 1885. A. O. Hume visited Dharwad and Belgaum in 1893 and spread the Congress thoughts. Dinshaw Wacha presided over the 1895 Bombay State Political Conference in Belgaum. These were a portion of the early exercises associated with opportunity development in Karnataka. In the meantime, Belgaum hosted the 16th Bombay State Political Conference in 1916, and Bijapur hosted the 18th in 1918. Tilak and Gandhiji attended both of these gatherings. Gandhiji additionally came to Mangalore and Bangalore in 1920. In the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, the Arya Samaj was primarily responsible for the national awakening, and national schools like Chincholi, Kalburgi, Raichur, and Kukanur were established there. In 1920, Pandit Taranath received an order to leave the state of Hyderabad for his activities in Raichur. In this region, Hardekar Manjappa also conducted a lot of propaganda. Under Besant, the Theosophical Society helped spread national ideas in Old Mysore. The Theosophists established the Bangalore National High School in 1917.

OBJECTIVES:

- to discuss significant factors that contributed to the rise of nationalism.
- to concentrate on the Karnataka Freedom Movement's historical factors.
- to learn more about how British policies affected the Karnataka Freedom Movement.

RISE OF NATIONALISM:

In Karnataka, a new national consciousness began to emerge at the turn of the 20th century; It was caused by a number of things. They were: Spread of English and Western schooling was answerable for the advancement of Western liberal and vote based thoughts and the idea of current patriotism in Karnataka. Restoration of the historical backdrop of Karnataka by crafted by Armada, Rice, Sewell and Alur Venkata Rao made individuals of Karnataka mindful of the magnificence and loftiness of the past and a craving for its remaking. Essayists like Alur, Galaganath, Shantakavi, Subodh Rama Rao, K.Vasudevacharya, B.Venkatacharya and others helped the making of enthusiastic sentiments. Newspapers also propagate novel concepts. The activities of the Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Theosophical Society, Ramakrishna Mission, and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also had an effect.¹ The forest laws, the collection of revenue even in bad weather, enraged the farmers. Industries like weaving, both cotton and gunny, salt, iron and steel, etc., were destroyed. caused turmoil among customary modern segments. Oil speculators suffered greatly from the introduction of kerosene oil. The common people's lives were miserable because of famines and epidemics like the plague. Tilak's newspapers, "Kesari" and "Maratha," were the true forerunners of modern nationalism in Karnataka, particularly in the Bombay Presidency region, as poverty and starvation led to a lot of unrest. Rajahansa (1881), Karnataka Vritta (1880), and Dhananjaya (1895), all of which were published in Dharwad, Vrittanta, were also Kannada journals.

In 1920, the Karnataka State Political Conference, which was held in Dharwad and was presided over by V.P. Madhava Rao, the former Divan of Mysore, decided to send the most delegates from Karnataka to the Nagpur congress. Nearly 800 delegates did go to Nagpur. At Nagpur, Karnataka was allowed to have its own F.C.C., and Gangadharrao Deshpande, known as the "Lion of Karnataka," became the first president of the K.P.C.C. In 1921 and 1922, local committees were established in Tumkur, Bangalore, Mysore, and Kadur in the state of Mysore. Justice Setlur served as the president of the district Congress Committee that was established for Mysore. However, the Congress forbade the organization of protests in princely regions.

Rise of Nationalism in India

The anti-colonial movement in India is connected to the rise of nationalism in India. Due to the oppression they all endured under colonialism, the various groups of Indians felt a connection to one another. The various events that led to nationalism in India will be discussed in depth in this article. The new gospel was propagated by Chintamani (Mysore, 1885) and Swadeshabhimani (Mangalore, 1907) The turn of the century saw the spread of the public development all over in the State. The opinions of Tilak's Kesari were echoed in many of the papers. Kesari and other periodicals provided a thorough explanation of how the British drained India's wealth and destroyed its traditional industries. Tilak and Phirozeshaw Mehta presided over the 1903 Bombay State Political Conference, which was held for the second time in Karnataka at Dharwad. The turmoil following the division of Bengal (1906) cast its shadow over Karnataka as well. Dharwad, Belgaum, Alnavar, Gadag, Bagalkot, Kittur, and other locations hosted public meetings in opposition to "Vangabhanga," In 1907, picketing liquor stores in Belgaum resulted in the imprisonment of Govindarao Yalgi, Dr. Joshi, and 13 others. Gangadharrao Deshpande opened a public school at Belgaum. Dharwad, Hublic, Bagalkot, and Bijapur also had such schools open.³

Rise of Nationalism in India – Under Moderates and Radicals.

The Indian National Congress (INC) took a moderate approach for the first two decades. They started by requesting that Indians have a larger voice in the administration and government. Lala Lajpat

Rai in Punjab, Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra were dissatisfied with Congress's political approach by the 1890s. Radicals didn't want people to fight for their swaraj based on the good intentions of the British government; they wanted people to fight for their swaraj on their own strength. Leaders from Karnataka, including Alur Venkata Rao and Annacharya Hosakeri (of Dharwad), Srinivasarao Kaujalgi (of Bijapur), Govindarao Yalgi, and Gangadharrao Deshpande (of Belgaum), attended the 1907 Surat Congress. These leaders sided with Tilak and other extremists in the fight that ensued, which led to a split in the Congress at Surat. Soon after this, Yalgi and Hanumantarao Deshpande established the Mazzini Club in Belgaum, a revolutionary covert organization. 4 Tilak repeatedly traveled through the North Karnataka region. In 1905, he went to Bellary, and in 1906, he went to Belgaum and Gurlahosur. At the point when he began the Home Rule Association in 1916, he visited Belgaum, Sankeshwar and different places and opened parts of the Association. Dharwad, Siddapur (in the North Kanara District), Bellary, Hubli, and Mangalore were also home to League branches. The Karnataka unit of the Home Rule Association was established with DattopantBelvi as President.

Rise of Nationalism – Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi

Under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, the Indian National Congress (INC) united all of the various groups into a single movement. Even though various groups disagreed and had disagreements about the best way to achieve freedom, they all shared a common goal: independence. The Dandi March, Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience Movement, Non-cooperation Movement, and Quit India Movement were all led by Mahatma Gandhi in opposition to the British. All of these factors contributed to the rise in Indian nationalism.

The people of Karnataka became nationalism as a result of economic exploitation and religious discrimination. Another result of British rule in India was the development of the modern press, both in English and in the Vernacular. Since Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, the people of Karnataka participated, and the state was referred to as the "Gandhi Province." The British Governor then presented his report in Bombay, stating that Karnataka was moving faster than Gujarat. The Civil Disobedience Movement was actively supported by Kannadigas. During the Salt Satyagraha, Karnataka's Mylara Mahadevappa was one of the 78 people who, along with Gandhiji, started the march from Sabarmati Ashram (12 March ISJO). R. R. Diwakar, M. was in charge of organizing Salt Satyagraha in Karnataka. The reason for the ascent of the Indian Public Development was the outcome of divided cognizance among all classes and progressives in India, rather than simply the handmaids of a solitary class.

The Indian National Congress made a contribution to nationalism's growth and consolidation beginning in 1885. To mark the 75th anniversary of India's independence, the year 2022 is lavishly celebrated. The celebration of "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" aims to raise awareness of India's beautiful places and inspiring stories. Under the banner "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav," Karnataka also commemorates freedom struggle stories. Like many other states, Karnataka has inspiring tales of freedom struggle. These Karnataka freedom struggle landmarks are a must-see. Karnataka had visionary leaders who were influenced and inspired by national leaders. Issuru, a small village in the Shivamogga District, was the first village to declare independence from colonial rule. In Karnataka, there are numerous accounts of locations of the freedom struggle.

Freedom Fighters and places of struggle

There are numerous inspiring tales of Karnataka's freedom fighters that have not been told, but a few are worth sharing here. After the Quit India Development by Mahatma Gandhi, Karnataka likewise became forceful and joined the development. The most active districts, including Chitradurga, Belagavi, Dharwad, Mangalore, and Mysore, brought numerous brave warriors to the forefront. You will be motivated to return to Karnataka's freedom struggle sites on a regular basis. Vidhuarshwatha is also referred to as the "Jallianwala Bagh of South India" due to its abundance of mythological tales. As part of the struggle for freedom, a group of villagers gathered for Satyagraha, but the police fired at random,

killing approximately 35 people. This was a similar incident to that in Amritsar's Jallian wala Bagh; As a result, Vidhuarshwatha is known as South India's Jallian wala Bagh. A commemoration was constructed later in 1973 concerning the martyred, etching their names on the Stone Support point.

Nargund Fort, built in 1675 by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj of the Maratha Empire, is the most famous structure in the historic town of Nargund in the Gadag District. A stronghold with a rich history and legacy got its name from the word 'Nargund' which signifies 'Slope of Jackals. The stronghold was under Marathas and was gone after by Mughal Sovereign Aurangzeb in 1661 but was re-involved by Maratha fighters under the administration of Ramrao Dadaji Bhawe in 1707. In 1778, Hyder Ali, then-King of Mysore, conquered it, followed by Tipu Sultan in 1784. However, the fort was a part of the 1857 rebellion against the British, and Baba Saheb—also known as Bhaskar Rao Bhawe—participated in the rebellion. Sadly, Colonel Malcolm's British forces were successful in capturing the fort. Today the remains of the Stronghold stand tall recounting numerous accounts and can be visited by anybody. Mahila Sabha was founded by Mangalore's well-known freedom fighter Karnad Sadashiva Rao to assist widows and poor women. He is well-known for being the first person from Karnataka to join Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement as a volunteer. As a mark of respect, Karnad Sadashiva Rao is honored with the names Sadashivanagar in Bengaluru and KS Road in Mangalore. Extraordinary lady extremist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay from Mangalore who was engaged with Salt Satyagraha is known for elevating ladies in the general public empowering them to assume control over handiworks, handlooms, and so on. post-independence, and the Karnataka heritage's legacy is still present.

Women Freedom Fighters of Karnataka

The female satyagrahis of Karnataka gave up everything for freedom. In the struggle for freedom, women played a significant role. Ladies assumed an exceptionally dynamic part and made extraordinary penances for the reason for their country both previously and during the hour of Gandhi. Karnataka's independence movement entered the Gandhian era around 1920. Peruse along to be aware of the 13 influential ladies political dissidents of Karnataka. From the princely state of Kittur in present-day Karnataka, India, Rani Chennamma was a legendary queen who fought for freedom. She was brought into the world on October 23, 1778, and lived during the hour of Pilgrim India. When her husband Mallasarja Desai passed away at the age of 15, Chennamma became the queen of Kittur. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, she is remembered for her bravery and leadership. She led an armed rebellion against the British East India Company in 1824, when they tried to annex the princely state of Kittur. She fought against the British forces with a 2000-strong army that included female warriors. Her troops were outnumbered and outgunned, but they were able to fend off the first British assault. However, the British launched a second assault on the kingdom because they were determined to capture Kittur. She and her adopted son Shivalingappa were taken prisoner in 1829 after a lengthy and exhausting battle. She died on February 21, 1829, while incarcerated in the Bailhongal Fort. She is viewed as one of the earliest female political dissidents in India and an image of opposition against English government. Many other freedom fighters were inspired by her bravery and leadership, and she continues to be an Indian symbol of bravery and patriotism. In 2007 the Government of India issued a stamp bearing her name in recognition of her contributions to the Indian freedom struggle. She is remembered as a famous queen, a freedom fighter, and a representation of women's empowerment in India today.

CONCLUSION:

The last stage in the opportunity battle in Karnataka was set apart by what is known as the Mysore Chalo tumult or the Castle Satyagraha. The Maharaja of Mysore did not give the people a chance to form a democratic and responsible government when India became independent on August 15, 1947. The congress of Mysore swore to form such a government. Subsequently the congress began Satyagraha before the Mysore Royal residence from September 1, 1947 and sent off Mysore Chalo unsettling. On October 24, 1947, the Maharaja finally gave his blessing to the establishment of a responsible government. The Swadeshi Movement, which was started by Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, was

greatly aided by the zealous freedom fighters from various Karnataka provinces. The Mysore district was also affected by this wave. The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were already in place in the Wadiyar-ruled princely state of Mysore. Even though Mysore had a political representation, the political waves of the partition of Bengal, the calls for Swadeshi and Swaraj, and the need for a clear national unity also entered the city. M. Venkatkrishnaiah was the district's pioneering leader and used newspapers to spread nationalist ideas and events.

Further, Tagaduru Ramachandra Rao, otherwise called the "father of political distress in Mysore" likewise assumed an essential part in the development. Ramachandra Rao is a social reformist who used to sell foreign goods. Roused by a continuous feeling of patriotism he made a huge fire of unfamiliar merchandise as a reaction to Gandhiji's call for Swadeshi and advanced the utilization of Charkha. He additionally got captured. After Mahatma Gandhi's tour of the Mysore district in 1927, a manufacturing unit for Khadi fabrics was also opened in Badanavalu. This period also saw a continuation of the Swadeshi spirit. The people of Mysore's unwavering devotion to the swadeshi ideal demonstrates the deep roots of nationalism in India and their resistance to British rule in all its manifestations.

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