



UNIFICATION MOVEMENT IN BELLARY DISTRICT

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Abstract:

The princely kingdom of Mysore, Nizam's Hyderabad, the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency, and the province of Kodagu were among the most significant of the up to 20 administrative units that governed the present-day state of Karnataka during the period of British control. In reality, the Wodeyar monarchs of Mysore lost control of approximately two-thirds of what is now Karnataka. The Congress stated in its election manifesto on the eve of the first general election in 1951–1952 that the establishment of linguistic provinces was on its agenda. However, once in power, it made no moves in this regard. Karnataka established the "Akhand Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishad" with K.R. Karanth as its head. It was established with the intention of applying pressure to the Central government to grant the demand for the establishment of linguistic provinces. To support the creation of the Andhra region, Potti Sriramulu began his epic fast in Madras on October 19, 1952, and he passed away on December 15, 1952. After Potti Sriramulu's passing, the Andhra region experienced massive violence. Nehru announced the creation of the Andhra state as a result of this. The district of Bellary was consequently moved to Mysore as a result. The following are the reasons Karnataka was unified: Mysore State was reduced to a minor principality following the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799, and large Kannada-speaking regions were amalgamated with the Bombay presidency, Madras and Hyderabad Karnataka, and other small princely states. Twenty administrations were performed on the Kannadigas. They were compelled to develop the cultures of the states where they were residing. The appropriate languages, such as Marathi, Tamil, and Telugu, were adopted. As a result, there was no linguistic, cultural, or political unity among the Kannadigas. In those states, they were not well accepted. They received unfair treatment, and they were even suppressed.

Keywords: Bellary district, Unification movement etc.

INTRODUCTION:

The princely kingdom of Mysore, Nizam's Hyderabad, the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency, and the province of Kodagu were among the most significant of the up to 20 administrative units that governed

the present-day state of Karnataka during the period of British control. In reality, the Wodeyar monarchs of Mysore lost control of approximately two-thirds of what is now Karnataka.

This meant that despite their huge numbers, the Kannadigas in these areas lacked an administrative patronage. For instance, Kannadigas in the Hubli-Karnataka region were governed by the Bombay Presidency, where Marathi served as the official language. People who lived in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, where Urdu was the dominant language, were subject to the Nizam. South Canara's Kannadigas were ruled by the Madras Presidency, which spoke Tamil as its primary language.

Following the creation of linguistically distinct provinces like Assam, Bihar, and Orissa, the Kannada-speaking regions developed a desire for independence as well as for unification. This movement was aided by the publication of books on the history of Karnataka, the freedom movement, and the motivational writings of Alur Venkata Rao, Huilgola Narayana Rao, Kuvempu, Bendre, and others. Alur Venkat Rao, also known as the "Kannada Kula Purohita," did outstanding work for the cause of Unification by raising the consciousness of Kannadigas. The Ekikarana Sabha was established by Alur Venkata Rao in 1916 at Dharwad with the aim of uniting Karnataka. Benagal Rama Rao stressed the need for the consolidation of Kannada-speaking territories under a unified Presidency in a lecture he gave at Dharwad as early as 1903. In 1920, a distinct Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee was established for the Kannada-speaking areas. The Kannada song, "UdayavagalinammacheluvaKannadanadu," written by HuilgolNarayanaRao, was sung at the all-India Congress session held in Belgaum in 1924. It calls for the building of a beautiful Kannada state.

These circumstances led to the beginning of a discontentment among Kannadigas outside of Mysore. As a result, while Marathi was being pushed upon the Bombay Presidency, Marathi was perceived as being forced upon the Kannadigas under the Nizam. Also undeveloped economically were these locations. In these circumstances, the movement, which first arose as a protest against linguistic tyranny, started calling for the establishment of a new state that would unite all Kannada-speaking territories. The Ekikarana, or "Unification" movement, was responsible for this. The fact that Kannadigas were divided among 20 various governments, including those of Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Coorg, and Kolhapur, meant that they were not just without their own state. The use of Kannada as a language declined as a result in many of these locations. The Dharwad region was where the push for the unification of Karnataka began. The person who proposed and cherished the idea was Alur VenkataRao. The Congress established a committee in 1928 under the leadership of Motilal Nehru to prepare an Indian constitution. Dr. Hardikar gathered 30,000 signatures in favour of unification with the aid of Sevadal and submitted a memorandum in that support. Diwakar wrote "A Case for United Karnataka" to present to the Committee. Despite the fact that the Siman Commission likewise endorsed the linguistic provinces strategy. The Karnataka Congress did not submit any memoranda to the Commission since the Congress had declared a boycott against the Commission, notwithstanding the Nehru Committee's opinion that Karnataka might be a viable province. Non-Congress organisations were also under pressure not to submit any memos to the inquiry. As a result, the Unification process was delayed even though the commission might have approved it. At 1936, Dattopant Belvi served as the president of the sixth Karnataka Unification

Conference, which was held in Dharwad. All Kannada-speaking regions have to be united immediately. The first public body to take up this cause was the Karnataka VidyaVardhakaSangha, founded in Dharwad in 1890. The merger of all these regions was first demanded by well-known politicians like Alur Venkata Rao, Justice Setlur, and Benagal Rama Rao. Karnataka GathaVibhava, a well-known book, was written by Alur Venkata Rao. This movement was strengthened as a result of the Karnataka Sabha (1916), the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (1915), and the Kannada Writers Conference (1909).

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Hridaynath Kunzru, and K.M.Pannikar as Members, to look into the issue of reorganising the Indian union's states. in order to advance the welfare of the citizens of each component entity as well as the country as a whole. The Commission turned in its final report.

The new Mysore state was formally established in Bangalore on November 1st, 1956, by President Rajendra Prasad. The large map of the newly created state of Mysore was well-lit here. Famous performer P. Kalinga Rao performed the well-known Kannada anthem "Udayavagalinammacheluva Kannada nadu" after the invocation. The song was written in 1924 by Huilgol Narayan Rao and P. Kalinga Rao who popularised it and set it to an appropriate tune. The new governor of the state, JayachamarajendraWodeyar, and the new chief minister, S. Nijalingappa, were then sworn in. Thus, the Kannadigas' long-cherished desire of a state came true. After unification, the state was given the moniker New Mysore to assuage the aggrieved feelings of Mysore's anti-merger residents, and it wasn't until November 1973 that it was given the name Karnataka.

CONCLUSION:

The current state of Karnataka was once divided into more than 20 different administrative divisions, including several princely states, the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and the Hyderabad state of the Nizam, despite the fact that the word "Karnataka" has ancient roots. The current state of Karnataka didn't even exist before independence. The population of Kannada-speaking people was scattered among a number of princely realms, notably the princely state of Mysore, Hyderabad under the Nizam, Bombay Presidency, and the Madras Presidency. The northern half of Karnataka was governed by the Nizam (Hyderabad-Karnataka) and Bombay presidency at the time, while nearly the entire southern part was governed by the princely kingdom of Mysore, commanded by Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar (BombayKarnataka). But soon the disparities in language started to matter. Kannada speakers in the Hubli-Karnataka region, which was governed by the Bombay Presidency, believed that Marathi was being imposed on them at the expense of Kannada, whilst those in Hyderabad-Karnataka believed that Urdu was being imposed upon them while the Nizam was in power. A movement to combat this linguistic tyranny was started by academics and activists to save the Kannada language from extinction.

However, the movement later evolved into a call for a separate state that would unite all of the presidencies' regions with a majority Kannada-speaking population. The Ekikarana, or "Unification" movement, was responsible for this. Starting in 1856, there was dissatisfaction and dissent. Later on, though, the movement gathered traction, and numerous groups like the Karnataka Samithi, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, and Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha fought for the establishment of Karnataka state for decades. The conflict went on for years. However, it wasn't until 1890 that Aluru Venkata Rao's presence caused the opposition to pick up steam. He was motivated by the demonstrations that followed Bengal's partition by the British. He argued for the union of the whole Kannada region of north Karnataka and Madras Province with the Mysore monarchy in 1903 while addressing at a gathering of the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha.

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