



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 10 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2021



KARNATAKA UNIFICATION MOVEMENT IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT - ROLE ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Dr. Venkatarao Palati¹ & Basavaraj B.²

¹M.A. M.Ed. M.Phil. Ph.D., Chairman, Department of Studies and Research in History
Davangere University, Davanagere.

²Research Scholar, Department of Studies and Research in History,
Davangere University, Davanagere.

ABSTRACT

The Unification of Karnataka alludes to the development of the Indian territory of Karnataka, then, at that point named Mysore State, in 1956 when a few Indian states were made by redrawing borders dependent on etymological socioeconomics. The development of the territory of Mysore was the finish of a development that had begun quite a few years sooner during British guideline when the principal requests for a state dependent on Kannada socioeconomics had been advanced. In this investigation we were examined about commitments of Organizations and Conferences in Karnataka unification development.



KEYWORDS: *Karnataka unification movement, Organisations, conferences*

INTRODUCTION

During the time of British principle, regions that today contain Karnataka were under upwards of 20 unique authoritative units with the august province of Mysore, Nizam's Hyderabad, the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency and the domain of Kodagu being the main ones. Essentially, almost 66% of what is presently Karnataka fell external the standard of the Wodeyar lords of Mysore.

How this affected the Kannadigas in these areas was that they despite their enormous numbers they didn't partake in an authoritative support. Those in the Hyderabad-Karnataka area went under the Nizam's standard where Urdu dominated.

They felt that their advantages and their language was being sold to the interests of the greater ups. Hence, while the Kannadigas under the Nizam felt that Urdu was being pushed on them to the detriment of Kannada, those in the Bombay Presidency felt likewise versus Marathi. Monetarily likewise, these regions stayed lacking, ignored and in reverse. It was against this setting that the development that initially began as a dissent against phonetic persecution, before long transformed into one that started requesting a different state be made uniting all Kannada-talking areas. This was basically a development that was led by the artists, columnists and essayists and was known as the Ekikarana or 'Unification' development.

Objective: Present paper aims to review Karnataka unification in

- Historical context to detail the efforts of Kannada thinkers
- contributions of Organisations and Conferences in Karnataka unification movement

1. Organizations:

The foundation of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (Bangalore) that was set up in 1915, the Karnataka Sangha (Shivamogga) that took birth in 1916 and the Karnataka Samithi in Kasaragod in the year 1955.

1.1. Karnataka Samithi (R), Kasaragod

Late Sri Umesha Rao, popularly known as 'Gadinadu Gandhi' was the first president. Rao was the only person to be elected to the Kerala Assembly unanimously. On his death in 1957, late Sri B. S. Kakkillaya, a well-known advocate was holding the office of the president till 1967. Kakkillaya was one of the leading personalities who fought for the unification of Karnataka. His services for the cause was recognised by the government of Karnataka, and he was one whose photograph was printed in the Karnataka government Suvarna Karnataka calendar published in 2006.

Late Sri U. P. Kunikullaya was elected to the Kerala Assembly in 1967 under the Samithi Banner. Due to the continuous efforts of the Samithi, the issue of merger of Kasaragod was referred to Justice Mahajan Commission by the government of India in 1966. Late Sri B. S. Kakkillaya prepared a case for presenting before the commission. Late Sri K. R. Karanth, a former minister under late Sri Rajagopalachari in the then State of Madras and a leading advocate represented the Samithi before the commission. Sri B.V. Kakkillaya took over the presidency of the Samithi in 2000. The government of Karnataka gave the 'Suvarna Karnataka Ekikarana Award' to the Samithi on the occasion of Suvarna Karnataka Rajyotsava in 2006. Sri B.V. Kakkillaya, the president of the Samithi, received the award. Kakkillaya, ex-MLA, Mangalore (uncle of Sri B.V.Kakkillaya, president of Karnataka Samithi) was awarded the Suvarna Karnataka Ekikarana Award on the same occasion. It is unique that two persons from the same family and having the same name are conferred with Rajyotsava award for the same reason, one in his individual capacity and the other in his capacity as the president of Karnataka Samithi.

Aluru Venkata Rao: Even however the main strains of hatred and dissent had begun as right on time as in 1856 and the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha had been set up in 1890, the development took an emotional turn with the appearance of Aluru Venkata Rao on the scene. Talking at a gathering of the Sangha in 1903, Alur Venkata Rao put forth a defense for incorporating all Kannada locales of Madras Province and north Karnataka with Mysore realm. Aluru himself discovered motivation in the heartfelt fights that followed the British dividing of Bengal.

In 1907 and again in 1908, Rao coordinated the All-Karnataka Writers' Conference in Dharwad. Drawing motivation from the Vidyavardhaka Sangha and the endeavors of Deshpande, Aluru helped discovered the Kannada Sahitya Parishat in Bangalore in 1915. This Parishat tracked down an enthusiastic benefactor in the leader of Mysore. The Parishat started holding yearly abstract conferences(that proceed even today) in various pieces of the state. Erudite people from across the Kannada talking districts went to these meetings. During the Home Rule Movement, Aluru drifted the possibility of a Karnataka 'Common' unit of the Indian National Congress. This before long came to fruition and the Karnataka Pradesh Congress board was framed.

1.2. The Vidyavardhaka Sangha:

The Vidyavardhaka Sangha turned into the aegis under which 276 pioneers from everywhere Karnataka accumulated to additional their disturbance. The impact and accomplishment of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha before long lead to all the more such associations being set up all through Karnataka.

1.3. The Movement Gathers Momentum:

Beginning with Aluru's require a Kannada phonetic express, the development had gradually begun acquiring energy and following. It was likewise around the time that the Indian autonomy development itself was gathering steam. For political dissidents in Karnataka, the motivating force to battle on was autonomy for India as well as an opportunity to satisfy their fantasies about building a unified Karnataka. These associations started putting together various assemblies, talks and meetings where vociferous requests for a different state for Kannada talking individuals was made.

B. V. Kakkillaya and Anakru were at this point at the bleeding edge of the fomentations. Anakru specifically, enchantingly affected the majority with his composition and incredible rhetoric.

2. Conferences:

2.1. The Nagpur Conference:

Because of the endeavors of these associations and pioneers, the development acquired in energy as well as accomplished a semi political clout. The meeting likewise urged Kannadigas to go to the Nagpur Congress to be held sometime thereafter in enormous numbers. Right around 800 representatives addressed the call and went to the Nagpur meeting where the Indian National Congress took the milestone choice to make the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee. This gave further fillip to the development and numerous persuasive heads of the Congress like S Nijalingappa and Kengal Hanumanthaiah (both of whom proceeded to become Chief Ministers of Karnataka) and Gudleppa Hallikeri likewise filled in as dynamic individuals from the Ekikarana development.

2.2. The Belgaum Conference of 1924:

Mahatma Gandhi directed this notable meeting. This meeting was gone to by Kannadigas from all parts in huge numbers. The primary Karnataka Unification Conference was additionally coordinated at a similar setting. This was managed by Siddappa Kambli.

These twin meetings drew various pioneers, authors, artists and savvy people from everywhere Karnataka and intense talks were made lauding the magnificence and significance of Karnataka. The INC, interestingly loaned formal help to the reason. This denoted a significant occasion throughout the entire existence of the development concerning the first run through, the development got unequivocal political help. Because of these gatherings, the Karnataka Ekikarana Sabha which was to work in close coordinated effort with the KPCC took birth with the goal of the unification of Karnataka. The Karnataka Ekikarana Sabha later came to be known as the Karnataka Ekikarana Sangha.

2.3. The Nehru Committee Recommendation:

In 1928, because of the endeavors of Gudleppa Hallikeri, the development of a solitary territory by joining all Kannada talking regions was suggested by the Nehru Committee. It was seen by the panel that there was a "solid by all appearances case for unification". It likewise proceeded to express that it trusted Karnataka could likewise be a monetarily solid area. This suggestion gave enormous lift to the development.

2.4. The Elections Of 1937:

Following the Simon Commission, decisions were held in 1937. The Congress stood up that it would support the arrangement of isolated Karnataka and Andhra states. This anyway met with some opposition from the British and furthermore a portion of the royal states. While the august states expected that they may remain to lose some region, the actual British were uncertain of how they would deal with the revamping.

Siddappa Kambli detecting the hesitance, concluded that the development needed to move toward the Simon Commission with their case. Gudleppa Hallikeri welcomed the Maharaja of Mysore to visit the Kannada talking territories of Bombay and Hyderabad. After the visit and a few conversations the development acquired the dynamic help of the Maharaja of Mysore.

2.5. The 1946 Conference:

The year 1946 was a characterizing point throughout the entire existence of the development. The 10th gathering of the Ekikarana development was held on 10 January 1946 in Bombay. This was an extremely high profile gathering which initiated by Sardar Patel and went to by any semblance of B G Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay administration. In his discourse at the meeting, Sardar Patel proclaimed that the interests of all etymological gatherings would be high on the rundown of needs for the new legislature of free India. This served to alleviate any misgivings of the development chiefs and the average folks. This was likewise to have a direction on the constituent gathering that met around the same time.

Around the same time, the All-Karnataka show, a huge social affair of Kannadigas was held in Davanagere, which is basically the geographic focal point of Karnataka. This was directed by Mr. M P Patil, the income clergyman of Bombay. This show pulled in huge number of Kannadigas from everywhere Karnataka.

2.6. The Dhar and JVP Committee:

Around the same time, the public authority selected the Dhar commission to investigate the requests of the Ekikarana development just as those of the other equal developments in different states. The Dhar commission in its report, gone against any redesign of the states. This came in for serious fire from all quarters including the Jaipur Congress.

The public authority currently framed the 'JVP' advisory group. This advisory group had Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya on the board. This board looked again into the requests and came out with its report. The JVP report, be that as it may, supported just the formation of the Andhra state while the Karnataka Ekikarana development was treated with chilling disdain. The Ekikarana development considered this to be a selling out of the Congress which had announced the making of semantic areas as one of its objectives in its 1951 declaration.

2.7. The Fazal Ali Committee:

This was the last bit of trouble that will be tolerated and A J Dodmeti, a senior Congress pioneer and the individual from the Bombay gathering, promptly left his seat and dispatched an appetite strike at Jakkali in Dharwad. This discovered far reaching support and the circumstance likewise took a fierce turn. In the Hubli riots that followed, many individuals were harmed and a few sought capture.

In the Hubli-Dharwad by races that followed, the Congress experienced pounding rout while the Karnataka Ekikarana Paksha's applicant won by a surprising margin. Clasping under tension, Prime Minister Nehru established the Bharata Ratna Sir M Vishweshwarayya.

Prominent congress pioneer Gudlappa Hallikeri advanced the reason for Karnataka Unification inside the congress party by unequivocally upholding for states dependent on semantic socioeconomics. He likewise addressed and encouraged for complete unification of Karnataka before the States revamping commission. The States Reorganization Commission at last suggested the redesign of the states dependent on semantic socioeconomics and it got approved in parliament soon.

7. Conclusion:

The sanction in parliament of the suggestions of the Fazal Ali Committee carried unbounded happiness to the whole Kannadiga populace that currently was converged under the province of Mysore. Alongside all the delight, came the intense frustration at the avoidance of specific parts in the Mysore state. The greatest dissatisfaction lay in the exclusion of Kasargod in the recently framed state. The incongruity additionally lay in the way that Kasargod was one of the strongholds from which the Ekikarana development had dispatched its disturbance. This is an issue that keeps on bothering the individuals who battled for the unification of Karnataka. Some like abstract monster Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai, B. Sridara Kakkillaya, B.V. Kakkillaya and Kayyara Kiyanna Rai were important for the development since its most punctual days. B.V. Kakkillaya and Kayyara Kiyanna Rai actually keep on battling for Kasargod's consolidation with Karnataka yet calmly. The commitments of K. R. Karanth

towards the reasons for unification of Karnataka can not be overlooked. On 1 November 1973, under Devaraj Urs as Chief Minister, Mysore state was renamed as Karnataka since it was felt that Karnataka was more 'comprehensive' of the multitude of different districts of Karnataka than the name Mysore.

References:

1. Details of the Liberation Day celebrations in The Hindu
2. Contributing to the cause - An article in the Deccan Herald detailing the struggle for unification
3. An article in The Hindu throwing light on the 'liberation' of Nizam's territories
4. Mention of the Fazal Ali report - The Hindu
5. Gurulingan Kapse and others Hacchevu Kannadada Deepa, A Sauvenir of All India 59th Sahitya Sammelana Hubli, p. 90.
6. Also Iteshamul Huq, A Hand Book Of Karnataka 2015, pp.103, 108 3. Gurulingan Kapse, Op.Cit., p.91, Iteshamul Huq, Ibid., p.103
7. A detailed account of the Ekikarana movement in the Deccan Herald
8. An article about the Vidyavardhaka Sangha in the Deccan Herald detailing the unification of Karnataka