



# Review of ReseaRch

ISSN: 2249-894X

Impact Factor : 5.7631 (UIF)

UGC Approved JoUrnaI no. 48514

Vol ume - 8 | Issue - 9 | June - 2019



---

---

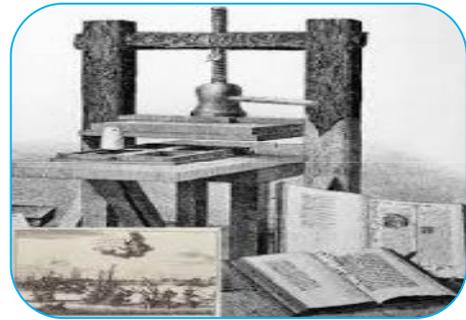
## THE ROLE OF PRINTING PRESS IN THE KARNATAKA UNIFICATION MOVEMENT

**Basavaraja B.**

Research scholar, Department of History,  
Davangere university, Davangere.

### ABSTRACT :

*The Karnataka Unification movement aimed to unify various Kannada-speaking regions, which were under different princely states, into a single administrative unit. The movement gained momentum in the early 20th century and saw significant progress after the establishment of several printing presses in the region. This article examines the role of the printing press in the Karnataka Unification movement and highlights how it contributed to the movement's success. The article argues that the printing press played a significant role in promoting the movement's ideas, creating a sense of unity among the Kannada-speaking population, and providing a platform for communication and the dissemination of information.*



**KEYWORDS:** *Printing Press, Karnataka Unification movement.*

### INTRODUCTION :

The Karnataka Unification movement was a significant social and political movement that aimed to unify various Kannada-speaking regions into a single administrative unit. The movement gained momentum in the early 20th century and saw significant progress after the establishment of several printing presses in the region. The printing press played a crucial role in promoting the movement's ideas, creating a sense of unity among the Kannada-speaking population, and providing a platform for communication and the

dissemination of information. This article examines the role of the printing press in the Karnataka Unification movement and highlights how it contributed to the movement's success.

### **The Role of Printing Press:**

The printing press played a significant role in promoting the Karnataka Unification movement. It allowed the Kannada-speaking population to communicate and share their ideas and opinions with each other more efficiently. They could print

and distribute newspapers, books, pamphlets, and other literature that could educate people about the importance of unity and the need for a separate administrative unit.

One of the earliest and most prominent newspapers in Kannada, the "Karnataka Vritta" (News of Karnataka), was established in 1885. This newspaper played a significant role in promoting the Karnataka Unification movement and helped to mobilize people towards the cause. It also provided a platform for the movement's leaders to articulate

their demands and share their vision for a unified Karnataka.

Other newspapers, such as the "Karnataka Kesari" (Lion of Karnataka) and "Karnataka Malla" (Hero of Karnataka), also played a critical role in the movement. These newspapers helped to create a sense of unity among the Kannada-speaking population and contributed to the movement's success. Apart from newspapers, the printing press also facilitated the production and distribution of books, pamphlets, and other literature related to the Karnataka Unification movement. These publications provided a wealth of information about the movement, its goals, and its leaders, and helped to educate people about the importance of unity.

### CONCLUSION:

The printing press played a crucial role in the Karnataka Unification movement. It provided a platform for communication and the dissemination of information, which helped to promote the movement's ideas and create a sense of unity among the Kannada-speaking population. The printing press facilitated the production and distribution of newspapers, books, pamphlets, and other literature related to the movement, which helped to educate people about the importance of unity and the need for a separate administrative unit. Therefore, the role of the printing press in the Karnataka Unification movement was significant, and it contributed to the movement's success.

### REFERENCE

1. Ramanna, M. N. (1986). The Karnataka Movement: The History of the Unification Struggle. Sangam Books Ltd.
2. Chatterji, Joya. (1993). Bengal Divided: Hindu Communalism and Partition, 1932-1947. Cambridge University Press.
3. Ramanujam, A. K. (1995). Language Policy and Education in India: Documents, Contexts and Debates. Oxford University Press.
4. Kamath, S. U. (2001). A Concise History of Karnataka. Archana Prakashana.
5. Singh, Upinder. (2008). A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century. Pearson Education India.
6. Pandian, M. S. S. (2003). The Image Trap: M.G. Ramachandran in Film and Politics. SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd.
7. Menon, Dilip M. (2016). The Blind Men and the Elephant: Mastering Project Work. SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd.