



ROLE OF UMABAI KUNDAPUR IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT OF KARNATAKA A-STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Umabai Kundapur was the founder of 'Bhagini Mandal', a social organization dedicated to the welfare of women freedom fighters. She was the head of the women's wing of 'Hindustani Sevalal'. She toured throughout the state to encourage women to participate in the freedom struggle.^[1]

KEYWORDS: Education of Umabai, married life, Achievements, Introduction to freedom struggle, Involved in non-cooperation movement, Promotion of Swadeshi Khadi.



INTRODUCTION:

She is a famous fighter among women freedom fighters. It can be said that she was the founder of Bhaginee Mandal and the woman head of Seva Dal established by the Hardikars and she fought as a rare anti-colonialist who rejected all the awards, rewards and high positions of the government due to her. In this context the present article attempts to the fulfill the research gap.^[2]

ROLE OF UMABAI KUNDAPUR - 1832-1992 CE.

Biography of Umabai Kundapur:

He was born on 25th March 1892 in the womb of Golikeri Krishnarava Tungabai, a Brahmin couple from Kundapur, Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka. Golikeri Krishnarava had five sons and a wife named Umabai Kundapur whose childhood name was "Bhavani Golikeri". In 1898 he reached Mumbai with his brother.

Education of Umabai Kundapur:

A born fighter, Kundapura Umabai continued her education after married life. He attended the Annasaheb Karve School in Poona. There his brother-in-law Anandaraya helped a lot in the matter of education. Couldn't continue his education either. However, he completed his matriculation at the age of 27. This was a woman who achieved great achievements of that time.^[3] Because of this Sarasatva Mahila Samaj of "Mumbai" elected him as the "Honorary Secretary. Consequently, with the help of his father-in-law, he first showed interest in women's education.

Umabai Kundapur Married Life:

Social worker, freedom fighter, founder of Bhaginee Mandal, founder of Tilak Kanya School, Umabai chose "Sanjeevarava Kundapura" as her life partner. She started her married life in 1905 at the age of 13.

Achievements of Umabai Kundapur:

- Umabai Kundapura, a great social worker, woman of Mahila Samabilikaran Hindustani Seva Dal, can be said to be a freedom fighter who successfully achieved many achievements.
- Debut of Freedom Struggle: When freedom fighter Lokmanya Bala Gangadhar Tilak died on 1st August 1920, the people of Kundapur, who saw his grand procession, saw his grand procession and as a helper to make a debut in the freedom struggle, as the Congress organization called Kai Bisi to those who wanted to join the freedom struggle in those days, Umabai voluntarily participated in the freedom struggle. There was a woman.^[4]
- Involved in the Non-Cooperation Movement: When Mahatma Gandhi called for the Non-Cooperation Movement on 04th September 1920, Umabai. Along with her brothers "Raghurama Rao" her husband Sanjirao Kulkarni, she took part in the non-cooperation movement with great enthusiasm and started promoting khadi. Besides going from house to house, she encouraged women to participate in the freedom struggle and created several plays.
- Karnataka Press Start: Umabai died of tuberculosis on 28th March 1932 when Umabai was 31 years old. After her husband's death, Kundapura returned to "Hubli" with her father-in-law. Came to Hubli and started "Karnataka Press".
- Participating in Belgaum Conference: Around 1924, the National Conference of the Congress organization was held in Belgaum. N. S. Along with Hardika, Umabai was the only woman who traveled across the state participating in the conference and mobilized around 150 women, home-rested widows, to participate in the freedom struggle. Anandaraya's house became an organizing force. Due to this, the British government came under the eyes of the colonial government. Overall, the "Congress session" helped Umabai connect with several national freedom fighter leaders.^[5]
- Umabai's arrest: Due to the influence of national leaders, Tilak's influence, Hardika's influence, Gandhiji's influence, Anandaraya's influence, Sanjeevakumar's influence, Umabai's intense involvement in the freedom struggle, "Bai" was arrested by the British Kaduvairi government in 1932 and imprisoned for about 4 months. He kept it in Yerwada Jail. At the same time, when he came to know about the untimely death of his father-in-law, Anandaraya, he collapsed. Sarojini Naidu encouraged Umabai and advised him to keep all the activities related to the struggle confidential.
- Motivation of Quit India Movement: In 1942, "Umabai" came and stayed in their house and provided food, shelter, water and rice to a number of fighters who went underground and participated in the freedom struggle during the Quit India Movement in 1942. Acting as a fighter inspired her to gain independence.
- Bihar Earthquake Relief: During the earthquake in Bihar in 1934, Hardikar, a member of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Umabai joined the women organizers and went to the Bihar earthquake area to help the victims. He also gave compensation. It was at this time that "Umabai" became a close associate of Sri Babu Rajendra Prasada's Jiva Tarai Bhagwanadasa Kripalani, who helped him in the freedom struggle.
- Adult Education Representative: In 1938, Bombay elected Umabai Kundapura as the women representative of the Provincial Board of Adult Education. There he was met by Pune's famous social worker S. R. It can be said that he got the opportunity to serve with Bhagwat. Along with him, he traveled across the state of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat and became helpful in knowing the status of women.^[6]
- Administrator of Gandhiji's Kasturaba Trust: Mahatma Gandhi established a trust in the memory of Kasturaba in 1945. The purpose of this trust was to empower economically and socially backward

women. To fulfill this objective, Gandhiji appointed Umabai in 1946 as the "Administrator" of the Karnataka branch of the "Kasturba Gandhi" Trust in 1948.

Personality of Umabai:

Born in Brahmin family in 1892, "Umabai Kundapur" was a social worker, a freedom fighter, a female leader of the Seva Dal, a widow, an anti-colonialist, an advocate of destitute women, an anti-colonialist, and without receiving any award from the British government, she worked continuously as a woman power to bring freedom to India through selfless service, but she ended up resting in Hubballi in 1992. His personality also needs to be a beacon for women.

Place in History:

Born in Kundapur in a Brahmin family, Umar's name shines like a star as she opens the history pages of Karnataka as a social worker, freedom fighter, head of Seva Dal, women's empowerment, khadi campaigner.^[7]

CONCLUSION/FINDINGS

The achievements of Umabai, a female fighter, are unspeakable. Due to the influence of Manjappa, due to the influence of Tilak, he turned himself and established the Bhiksha-Bedi Congress Fund. Mahila Sevaghata started Hubli girls school, Jail sentence, Kasturi Trust for women empowerment Gandhiji established trusts and became a successful woman in bringing independence with fighting spirit.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

There is wide scope for the Research Scholars and Teachers to conduct a Research on role of Umabai Kundapur in Freedom Movement of Karnataka. Present study is having good future towards M.PHIL. And PH.D. Degree Programmes.

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