



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631(UIF)

VOLUME - 12 | ISSUE - 9 | JUNE - 2023

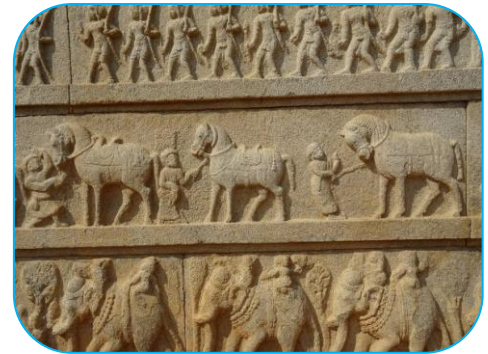


HISTORIOGRAPHY OF MUMBAI KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT-

The Kannadiga's voice could be heard everywhere in the wilderness. Additionally, the Renaissance had sparked a strong desire for unification. Alur Venkatarao was the brains behind the movement, which was centered in Dharwad. Mudavidu Krishnarao, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, and Gadigayya Honnapurmamath were among his backers. These individuals contributed to the founding of the Karnataka Sahithya Parishat in Bengaluru in 1915, providing a platform for Karnataka's intellectuals and writers. The writers and journalists met every year at the Kannada Literary Conference that was put on by the Parishat. Finally, the first Karnataka State Political Conference, which was held in Dharwad in 1920, decided to also use the Congress organization to push for unification. In that year, the Nagpur Congress agreed to establish the K.P.C.C. As a result, Kannada writers and journalists' initial concept of unification received political backing. Siddappa Kambli served as president of the first Unification Conference, which took place in Belagavi during the Belagavi Congress in 1924. It received signatures. The Jawaharlal Nehru Committee strongly supported the establishment of a separate Karnataka Province in 1928. Geographically speaking, Karnataka is in the southwest of South India and has a lot of natural and human resources. It has abundant forest resources in the Western Ghats; plain valleys with a wide range of crops; and a narrow coastline with numerous ports, including the port of New Mangaluru. All of these things have made Karnataka's economy more stable. Additionally, Karnataka has a long history. It has the remaining parts of various pre-notable settlements, countless engravings, remembrance (Legend, mahasati and atmahuti (self-immolation) stones and landmarks of rich authentic and social legacy.



KEYWORDS: *Karnataka's intellectuals and writers , Geographically speaking.*

INTRODUCTION

Scholarly figures like D.R. Bendre, Shamba Joshi, Betageri Krishnasharma, Sriranga, Panje Mangeshrao, Govindapai, Shivarama Karanth, Ti. Through their writings, authors such as Tha Sharma, D.V. Gundappa, Kapataral Krishnarao, Taranath, B. Shivamurthy Shastry, V. N. Gokak, A. N. Krishna Rao, B. M. Sri, Kuvempu, and Gorur Ramaswamy Ayyangar inspired others. Newspapers and organizations in Kannada also put in a lot of effort toward unification in the future. In 1947, five different administrations ruled Karnataka: 1) Bombay, Madras, Kodagu, Mysuru, and Hyderabad (instead of 20 states). Jamkhandi, Ramadurg, Mudhol, Sandur, and other minor princely states 15 districts, soon after independence, merged with the neighboring districts. B.D. Jatti served as the chief minister of Jamkhandi state at the time of its merger. Since 1947, the Government of India had to be persuaded to

agree to unification. In the same year, 1947, the resolution calling for the establishment of linguistic provinces was approved by the legislatures of Mumbai and Madras States. S. Nijalingappa served as the president of the 1947-founded "Karnataka Ekikarana Maha Samiti," and Mangalavede Srinivasa Rao and A.J. Doddameati served as its secretaries. In 1952, it changed its name to "Karnataka Ekikarana Sangha." However, the central government-appointed Dhar Committee issued a negative report on the matter. In 1948, this report was met with strong opposition at the Jayapur Congress Session. In 1948, a new committee (JVP) comprised of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhabhai Patel, and Pattabhi Seetharamaiah recommended the creation of Andhra Pradesh alone as a solution. The agitation by the Kannadigas continued, and when Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953, Ballari district was given to Mysuru State. Through their writing and speech, individuals like Gorur, Kuvempu, and others inspired. C.M. Poonaccha supported the merger of Kodagu and Mysuru states. Political leaders like K.Hanumantaiah, S. Nijalingappa, and Andanappa Doddameti; Sir M. V. and other thinkers advocated for the old Mysuru State to be unified. The Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishat, a newly formed party led by K.R. Karanth as president, was forced to organize a significant Sathyagraha in 1953, which resulted in the detention of over 5,000 individuals. Its members included leaders like Jinaraja Hedge, Channappa wali, and Chinmayaswamy Omkarmath. In the end, the Fazl Ali Commission was set up in December 1953, and according to its recommendations, S. Nijalingappa became the chief minister of the linguistically united Mysuru State, which became Karnataka in 1973. Later, on November 1st, during the administration of D. Devaraj Urs, the name of the state was changed to "Karnataka," which had been a long-cherished goal for the Kannadigas. 1973.

Pre History

The majority of the prehistoric sites in Karnataka can be found scattered throughout the Krishna, Bhima, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Cauvery, Hemavathi, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Manjra, and Netravati river valleys and their tributaries. It is exceptionally fascinating to take note of that the Pre-memorable examinations in India began with the disclosure of debris hills at Kupgal and Kudatini in 1836 by Cuebold, an English official in Ballari district, which then framed piece of Madras Administration. The existence of a Stone Age culture and the numerous prehistoric sites in Karnataka have since been discovered.

The Karnataka culture of the Old Stone Age, the Hand-hatchet culture, contrasts well and the one that existed in Africa and is very unmistakable from the Pre-memorable culture that won in North India. Hunasagi, Gubal, Kalevanahal Li, Tegginahalli, Budihal, Piklihal, Kibbanahalli, Nittur, Anagavadi, Kaladgi, Khyad, Nyamati, Balehonnur, and Uppinangadi (Lower Palaeolithic Culture); The Middle Palaeolithic cultures of Herakal, Tamminahal, Savalgi, Salvadgi, Menasagi, Pattadakal, Vajjala, Naravi, and Talakad; Kovalli, Ingaleshvara, Yadwad and Maralabhavi (Upper Paleolithic Culture); Begaumpur, Vanamapurahalli, Hingani, Ingaleshwara, Tamminahal, Sringeri, Jalahalli, Kibbanahalli, Sanganakal, Brahmagiri, Uppinangadi, Mani and Doddaguni (Mesolithic Culture); Sanganakal, Hemmige, Kodekal, Brahmagiri, Kupgal, Tekkalkote, Kurnal, Srinivasapura, Beeramangala, French rocks (Pandavapura), and Uttanur (Neolithic and Chalcolithic Culture) are just a few examples. Some of Karnataka's most important prehistoric sites include Rajana Kolar, Bachigudda, Aihole, Konnur, Terdal, Hire Benakal, Kumaranahalli, Tadakanahalli, Maski, Banahalli, Badaga-Kajekar, Belur, Borkatte, Konaje, Kakkunje, Vaddarse, and Hallingali (Megalithic Culture). Africa and Karnataka's prehistoric sites frequently contain the ragi grain. Iron was used by the early people of Karnataka long before the people of North India. Iron tools and weapons from around 1500 B.C. that were discovered at Hallur in Hirekerur Tq. of the Haveri district, to add to it.

Historic Period

Historians believe that the Nandas and the Mauryas ruled some parts of Karnataka. It is believed that the Mauryan king Chandragupta, also known as either "Ashoka's Grandfather Chandragupta I" or "Samprati Chandragupta," spent his final years in Shravanabelgola. Ten of Ashoka's fourteen Rock Edicts that have so far been discovered in Karnataka are Minor, including two at Nittur and Udagolam in

the Ballari district; one in the district of Raichur at Maski; one in each of Palkigundu and Gavimutt in the Koppal district; four are Major (namely, one each at Brahmagiri, Jatinga Rameshwara, and Siddapura in the Chitradurga district) Rock edicts (the 13th and 14th edicts were discovered in Sannati, Kalaburagi district). They demonstrate that Karnataka was under the control of the Mauryan Empire as well. It is fascinating to take note of that, Head Ashoka's own name happen without precedent for his Maski minor stone decree wherein, other than his natural designation "Devanampiya Piyadasi", his own name 'Ashoka' likewise happen. As a result, his Maski edict stands out from all of his royal edicts. The script called "Brahmi" is used in the aforementioned inscriptions, which are written in Prakrit. All Indian scripts, including the Devanagari script, are based on the Brahmi script, according to scholars.

S(Sh)atavahanas (C.30 B.C - 230 A.D)

Between 30 B.C. and 230 A.D., the Shatavahas ruled Maharashtra, with Paithan (also known as Pratishtana) as their capital. Their empire covered a lot of Northern Karnataka, and some scholars even say that this dynasty came from Karnataka because the area that is now Dharwad and Ballari districts was called Satavahanihara (or the satavahana region) in ancient times. The title "kings of Kuntala" was applied to even some Shatavahana rulers. Remains from their time have been discovered at several locations, including Sannati in the Kalaburagi district, Vadgaon-Madhavapura near Belagavi, Hampi in the Ballari district, and Brahmagiri in the Chitradurga district. An inscription honoring their queen can be found at Vasana in Nargund Tq and at Banavasi in Uttara Kannada. stays of a block Sanctuary of Shaiva request is taken note. The Buddhist Stupa ruins at Kanaganahalli, close to Sannati, are covered in elaborately ornamented sculptures.

Kadambas of Banavasi (C.345 - 540 A.D)

Mayuravarma, the son of Bandhushena, established the Kadamba Dyanasty around 345 A.D. He was a Brahmin student from the well-known Talagunda Agrahara, which was located in the Shikaripur taluk of the Shivamogga district. An Agrahara is a settlement of scholarly Brahmins who are engaged in religious and academic pursuits. He had traveled to the Ghatika of Kanchi with his grandfather Veerasharma to pursue higher education. Mayuravarma gave up his inherited priestly vocation at the Pallava capital of Kanchi after being humiliated in some way. However, his Brahmin origin has been questioned frequently by researchers in recent times. Instead, he took up the life of a warrior and revolted against the Pallavas. When he crowned himself at Banavasi in the Uttara Kannada district, this compelled the Pallavas to recognize him as a sovereign. His inscription at Chandravalli mentions Mayuravarma's construction or repair of a tank at Chandravalli, close to Chitradurga. Kakustha Varman, one of his successors (ca. 435–55), was such a powerful ruler that even the Vakatakas and Guptas developed marriages with this family during his reign. The extraordinary writer Kalidasa appears to have visited his court. This dynasty is represented in the State Archaeology Museum in Bengaluru, and its earliest Kannada record was discovered at Halmidi (circa 450 A.D.) in the Belur Taluk of the Hassan district. However, recent studies suggest that the Kannada language dates back to Ashoka's time. There are only a few Kannada words in the first century A.D. Tamilnadu Sittanavassal inscription. The assertion that the Jalagaradibba and Sravanabelagola inscriptions predate the Halmidi inscription is even made in vain by some scholars. The Kadamba Nagara style of stepped Shikharas is a contribution made by the Kadambas, who constructed some magnificent temples. They likewise got unearthed the main stone cut holy place of Vedic custom at Aravalem (in Goa, which was, then, at that point, under their influence) in a laterite slope range. They built a lot of irrigation tanks, including the tanks at Chandravalli and Gudnapur. They were

Alupas of Tulunadu (C. 2nd - 14th Cen. A.D)

The first people to rule the southern part of Coastal Karnataka were Alupas. They claimed to be Soma-Vamsajas and Mina-lanchana possessors. They governed the realm from c. second 100 years to c.14th century A.D. They were the feudatories of all significant traditions of Karnataka initiating from the Kadambas of Banavasi to that of the Hoysalas. The name of the first Alupa king, Pasupati, can be

found in the Halmidi inscription. According to the Talagunda inscription, Kakustha-Bhatari was probably the Kadamba princess Lakshmi's son and Pasipati's successor. Kakustha-Bhatari was probably related to Santivarman, the son and successor of Kadamba Kakusthavarma, who lived between 430 and 455 A.D. Kakustha-Bhatari could have lived for a couple of additional years and contributed his strength to the progress of Mrigeshavarma (A.D.455-480). The Mahakuta pillar inscription of Chalukya Mangalesha states that Kirtivarman I, son and successor of Pulakesin I, defeated and brought under his control the Alupas along with several other ruling families. It is likely that his son was Alupa, who was a contemporary of Shivamandhatrivartma (A.D. 480-485) and Ravivarman (A.D. 485-519) and is also mentioned in the Gudna The Maraturu charter, which is found in a village in the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, contains information not only about the Chalukya-Alupa relationship but also about the Alupas' political history. According to scholars, his son succeeded Aluka-maharaja and was referred to as either Alupa-maharaja or Aluvarasa. His son might have been Aluvarasa, as indicated by the Kigga and Vaddarse inscriptions.

Gangas of Talakad (C.350 - 1024 A.D.)

The Gangas seems to have begun their standard in c. 350 from Kolar and later their capital appears to have moved to Talakad (Mysuru region). Their royal emblem was an elephant. They were almost a sovereign power prior to the Badami Chalukyas' arrival. Numerous Ganga rulers were researchers and journalists, yet in addition extraordinary supporters of grant. As subordinates of the Badami Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas, they later continued to rule over Gangavadi, which included a large portion of South Karnataka and Tamilnadu. South Karnataka was under attack by the Pallavas and Cholas, but the Gangas held their own against them. Durvinita (c.529-579) was one of the extraordinary lords of this tradition. He, being a researcher wrote in both Kannada and Sanskrit. It would appear that the Sanskrit poet Bharavi lived in his court for some time. The Punnata Kingdom, which is now the Heggadadevanakote taluk, merged with his Kingdom during his rule. At the Battle of Vilande (c.670), which was fought between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas, his great-grandson Bhuvikrama was a strong ally of the Pallavas. He helped the Chalukyas defeat Pallava Parameshwara Varman and stole the Pallava ruler's necklace called "Ugrodaya" as a war trophy for himself. Despite the fact that Mankunda, located in the Channapatna Taluk, is said to have been his royal residence (?) Sources have been silent about this for some time.

Chalukyas of Badami (C. 540-757 A.D.)

Inscriptions refer to the Chalukyas of Badami as Vatapi, and they united all of Karnataka under their rule. Their contributions to the fields of architecture and art have made them immortal. Their memorials are primarily located in Karnataka at Badami, Nagaral, Aihole, B.N. Jalinal, Pattadakal, the Old and New Mahakuta, and Alampur, Gadwal, Satyavolal, and Bichavolu. They have wonderful sculptures made of hard red sandstone and are structural as well as rock-cut. Their Shiggaon copper plates, talk about 14 tanks in Haveri region. Polakeshi I was the first great prince of the dynasty. After subduing many rulers, including the Kadambas, he built the great fort of Badami and performed Ashwamedha Yaga (horse sacrifice), as documented in his Badami cliff inscription, which is the earliest saka dated (Saka 465) inscription of Karnataka. Between the years 608 and 42 A.D., his grandson Polakeshi II established a vast empire that stretched from the Narmada in the north to the Cauvery in the south. He overthrew the Vishnukundins in the east and appointed his younger brother Vishnuvardhana as Vengi's viceroy. This prince established the Eastern Chalukya Dynasty, which ruled Andhra for five centuries. a later sovereign of this Vengi line, Kulottunga, even prevailed to the Chola lofty position in 1070). Harsha of Kanauj was also defeated by Polakeshin II. In modern inscriptions, the Chalukyan army known as "Karnatabala" is described as invincible. He visited his court and exchanged embassies with Persia with the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang. After defeating Polakeshin II's army, the Pallavas ultimately conquered Badami around 642 A.D. His Aihole inscription, a prashasti written by his court poet Ravikirti in 634 A.D., not only praises Polakeshi II's political campaigns in glowing terms but also makes reference to the ancient poet Kalidasa. Later, his son Vikramaditya I (655-81) retook the

Chalukyan capital, reorganized his father's empire, and reestablished the army's reputation as "invincible" under the name "Karnatabala." A singular example is the earliest representative carving of an 18-span measuring rod from his time found on a rock (Kattebande) in Kurugodu, Ballari Taluk, in 1987. Even now, it is visible.

Rashtrakutas of Malkhed (C.753-973 A.D.)

Dantidurga, a feuding Rashtrakuta chieftain, overthrew the Chalukyan king Kirthivarman II in 753, and his family inherited the Chalukyas' wealth. He claims that he accomplished this by defeating the Chalukya "Karnatabala," who was once referred to as "invincible." Dantidurga's uncle, Krishna I (756-74), is responsible for the engraving of the well-known monolithic Kailasa temple in Ellora, now in Maharashtra. Dhruva, Krishna's son, crossed the Narmada from 780 to 993. He got tribute from the ruler of Kanauj, "the seat of India's Paramountcy," after defeating famous princes like Vathsaraja of the Gurjara Pratihara family and Dharmapala, the Gouda King of Bengal. When his son Govinda III (793–814) defeated Nagabhata II, the Gurjara Pratihara, and Dharmapala of Bengal and again demanded tribute from the king of Kanauj, he accomplished the same feat. A record relates that his horses "drank the icy liquid bubbling in the Himalayas" during his victory march in the North. The term "Age of Imperial Kanauj" is a misnomer due to the Chalukyas of Badami and Rashtrakutas' successes in defeating Kanauj's rulers. All things considered, it is to be called as the "Age of the Magnificent Karnataka" as numerous students of history appropriately brings up. The well-known son of Govinda III, Amoghavarsha Nripatunga (814–78), faced the Eastern (Vengi) Chalukyas, who threatened his very existence. However, after defeating Vengi Chalukya Vijayaditya II at Vinagavalli, he was able to subdue them. He was a peace-loving monarch who used marriage as a diplomatic tool. Despite the fact that he killed as many as six contemporary political tycoons who posed a threat to him, he did not act like his father and grandfather did Digvijayas. He was successful in preserving the Empire.

Chalukyas of Kalyana (C.973-1189 A.D.)

In 973, the Chalukyas of Kalyana, who claim to be the Badami Chalukyas, overthrew the Rashtrakutas. Taila II (Trailokya Malla), the first ruler of this dynasty, then defeated the Chola rulers Uttama and Rajaraja I and even killed Paramara Munja of Dhara. His child Satyashraya disparaged the incomparable Kannada artist Ranna. Satyashrya's grandnephew Someshwara I (1043–1068) was successful in resisting the Cholas' attempts to subdue them and established Kalyana as his new capital (modern-day Basava Kalyana in the Bidar district). Someshwara I killed the Chola ruler Rajadhiraja, at Kuppam in 1054 A.D. His child Vikramaditya VI who gave of in excess of 1000 engravings is the ruler who began the Vikrama Saka Samvatsara on his royal celebration; celebrated in history as the supporter of the extraordinary legal scholar Vijnaneshwara, who composed Mithakshara, a standard work on Hindu regulation. The Kashmiri poet Bilhana immortalized the emperor by making his patron the hero of his Sanskrit work, titled "Charitam of Vikramankadeva. The Central Indian Paramaras were defeated three times by Vikramaditya, and he even stole their capital, Dhara, once. In 1085, he drove the Cholas out of Kanchi in the south, and in 1093, he took Vengi in the east. Mahadeva, one of his commanders, constructed the Mahadeva temple in Itagi (Koppal district), one of the finest Chalukyan monuments. It is titled "Devalaya Chakravarthy" (Emperor among Temples) in the inscription. Someshwara III, his son, was a brilliant scholar from 1127 to 39. He has compiled the Sanskrit encyclopedia Manasollasa.

Sevunas of Devagiri (C 1173-1318 A.D.)

From the time that Bhillama V established the new capital Devagiri (present-day Daulathabad in Maharashtra), the Sevunas (Yadavas), feudatories of both the Rastrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyana, became a sovereign power. In the past, they ruled from Sindhinera, which is now Sinnar and is close to Nashik. In 1186, Bhillama V took Kalyana and fought Hoysala Ballala II at Soraturu in 1190. He established a vast kingdom that stretched from the Narmada River to Krishna, even though he lost the battle. Jaitugi, his son from 1192 to 1999, not only defeated Paramara Subhata Varman but also killed

Rudra and Mahadeva, the Warangal Kakatiya kings. The most powerful Sevuna, Singhana II (1199–1247), extended the Sevuna kingdom all the way to the Tungabhadra. However, the kingdom was destroyed when the Sevunas were defeated by Delhi Sultan's army in 1296, 1307, and 1318, respectively. The works of the famous mathematician Bhaskaracharya, the great music writer Sharngadeva, and the renowned scholar Hemadri have made the Sevunas immortal in history. Their feudal, Kumara Rama, and his father Kampilaraya of Kampili also perished while fighting the Muslims in C. 1327 A.D.

Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra (C.1052-1342 A.D.)

The Hoysalas carried on the great legacy of their art-lover ancestors, namely, the Kalyana Chalukyas. At Beluru, Halebidu, and Somanathapura, you can see some of their finest temples. In 1114 A.D., the first great ruler of the dynasty, Vishnuvardhana (c. 1108-1152) freed Gangavadi from the Cholas, who had held it since 1004, and built the famous Keertinarayana temple at Talakad and the Vijayanarayana (Chennakeshava) Temple at Belur to commemorate his victory. Ramanujacharya, who remained at Saligrama, Tonnur, and Melkote in Karnataka for a really long time, visited his realm. The saint was patronized by Vishnuvardhana, who is believed to have been initially influenced by Gangavadi-based Srivaishnava Chola officers. As he needed to be a Ruler by testing his masters, the Kalyana Chalukyas convenience constrained him to play out specific Vedic customs like Agnishtoma and Hiranyagarbha penances (yajnyas). Such performances were not permitted by Jainism. However, despite the fact that many of his commanders and his accomplished queen Shantala were Jains, he maintained his support for the religion. At Halebidu, his commander Ketamalla constructed the renowned Hoysaleswara (Vishnuvardhana) temple. Ramanuja, the great preacher of Srivaishnavism from Tamilnadu, was able to hear his teachings from the intellectuals in Karnataka because the numerous Agraharas in Karnataka at the time had created such a healthy intellectual environment. Despite the fact that Vishnuvardhana's efforts to overthrow the Chalukyan yoke were not entirely successful; After defeating Chalukya Someshwara IV in 1187, his grandson Ballala II (1173-1220) not only became free, but he also defeated Sevuna Bhillama V at Soraturu in 1190.

Vijayanagara Empire (C.1336-1646 A.D.)

When the Delhi Sultanat's armies destroyed the four great South Kingdoms, namely, the Sevunas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra, and the Pandyas of Madhurai, it appeared as though the peninsula would be ruled by a political power that practiced a religion that was completely foreign to the South. While resisting the Muslim assaults, many princes, including Kumara Rama, the brave and hero son of Kampilaraya, a Seuna feudator from Kampli in the Ballari district, perished. Individuals were confounded over the assault on their strict puts and the savage crudities executed on the vanquished urban communities by these intruders from the North. This confusion is depicted in Kumara Rama's poetry and ballads. When the viz. of the Sangama brothers The Vijayanagara Kingdom was established by Harihara, Bukka, Kampana, Muddappa, and Marappa, all of whom received unwavering support. According to tradition, the wise Vidyaranya even caused a flurry of gold to support the Sangama brothers. Maybe the sage prevailed with regards to tying down monetary assistance from different quarters to the organizers behind Vijayanagara. In 1346, Harihara and his brothers made a few grants to Vidyaranya's guru Bharatiteertha at Sringeri. On the same day, Hoysala Queen Chikkayi Tayi, an Alupa queen, made a second donation to this grant. It appears that she was present at the event.

Bahamani Kingdom (c.1347-1520 A.D.)

Because of the significant contribution they made to the field of Indo-Saracenic art in the South, the Bahmani Sultans have a place for them. The Bahmani Kingdom, established by Alla-UdDin Hasan in 1347 at Kalaburagi, has been at odds with Vijayanagara throughout its history. Muhammed Bahaman Shah fabricated the renowned Jamia Maszid at Kalaburagi post in 1367. It is a massive, enduring monument of beauty. When they built the monuments in Karnataka, they used mortar to build domes,

vaultings, and arches. Firuz Shah was a great Sultan in the family from 1397 to 1422. By capturing Rajamahendri from the Reddis, he expanded the kingdom to the east. He supported the scholar Surhindi and the astronomer Hassan Gilani because he enjoyed the company of learned men. Daulatabad's observatory was built by him. The successor to Firuz, Ahmed Bahaman Shah (1422–1366) moved his capital to Bidar, where fine palaces were built over time. His work on the Solha Kamb Mosque is outstanding. He was extremely devoted to Bande Nawaz, a Sufi saint. The prince himself was referred to as "Vali," which means "saint," and his tomb is highly regarded at Ashtur, which is close to Bidar. One more extraordinary character in Bahmani history is Mahamud Gawan, a smart and proficient priest who was brought into the world in Persia (1411). He was given a significant position in the Bahamani court during his visit to Bidar in the year 1445. Later, from 1461 until his death in 1481, he held the position of chief administrator of the kingdom. During the minority of two Sultans, he administered the territory, which extended to Kondavidu and Rajamahendri in the east, Goa in the west, and Hubballi in the south. He established a college in Bidar and funded its library out of his own pocket as a writer and scholar.

Adilshahis of Vijayapura (1489-1686 A.D.)

The majority of Karnataka was governed by the Adilshahis of Vijayapura, one of the five Shahi Kingdoms that emerged from the Bahamani Kingdom's ruins. It was established in 1489 by Yusuf Adil Khan, a commander and governor for the Bahamanis. The Adilshahis were outstanding patrons of literature and art. The Italian visitor Varthema referred to Yusuf as "a powerful and prosperous king." The Shah of Iran perceived Ismail (1510-35) Adil Shah as a ruler and had even sent a consulate to Vijayapura. Ismail's grandson, Ali (1557-80) was in cordial terms with Ramaraya of Vijayanagara, who had taken on Ali as his child. Be that as it may, other Shahi Rulers constrained Ali to join the alliance against the Vijayanagara Domain, whose military was crushed in 1565. He built the magnificent Jamia Mosque in Vijayapura. Another great Adilshahi king is Ibrahim II, Ali's nephew, who reigned from 1580 to 1626. He caught and combined the Baridshahi Realm of Bidar in 1619. He was known as "Jagadguru" because of his tolerance as a ruler. Within the fort's citadel, he constructed the Narasimha Saraswati (Dattatreya) temple. He had 300 singers in his court because he was a huge fan of Hindu music. It is Muhammad Adil Shan, (1626-56) who broadened the realm in the south upto Bengaluru and in the Southeast upto Vellore. Thus, Bengaluru and the encompassing locales were allowed as jahgir to Shahji Bhosle, Shivaji's dad. Bengaluru was held by the Marathas until 1686. At Vijayapura, Muhammad Adil Shan constructed the magnificent Gol Gumbaz. Ali II (1656–72) and Sikhandar Adil Shah (1672–86), the last Adil Shahi ruler, succeeded him. Aurangzeb added the Adilshahi Realm in 1686. Notable landmarks include the Ashturu Barid Shahi Princes' tombs and the Vijayapura Jamia Masjid.

Keladi Kingdom

During the reign of Venkatappa Nayaka I (1586-1629), who incorporated the coastal regions into his kingdom in the same way that Gersoppa did, the Keladi Nayakas, who were the feudatories of Vijayanagara, gained almost complete independence. Shivappa Nayaka, a great soldier and diplomat from 1645 to 1660, drove the Portuguese from their West Coast possessions of Mangaluru, Honnavar, and Basrur. The land revenue system that he reformed is known as "Sisthu." He was a big part of the large-scale land reclamation. Spices, rice, and textiles were just a few of Keladi's many exports to other countries. Their capital letters, The districts of Keladi, Ikkeri, and Nagara are in Shivamogga. His little girl in-regulation, Chennamma (1571-97) is famous for her fearlessness, as she gave safe house to Maratha sovereign Chatrapati Rajaram (child of Shivaji) and conquered Aurangzeb's military. Basavappa, her successor, wrote the Sanskrit encyclopedia shivatatvaratnakara (1697-1714). They have built beautiful temples in Keladi, Ikkeri, and Nagar, as well as a stunning hill fort in Kavaledurga. In 1763, Haidar Ali took Kelad and merged the kingdom with Mysuru. Kempegowda I of the Magadi Kingdom, also known as Yalahanka Nadaprabhus, was one of the other Vijayanagara feudatories. In 1537, he built the fort and the new city of Bengaluru. They were later forced to move their capital to Magadi, where they remained in power until 1728. One of their creations is the Magadi fort. The Chitradurga Nayakas

raised the magnificent slope stronghold at Chitradurga and kept on administering until their termination by Hyder Ali in 1779.

Marathas

The Marathas, who were infringing upon the Vijayapura domain, came to have command over pieces of Karnataka, toward the North of the Tungabhadra. At Ramadurg, Nargund, Parasgad, Gajendragad, and Katkol, Shivaji constructed forts, in North Karnataka. In the South, Shahji (1637–1643) was the first to oversee their Bengaluru jahgir, followed by Ekoji, his son. In the meantime, in 1689, the Mysuru royal family leased Bengaluru and its surroundings from the Mughals. In 1686, the Mughals conquered these regions from Maratha ruler Ekoji, a Vijayapura feudator. Later, the Marathas obtained permission from the Mughal Emperor in 1719 to collect chauth and sardesmukhi, a portion of the dues owed to the Mughals from the southern feudatories under Chatrapati Shahu, Shivaji's grandson. In fact, Dharwad had been conquered by Peshwa Balaji Rao in 1753. Dharwad was later retaken by Tipu and Haidar from the Marathas. Even though the Marathas got their hands on the Dharwad region in 1791, they eventually lost it when the Peshwa fell to the British in 1818.

Mysuru Rulers

Taking advantage of the Empire's decline, the Mysuru royal family, which was also a fractious house under Vijayanagara, became independent. Raja Wadiyar (1578-1617), got Srirangapattana in 1610, the seat of the Vijayanagara Emissary. The first sovereign ruler, Kantirava Narasaraja (1638–1599), successfully resisted Vijayapura's attempts to subdue him and expanded his territory. He fabricated the Narasimha sanctuary at Srirangapatna. "Kanthirayi Panams" were his own coins that he issued. Chikkadevaraya (1673-1704) not just opposed the Marathas at Bengaluru and Jinji effectively, yet in addition expanded his domains in Tamilnadu. He got Bengaluru and its environmental factors (which the Mughals had vanquished from Ekoji) from the Mughals on rent and acknowledged Mughal suzerainty. Through his skillful revenue strategies, he turned Mysuru into a wealthy principality. He supported numerous Kannada authors, including Tirumalarya, Chikkupadhyaya, and Sanchi Honnamma, himself a great scholar and writer. These people were all Shrivaisnavas. Notwithstanding, feeble rulers succeeded him and this at last prompted the usurpation of force by Haider Ali in 1761. During this time, places like Chikkanayakanahalli, Madhugiri, Nidugal, Anekal, Chikkaballapur, Gummanayakanahalli, Tarikere, Ranibennur, Belur, and Harapanahalli, among others, were ruled by local chieftains. in the Karnataka

Hydar Ali

The Marathas' defeat at Panipat in 1761 encouraged Hydar to pursue an aggressive strategy. He extended Mysuru in all directions and merged the Keladi Kingdom with Mysuru. He effectively utilized rangers for a huge scope. When Mysuru arrived, he ruled over 80,000 square miles of land. Hydar started the Lalbagh Garden, strengthened the Bengaluru palace's fort, and built the palace. He created a beautiful park around the Dariya Daulat palace in Srirangapattana. In Tamilnadu, he took on the British and defeated them. However, he was humiliated multiple times by Maratha Peshwa Madhavarao. In the meantime, Hydar joined forces with the French to fight the British and won the first Anglo-Mysuru war. In the meantime, in 1779, Hydar Ali captured the Madakari family of Chitradurga and annexed the Chitradurga Principality. However, during the second Anglo-Mysuru war in 1782, he was fighting against the British and died at Narasingarayapet, near Arcot. He had major areas of strength for a power positioned at Ruler Bateri close to Mangaluru.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan, who fought in the third and fourth Anglo-Mysuru Wars from 1782 to 1799 to carry on his father's anti-British policy, aspired to drive the British out of India. He asked Napoleon, the French king, and the kings of Turkey and Afghanistan for help. Tipu was a researcher and an intense general. He presented sericulture in Mysuru Realm; also, found a way firm ways to lay out modern

places delivering quality paper; steel wires for instruments, endlessly sugar treats. He started State trading and opened stores not only in various kingdom centers but also in Kutch, Karachi, and Basrah in the Middle East. He was very interested in promoting international trade. He was always looking for new things to do and had an inquisitive mind. During his struggle against the British, he pioneered the use of Rocket technology. He died in 1799 while fighting against the British at Srirangapatna during the fourth Anglo-Mysuru war, but his goal of driving the British away failed. The Hindu prince Krishnaraja Wadiyar III was crowned as ruler of Mysuru Kingdom, whose territories were significantly reduced, after Mysuru fell into British hands and was given to the Marathas and Nizams, their allies in this endeavor. Following Tippu's death in 1800, Francis Buchanan traveled to the region formerly ruled by Hydar and Tippu on instructions from the Madras Presidency (1799). His travelogue contains a vivid account that merits attention. By defeating the Peshwa in 1818, the British also gained control of the territory north of the Tungabhadra and Karnataka. By dethroning Chikkavirarajendra of the Haleri family, the ruler of Kodagu (Coorg), a small princely tributary state, in 1834, they also annexed it. The feudal monarchy in Kodagu (Coorg) ended in 1834, and the state was given to a Commissioner under the Madras Governor's supervision. The Kodagu-owned Sullya region was given to Kanara.

British Rule

Similar to other parts of India, many changes occurred in Karnataka upon the establishment of British rule. In 1818, the Peshwa districts of Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, and Belagavi were combined into Bombay Presidency. The Kanara District, which is now comprised of the Uttara, Dakshina, and Udupi districts of Kannada; Added to the Madras Presidency was Ballari, Tipu's son. The Kanara District was split in two in 1862, and North Kanara, also known as Uttara Kannada, was added to the Bombay Presidency. South Kanara stayed in Madras Administration. Mysuru was held as a different territory; When Krishnaraja III became the Wadiyar dynasty's ruler in 1799, he was still a young boy. The Nizam of Hyderabad was given the land in the current districts of Kalaburagi, Raichur, Koppal, and Bidar. There were more than 15 princes besides the Nawab of Savanur who were in charge of small Kannada principalities. The majority of them were Maratha rulers, they incorporated the sovereigns of Jamkhandi, Aundh, Ramdurg, Mudhol, Sandur, Recruit Kurundawad, Jath, Sangli, Kolhapur, Meeraj, Kiriya Kurundawada, Akkalkote, and so on. As the center of Karnataka, Mysuru developed into a progressive state. It sustained Kannada culture and empowered Kannada writing and, grant. If it weren't for the Mysuru State, Karnataka wouldn't be what it is today. During Krishnaraja III's minority, Purnayya was appointed Chief Administrator (Diwan), and Krishnaraja himself took over in 1810. However, the Nagar Uprising of 1831 resulted in the East India Company taking over Mysuru's administration in 1831, and the British Commissioners ruled Mysuru for fifty years. The prince, a gifted scholar and literary enthusiast, devoted his entire life to literary and artistic endeavors. In Karnataka, the Mysuru court established itself as a major Renaissance center. In 1833, he established the Raja School to teach English, which later evolved into Maharaja's College and served as the foundation of the Maharaja's high school. In addition, he established the lithographic press known as Ambavilasa (1841) and began publishing books in Kannada.

Economic Changes

To enhance irrigation, Diwan Purnayya had previously constructed a dam across the Cauvery at Sagarakatte. The construction of the first broadgauge railway line between Bengaluru and Jolarpet, initiated under Cubbon's leadership, began in 1864, when Bowring was the commissioner. Additionally, Cubbon was in charge of building new roads that extended over 2560 kilometers. with 300 bridges along its length. He started a coffee plantation that covered more than 1.5 million acres. Additionally, he established the Forest and Public Works Departments. In Princely Mysuru, District Savings Banks were established in 1870. Rangacharlu spent Rs.55.48 lakhs to complete the Bengaluru-Mysuru meter gauge rail line by 1882 (it had been started earlier during Commissioners' rule in 1877-1878). During the severe famine that lasted from 1876 to 1878 and claimed one million lives in Mysuru State alone, the construction of the line was initiated as part of famine relief efforts. Sheshadri Iyer was the person who

started gold mining in the Kolar region (K.G.F.) in 1886, established the Departments of Geology and Agriculture in 1894 and 1898, and introduced the Vanivilasa Sagara Irrigation Scheme in the Chitradurga district. The Shivanasamudra Hydro-Electric Task, which provided capacity to Kolar Gold Fields in 1902, later, likewise gave power to Bengaluru city in 1905 (first city to acquire electrical offices in the entire nation) and for Mysuru in 1907, was the first significant venture of its sort in Quite a while. However, it is interesting to note that Gokak Spinning Mill, which at the time belonged to Bombay Presidency, started a small hydroelectric project at Gokak in 1887. In 1886, the Binnys Bengaluru Woolen Cotton and Silk Mills acquired the Bengaluru Mill, which had been established in 1884. Around this same time, modern industrialization also began elsewhere in Kamataka, and railway and road transportation facilities began to improve.

Modernisation

The people loved and respected the Princes of Mysuru because they were intelligent administrators who were truly interested in the development of the state. They all supported education, literature, the arts, and music. From 1902 to 1940, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV ruled, and he lived a simple life that combined piety with a modern outlook. The State made rapid progress in all directions during his reign. The Yuvaraja of Mysuru, his younger brother Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar, was also a generous donor to the arts. He served as the Honorary President of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat for a number of years. His child, Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, who came to the high position in 1940, demonstrated as illuminated as his uncle. At the point when the nation won autonomy, Mysuru agreed to the Indian Association. As Governor, Jayachamaraja Wadiyar earned a permanent place in the hearts of the people. The Principality of Mysuru became a model state thanks to the Diwans in charge of its administration. Diwan P.N. Krishnamurthy (1901-06) worked on the organization by acquainting up-with date strategies continued in English India in office methodology and support of records, and he established the Co-usable Division in 1906. The Legislative Council, the second chamber, was established in 1907 by the next Diwan, V.P. Madhava Rao, and measures were taken to preserve forests. He also created the Central Cooperative Bank.

Cultural Developments

Music, drama, painting, and literature all saw significant advancements during the 20th-century Cultural Renaissance. The Mysuru court belittled extraordinary craftsmen like Veene Sheshanna, Lakshminarayanappa, Bakshi Subbanna, Vasudevacharya, Mutthayya Bhagavatar, and Bidaram Krishnappa. The more youthful age additionally had its extraordinary experts like T. Chowdaiah, who developed the seven stringed violin, and B. Devendrappa. Jatti Thayamma and Muguru Subbanna were outstanding classical dancers in princely Mysuru. Mysuru produced great actors like Varadacharya, Gubbi Veeranna, Subbayya Naidu, and Smt. M.K. Nanjappa, Malavalli Sundaramma, Natakada Subbanna, and others. From the North Karnataka region, there were also outstanding artists like Shirahatti Venkoba Rao, Garuda Sadashiv Rao, and Vamanarao Master. Ballari Raghava and Kailasam were outstanding amateur artists. There were also films in Kannada. Great Hindusthani singers like Savay Gandharva (Rambhau Kundgolkar), Panchakshari Gavayi, Puttaraja Gavayi, and Mallikarjuna Mansur came from the North Karnataka region. The Mysuru prince also extended his support to painting. K. Venkatappa was even trained by the Prince in Shantiniketana, where he became a world-renowned painter. He also made sculptures. Siddalingaswamy was a well-known sculptor from Mysuru as well. In order to educate artists, the Chamarajendra Technological Institute was established in Mysuru, and Jaganmohan Palace was transformed into an art gallery. The conventional Gudigars of the Malenadu (Sagar-Sirsi region), guzzling current strategies and thoughts, began delivering fine figures in wood and ivory, got a world market.

Gandhiji in Karnataka (1927)

Gandhi, on the other hand, traveled for the Khadi campaign in 1927. He went to Nippani on March 31 as part of it, and while there, he got sick with a stroke that left him with some paralysis. He

took the advice of the doctor and went to Amboli (Maharashtra) on April 1 for some rest. However, because he was dissatisfied there, he left on April 19 for Nandi via Belagavi and arrived in Nandi on April 20 of that same year. He rested in Nandi for 45 days between April and June 1927. On June 5, 1927, he traveled via Chikballapur to Bengaluru, where he remained until August 30, 1927. During his extended stay at Bengaluru, he made brief excursions to Yelahanka (2-7-1927), Tumakuru and Madhugiri (fourteenth to sixteenth); Mysuru, KRS, K.R. Nagar and Srirangapattana and got back to Mysuru (23rd July); 31 July and 1 August: Ramanagar and Kanakapura; Arasikere, August 2; Hassan and Holenarasipur (on August 3rd and 4th); On August 12th, Davangere; 13 August: Harihara, Honnali, and Malebennur; The 14th and 15th of Shivamogga; Ayyanuru, Kumshi, Kerodi, Anandapur and Sagar (sixteenth August); Gajanur, Thirthalli, and Mandagadde before arriving at Shivamogga (17 August); Birur, Bhadravathi, and Kadur (18 August); Thiruvananthapuram (19 August); Belur, Halebid, and Arasikere (20 August), before finally leaving Bengaluru for Vellore on August 30, 1927. Civil Disobedience Movement Later, according to Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement, which began on April 6, 1930; it started in Karnataka with Salt Sathyagraha at Ankola, on thirteenth April 1930, as fixed prior to recall the Jalian wala bagh episode of 1919. It was followed by a number of programs that broke the law, like the Jungle Sathyagraha, picketing of liquor stores, not paying the pasture tax (hullubanni), and finally the No-Tax Campaign, in which peasants refused to pay land revenue. In the British districts, more than 2,000 people were arrested, with 750 in the Belagavi District. Following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the movement resumed with greater vigor in 1932 after a nine-month lull. An epic struggle was the No-Tax Campaign, which was launched in the taluks of Siddapura and Ankola. The grounds of north of 800 families were seized and 1000 individuals went to prison in Uttara Kannada alone; One hundred of them were women, the majority of whom were illiterate and even traditional widows with shaved heads. They got their properties back just in 1939, and till then they experienced peacefully. During Gandhiji's 1932 fast over the issue, Karnataka launched programs and propaganda to end untouchability. Making the Harijans enter the Marikamba Temple in Sirsi and the Basavangudi in Bengaluru was the highlight of the programs in Karnataka. Gandhiji likewise visited Karnataka as a piece of his program of upliftment of Harijans in 1934 and 1936. By that time, Sardar Veeranagauda Patil was appointed president of the Harijan Sevak Sangh's Karnataka unit.

Gandhiji in Karnataka (1934)

During his 1934 visit, Gandhi visited Vidhuraswatha, Gowribidanur, Doddaballapur, Tumakuru, Tyamagondalu, Nelamangala, Bengaluru and stopped at Mysuru on 4-1-1934 ; toured Tagadur, Badanawal, and Nanjanagud before making a pit stop in Mysuru on January 5; reached Bengaluru on January 6 after traveling to Mandya Sugar Town, Maddur, Besagarahalli, Shivapura, Somanahalli, Channapatna, Ramanagar, Kanakapur, Bidadi, and Kengeri. Left for Vallavi Kote on the 10th, and on the 22nd, after touring Tamil Nadu, went to Mysuru, Tittimatti, Ikkeri, Ponnampet, and Hudigere; visited Virajpet, Bellur, Somwarpet, Gundagutti, and ended at Madakeri (23rd Feb); Continued to Sampaje, Sullia, Puttur, Uppinangadi, Vittala, Kannadaka, Sheet Mangaluru, Bantwal and ended at Mangaluru (24th February); The following day, on February 25, I went to Gurupura, Bajpe, Katilu, Kengoli, Mulki, Padabidri, Kapu, Katapadi, Udayavara, Udupi, and Brahmavara, and I stopped at Kundapur on February 25 and 26; departed for Bhatkal, Honnavara, and Kadri, making a stop at Karwar on the 27th; The following morning, I traveled to Binaga, Chandiya, Ankola, Hiregutti, Mandageri, Kumta, Ammanpalli, and Hegde, making a pit stop at Sirsi on February 28; Kanasur, Siddapur, Dasanakoppa, Isur, Yakkambi, Samasagi, Akki Alur, Devi Hosur, Haveri, Byadgi, Motebennur, and Murughamut, where they stopped on March 1; The following day, on March 2, made stops at Sandur, Ranebennur, Harihara, Davanagere, Duggatti, Bennihal, Harapanahalli, Kottur, Kudligi, and Kanavihalli; continued on to Ballari, Hosapete, Bhanapura, Gadag, and Jakkali before making a stop at Hubballi on March 3rd.

Gandhiji's later Visits to Karnataka (1936 & 1937)

Gandhiji once more fell ill in 1936 due to high blood pressure. He was instructed to rest. As a result, in May 1936, he came to Nandi Hills to stay there. During this stay, (eleventh May-30th May) he

recuperated expediently. After visiting Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Kolar, Bangarpet, and KGF, he left Nandi on May 31 and traveled to Bengaluru. The following night, he traveled through Malur to Bengaluru, where he remained until June 10, 1936. Subsequent to visiting Kengeri he left for Madras on 11-6-1936. This was his last visit to Bengaluru and Regal Province of Mysuru. Later, in April 1937, Gandhi paid a visit to Hudali, a significant Khadi center in the Belagavi District, to officially open the Khadi Exhibition. He remained there from sixteenth April to 21st April. His final trip to Karnataka was that day. After this, until his passing in 1948, some way or another he was unable to visit the area that was one of his number one and warm locales in the Country. However, the people of Karnataka were undoubtedly inspired by Gandhi's numerous visits to various parts of the state.

Flag Satyagraha

Despite all of this, the people of Mysuru State founded Mysuru Congress in 1937 and organized the first session of the Flag Satyagraha in April 1938 at Shivapura (Mandya District), launching the Flag Satyagraha in Princely State. Soon after, on April 25, 1938, the tragedy in Vidhurashwatha (Kolar District), in which ten people were killed by police fire, occurred. The forest satyagraha movement, which also demanded accountable government in the Princely State, came after this (1939). During the movement, more than 1200 people were imprisoned. Smt. Siddalingaiah, T. Siddalingaiah, H.C. Dasappa, Smt. Siddayya, K.C. Reddy, H.K. Veeranna Gowda, K.T. Bhashyam, T. Subramanyam, K. Hanumanthaiah, Smt. Some of the important leaders of the Mysuru Congress were Yashodhara Dasappa. In a similar vein, the 1938 Hyderabad Congress made a strong case for accountable government. In 1939, this agitation was also started in K.G.F., and a curfew was imposed in the mines area. Similar demands for accountable government were made in other Princely States of Karnataka under the direction of the National Congress.

"Quit India Movement" 1942-43

The Quit India Development saw phenomenal arousing in Karnataka. In every college and school, students went on strike. Workers in Bengaluru and different spots, numbering more than 30,000, likewise struck work for north of about fourteen days. The police shot over 50 people, 11 of whom were from Bengaluru alone. Seven from Bailhongal, seven from Davangere, six from Shravanabelgola were saints of the Quit India Development. It was a terrible tragedy when Mailara Mahadevappa and two of his friends died in the Haveri District. Five heroes were hanged in the Isur village in the Shivamogga district for their unbridled rage against the British. In the years 1942 and 1943, Karnataka saw the imprisonment of approximately 15,000 individuals, including 10,000 from Princely Mysuru alone. The heroic sabotage and subversive actions of an organized group of patriots in the Dharwad Vijayapura, Belagavi, South Kanara, and North Kanara areas became known as the "Karnataka Pattern," which Jayaprakash Narayan even praised.

Mysuru Chaloo Movember (1947)

Indeed, even after India turning out to be free in 1947, Hyderabad Karnatak district could be freed solely after the Police Activity in 1948. Among the ones who coordinated Congress, Ramananda Teertha, Janardanrao Desai, G. Ramachar, Krishnacharya Joshi, A. Shivamurthy Swamy, and Sharanagouda Inamdar were the prominent pioneers from Hyderabad Karnatak region. In Mysuru Express an unsettling called "Mysuru Chalo" was sent off for the foundation of capable government. The agitation was successful, and in October 1947, a group of ministers led by K.Chengalaraya Reddy, the Chief Minister, took over the administration. Kadidal Manjappa (1956) and K. Hanumanthaiah (1952) followed him as chief ministers of the former Mysuru State. To Hanumanthaiah goes the credit of raising Vidhana Saudha, the greatest structure in stone of present day times. Daily newspapers such as the "Taruna Kamataka" (Hubballi), "Samyuktha Karnataka" (Belagavi, and later Hubballi), "Janavani," "Navajeevana," "Veerakesari and Vishwa Karnataka" (all from Bengaluru), and "Kodagu" (Weekly) from Madikeri contributed significantly to the cause. Women also rose to the occasion and took part in processions, picketed liquor stores and pro-British establishments, and braved lathi attacks to go to

jail holding babies. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Umabai Kundapur, Krishnabai Panjekar, Yashodhara Dasappa, Siddamma Ballari, and Gauramma Venkataramaiah, who led the movement, should be mentioned.

Conclusion

After India gained independence, persistent efforts were made to unite Karnataka. In point of fact, the movement for unification in Karnataka began concurrently with the movement for freedom. Prior to its independence, Karnataka was divided among as many as twenty administrations, including Mysuru State, the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam State, Kodagu, Kolhapur, Sangli, Meeraj, Chikkameeraj, Kurundawada, Chik Kurundawad, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Jath, Akkalakot, Aundh, Ramdurg, Sondur, and Savan Contaminations in Ballari, Belagavi, and Bengaluru; Additionally, Karnataka's hardships and handicaps were severe in those days. There were no Kannada schools in the Maratha-ruled Kannada region of Mudhol, and the government was run in Marathi. Numerous Maratha States experienced this situation. Urdu ruled the state of Hyderabad. Their sufferings were numerous in large British Presidencies like Bombay and Madras, where there were few Kannada districts and the Kannadigas were in the minority. They had no offer in the improvement exercises. They couldn't get least offices like streets or extensions.

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