

The Liberation movement of Hyderabad Karnataka: with Special Reference to Koppal District.

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Introduction:

India is a diverse country. In its diversity it has maintained its own unity. In its diversity and unity sometimes some predicaments have been created. Hence more than 1000 years it was ruled by foreigners. There was a big history of India's independence and Hyderabad Karnataka. India was ruled by British for the sake of economic exploitation. Nizam's rule was not only based on economic exploitation but also based on communalism. India celebrates its independence day on August 15th. Whereas Hyderabad Karnataka celebrates its independence on September 18th every year. Indian point of view, Mahatma Gandhiji is very important but Hyderabad Karnataka point of view Sardar Vallabhai Patel is considered as very important. Hyderabad Karnataka people had to fight simultaneously British as well as Nizam. Even today it has been so backward because it was ruled by Hyderabad Nizam around 225 years. With all these background its history is very unique hence this topic has been chosen.

2. Statement of the problem:

The entire history of Indian freedom struggle can be divided into 3 stages viz. establishment of East India company to first Indian Independence Act of 1857. The second stage is from 1858 to 1919. In this period the rule of East India company. The third period is 1920 to 1947. This period is also considered as Gandhian era also. The Hyderabad Karnataka people were divided among 19 administrative units i.e. 1. Bombay, 2. Madras, 3. Mysore, 4. Coorg, 5. Kolhapur, 6. Hyderabad, 7. Miraj (Junior), 8. Miraj (Senior), 9. Sangli, 10. Kurandawad (Senior), 11. Kurandawad (Junior), 12. Jamakhadi, 13. Mudho, 14. Ramdurga, 15. Jatta, 16. Akkalkote, 17. Oundh, 18. Savanur, 19. and Sondur.

3. Objectives of the study:

The present study is an attempt to understand the role of Koppal district in emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka.

In the light of this background of the introductory remarks the main objectives of the research study are as follows:

1. Now a day it is very high time and also very need of the hour to understand the sanctity of Indian National Freedom Movement in the mind of young generation of this country is the main objective of this research.
2. To evaluate the overall contributions of Koppal District in emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka
3. To study the police action taken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the Nizam's autocratic rule in emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka
4. To study the problems and challenges faced by Hyderabad Karnataka during the period of Hyderabad Nizam.
5. To understand the interface and ingredient elements involved in the emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka.

6. To find out the causes for the emergence of revolt against the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad Karnataka
7. Ordinary people this country must know the value of the freedom fighters sacrifices paid by them for the emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka.
8. To study the mobilization of the people and different tactics and strategies were adopted for the liberation of Hyderabad Karnataka.
9. To study the what kind of leadership was maintained by the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to merge Hyderabad Karnataka with the Indian union.
10. To study the historical significance of the liberation of Hyderabad Karnataka from the clutches of Nizam's autocratic rule.

The above mentioned study has its own aims and objectives as well as its own importance based on the above theme of the research work. The present study is one of the micro study in the state and the national level.

4. Review of Literature:

If researcher has to come to the proper conclusion, the researcher has to be aware of all the existing related literature. Without study of existing available literature, it is just impossible to come to the proper conclusion. The available literature which can throw light on researcher and not to stray from the right path. But the related literature is very short, scarcity and especially on emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka and the role of Koppal district. With regard to this the available literature has been reviewed. The Hyderabad State came into existence of the Mughul power after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. It was ruled by Hyderabad Nizam around 225 years from 1724 to 1948. The Hyderabad Karnataka region ruled by Nizam belonged to the third category of native states. Totally seven Nizam's have ruled the state of Hyderabad. The Majlis Ittihad-ul-Muslmeen was organized in 1926 to forge unity among the Muslims and to support to the Nizam's rule. In 1944 Kasim Razvi was appointed the leader of Ittihad-ul-Muslameenin who was a conservative and fundamentalist. His main mission was to liberate Muslims and to quell the nationalist movements. Hence Kasim Razvi trained well armed Razakar troops who were stationed in 52 centre in Hyderabad state. In each centre had 400 to 650. Besides, a strong and well trained force of 2000 Razakars were stationed in each head quarter of the districts to implement their communal plans. In January 1948, around 30 thousand volunteers of Razakars. This strength was increased to one lakh by July 1948. The Razakars adopted the brutal methods to attack on innocent Hindu people. Women and young girls were kidnapped and raped by Razakars. Hindu temples and Lingayath Maths were being destroyed and dismantled. Only one year period from August 1947 to 1948 the Hyderabad Karnataka witnessed its cruelty in Raichur district only 71 huts were burnt. At Betageri two women named Shyavavva and her daughter Laxmavva of Koppal taluka were shot dead by Razakars. In Doranahalli in Shahapur taluka 50 Hindus were murdered. Seven Congress workers and four brothers were shot dead. At Aland 17 persons were killed. But before historic police action was taken in September 1948 these criminal crimes were increased as follows.

357 villages were burnt. 187 people were murdered and 112 were raped. 56158031/- worth Rupees were looted and Rs. 6254550/- were in arson. But one thing here has to be maintained that my research topic is on "The Emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka- A Case Study of Koppal district". Hence researcher has to inevitably focus his attention on freedom fighters of Koppal district only those who contributed to the emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka. They might have contributed to the national movement but not to the Hyderabad Karnataka those freedom fighters were not

considered here. It is purely on Koppal district freedom fighters and their contributions to the emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka have been considered only. All the above fighters were considered as freedom fighters of Koppal district. As a researcher I made hard efforts to collect the information through different sources and different tools like interview and questionnaire. In view of this, the following sources are very important. They are as follows:

1. Patil H.S., AllamaPrabhuBettaduru and others (editors) Emancipation: the story of Koppal district in emancipation of Hyderabad.
2. Dr. Churchihalmath C. M. and Mahalinga Yalagi (Editors), Mundargi Nad Swatantrada Sangram and Hyderabad Vimochana Horata.
3. Munshi K.M., the End of an Era (Hyderabad memories).
4. Sharma L. P., Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development.
5. Desai V.D.;-VandeMataram to Jana Gana Mana: Saga of Hyderabad Freedom Struggle.
6. Koppal Zillapanchayat, Government of Karnataka, Koppal District Human Development Report 2014.
7. Prof. Druvanarayan M., & Prof. Krishnayya M.H., Hyderabad Karnatakadalli Kannada Kattidavaru.
8. Dr.Mahabaleswarappa B.C., Political Movement in Hyderabad Karnataka (1946-2000).
9. Jyoti M. Shetagar, The Role of Vallabhai Patel in the Liberation of Hyderabad Karnataka.
10. Sagar R.D, The Role of Kamatake Vidyavardhak Sangha in the Unification Movement of Karnataka.

5. Hypothesis:

Hypothesis are very essential for any research study. Hypothesis are guiding stars to the research study. Without hypothesis some times research study may astray from its right path. Hypothesis can fix the framework of research. Hence hypothesis is nothing but presupposition or preconception of the research work. Hence my hypotheses are:

1. The indelible impact of Indian freedom movement on Hyderabad Karnataka was evident.
2. Nizam's mis-rule in Hyderabad Karnataka was the turning point to revolt against the Hyderabad Karnataka.
3. The role of freedom fighters of Koppal district is also equally important in the liberation of Hyderabad State.
4. The People mobilization was mobilized by the local leaders and helped by SardarVallabhbbhai Patel to encash the situational predicament from the yoke of Nizam's misrule.
5. The iron man SardarVallabhbbhai Patel played a prominent role in the emancipation of Hyderabad Karnataka.

6. Data Collection:

The data collection of this research work is based on documentary field work survey, questionnaire etc. Since the research problem of the study is the micro one. To undertake an indepth study for covering all related aspects, it has employed both the primary and secondary sources. The government reports, if dairies were maintained by the freedom fighters and other forms of their legacy are considered as primary sources. Apart from primary sources the other related works i. e. published literatures, written documents, books, research articles, etc. have been considered as secondary

sources. Hence this research has depended on both primary and secondary sources for collecting the related data. Apart from the above, the tools of survey, questionnaires, interviews were also adopted for collecting the respective data.

7. Research Methodology:

Methodology is the guideline with the help for researcher to reach the proper conclusion with proper and worth findings. Therefore any research study undertaken by the researchers requires some methodology. Methods employed by the researcher are going to be changed according to the nature of the research work. Hence there is no fixed set of methods for any research study. Depending on the research nature, methods are going to be changed. Hence this study has incorporated the some methods are:

- i. Historical Method
- ii. Descriptive Method
- iii. Analytical Method
- iv. Survey And Sampling Method

Different tools have also been adopted for digging out the truth viz. questionnaire and interview tools were adopted for collecting the respondents' opinions.

8. Content and result analysis.

The Liberation movement of Hyderabad Karnataka: with Special Reference to Koppal District. Hyderabad Karnataka (Kalyana Karnataka) region is in the present Kalaburagi division, Belgaum Division, Kalaburagi Division and Mysore Division. The division is one of the four divisions of Karnataka state, namely Bangalore Division comprises the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Yadgir and Raichur with Kalaburagi as the administrative headquarters of the division. A brief geographic location, historical and Socio-economical profile of each district is discussed below. Hyderabad - Karnataka is the name given to the area which was the part of erstwhile Hyderabad province, when the new state of Mysore (presently Karnataka) was formed in 1956. Independence Day on 15th August every year since 1947, but the people of Kalyana Karnataka (Hyderabad Karnataka) celebrate Independence Day on not only 15th August but also on 17th September, since 1948. Even during India's independence struggle

Hyderabad, Karnataka was under Nizam's rule. The people of Hyderabad, Karnataka had to fight for their independence. If you look at those tragedies. The tragedy at Gorta B is just one among the many inflicted on the people by 'Razakars', a paramilitary wing founded by Qasim Razvi, an advocate from Maharashtra. Razvi became close to the Nizam after he shifted to Hyderabad. As he recounts the About 200 Razakars raided the village on May 9, 1948. Close to 800 freedom fighters had gathered at the residence of Mahadappa Dumane. The Razakars dragged out men and women from every house and brutally murdered them. Women were sexually assaulted and then killed. Some escaped. According to a team of advocates led by K M Munshi, over 200 people were killed in the incident. The village suffered losses worth Rs 70 lakh.

Kishan Rao, a freedom fighter from Yadgir district, drew the wrath of the Razakars as he hoisted the tricolour in 1947. He fled to Tumakuru, but the Razakars killed his four family members. Seven others, who went to their rescue, were also murdered. ...

"Almost every village in the three districts repeatedly witnessed the barbaric campaign of Razakars," points out Ballari. A few prominent leaders who fought against the Razakars include V P Devulgaonkar, Vidyadhar Guruji Chennabasappa Kulageri Kulageri and Rao Veerabhadrapa Patil. They went underground, sold their wealth and sacrificed family life for the liberation. The freedom fighters had set up

over 34 camps in border areas to take on the Razakars. They encouraged people to revolt against the Nizam rule. The first Nizam, Meer Quamaruddin Ali Khan had founded the Asaf Jahi dynasty in 1724. Mir Osman Ali Khan was the last Nizam. In the wee hours of September 13, 1948, four teams of the Indian military entered Hyderabad from all directions to execute Operation Polo. Four days later, the Nizam surrendered, ending the 224-year Nizam rule. In this article describes the role of sacrifice of the fighters who fought the liberation of Hyderabad Karnataka. With special reference to Koppal district.

9. Findings:

Prior to the revolt of 1857, India was treated by the British as one country for extension of their imperial plans. In the opinion of British, India was never a nation nor a united political unit. It was a land of different caste, community, religion, language, culture, races, and Varna etc. Hence Indian nationalism was the gift and heritage of the British only. The concept of nationalism in Europe during the 19th century i.e. 1789 French revolution, Russian revolution of 1917, American revolution of 1776 the unification movement of Italy and Germany in 1870, Japanese revolution of 1904, socio-religious and political movements by Indians which were the factors and consequences provided the concept of nationalism was no doubt. The India always possessed the basic unity and integrity among the Indian people. Vedic religion Hindu pilgrimage, Sanskrit language, spiritual values of life spread all over India always provided its. Even the Indian Muslims have become the part and parcel of this country but the British had deliberately divided the Hindus and Muslims and created the communal clashes between these two. Even though beyond all these contradictions, one kind of nationalism in India was existed, was the main argument of some Indian scholars. In the light of above discussions the following findings were emerged.

1. This research has reminded the value and sanctity of the freedom and freedom fighters of the motherland in the minds of the young generation in India and in Hyderabad Karnataka particular who are far away from all these things.
2. Durability of wicked force and repressive rule can never live long i.e. fanatic and autocratic rule of like Nizam.
3. How to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation is the lesson which has been thought to the people with this research.
4. To eradicate the internal and external terrorist activities of the nation is the other one finding of this research.
5. The feeling of nationality can be enhanced in the Indian people.
6. It will be helpful for some petty passions like caste, community etc. can be renounced and real JnanaKhanda of Sanathana Dharma will be revived and rejuvenated.
7. It would be wrong to assume that without the heritage of British and British education could not develop the spirit of nationalism in India.
8. In some extent but was not entire or sole factor in moulding the nationalism among Indians is evident.
9. The role of Arya Samaj, Lingayat Maths of 12th century, Hindu Maha Sabha, their active roles were very important to mould the national consciousness and awakening the Swaraj and Swadeshi concept among the people of Hyderabad Karnataka.
10. Role of women in the freedom struggle for motherland in the Hyderabad Karnataka is very important. Women were helping it to male freedom fighters and

underground workers. Hence their active participation for the cause of our motherland is a matter of great pride in the history of India.

10. Suggestions:

Suggestions are very essential part of the research. After having crossed all kinds of pros and cons Researcher has to suggest some valuable suggestions for the further research. The most important suggestions are explained as follows:

1. There has to be undertaken systematic and comprehensive study on listed out the names of freedom fighters of Koppal district in emancipation of Hyderabad area is so backward in all respect. Hence 371(J) has been already announced. The village people who were innocent and uneducated, there is possible not to be claimed their names. Even government of Karnataka can not give its proper attention towards that issue. With all these reasons there is needed to comprehensive study and listed out the names of freedom fighters of Hyderabad Karnataka in general and Koppal district in particular.

2. The study has to be undertaken on the role of women freedom fighters of Koppal district in liberation of Hyderabad state. Because Indian society is basically authoritative in nature which is overburdened with so many socio-religious and economic tendencies. Hence women are suppressed, oppressed from all angles. She has to be emancipated and empowered. Otherwise the history of Indian freedom struggle or Hyderabad state or the role of Koppal district would be incomplete. The male freedom fighters who were fighting with true spirit and courage with various tortures, in view of this female sacrifices were very important. The list of sacrificed lot of women section would have been possible to despise in the history of Hyderabad Karnataka in particular. Hence the role played by women in the freedom movement of Hyderabad Karnataka is taking into consideration.

11. Conclusion:

There has been some studies covering the national and state level. But very few of the them cover the studies at the grassroots level. No comprehensive attempt has been made so far in tracing the Origins of revolting against Nizam's rule. Hence the present study is an attempt to fill that gap and also bring together the various strands of ideas by undertaking this research study at micro level against the dictatorship of Nizam's rule in Hyderabad Karnataka. The present study restricts its scope especially to emancipate of the Hyderabad Karnataka especially the role of Koppal district. In order to make meaningfully the topic of research, the objectives were framed. As a result this research has paved the firm path to find out the appropriate find

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