

# MOVEMENTS OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA

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## Abstract

Consciousness condenses into protest in the context of conflict. Movements that have people's consciousness as their material will bring new changes. This article simply introduces the various dimensions of the movements that took place on the ground of Hyderabad Karnataka. Globalization has now usurped the traditional exploiter's ax. It is the proletariat who are the victims of the shocks caused by globalization in favor of the haves. In this time of apprehension, when the controllers of the system are going to ride on the oppressed, the gap created by the Dalit, farmer and labor groups is the present desire: expectation.

It is the hope of democracy that even the most marginalized people should live comfortably. But the existing system is based on caste, region, poverty, religion, etc. and the weaker communities are divided. They are hindrances to living carefree. This is reality. Protests are manifesting against the relative exploitation that has become entrenched in society in many forms and strata. Protest or rebellion is the essence of Hyderabad Karnataka land. The deep roots of the ruling kingdom. For those who know history, the shaken Vachana Movement took place on this same ground. Known fact.

Buddha, Basava, Marx, Periyar, Ambedkar, Lohia thought behind all the struggles undertaken with courage to bring about equality. Minds that have come down to the ground of struggle with such ideologies tied to their backs.

Although not completely changing the existing system, the small breakthroughs that have been achieved have created a sort of wake-up call among the oppressed.

This article does not give comprehensive information about the movements and struggles that took place in the Hyderabad Karnataka region, but only an introduction. This is the limitation of this article.

## Peasant Movement:

There are many problems faced by the people who rely on agriculture for their livelihood. Among the laborers involved in agriculture related activities, the Dalit backwardness and women have a high proportion. 111.68 lakh people depend on agriculture as the primary sector in Karnataka. In this, the proportion of workers in Hyderabad Karnataka area is %. 19.

Farmers' organizations have a long history of struggle for their rights. Some of these peasant struggles are introduced here. Sir, who was the Principal Collector of Bellary under the administration of Madras province. Thomas Manry was a remarkable achievement in giving away hundreds of acres of land which were in the possession of the plantations to the agricultural laborers of the weaker sections of the society. The improvements brought by him in this connection are known as home improvements. In the first half of the 18th century, Kolachalam Venkatarao sold his property and set up a textile factory near the Gonal region of Bellary to benefit the cotton growers of Bellary district.

### **Sandur Farmer's Struggle:**

The farmers' struggle at Sandur in Bellary district was similar to the Kagodu farmers' movement. The movement to get thousands of acres of land belonging to the Sandur royal family to the farmers was led by MP Prakash, Yajaman Shantarudrappa, Eligara Thimmappa, S. S. Kumata. Mrinal Gore, Kashinath Beluri of Bidar district and others took charge. Eknath of Maharashtra Ghorpade, Narayana Tavade, Andhra Pradesh MLA Bakkatla Basappa and other leaders of Karnataka State Farmers Association participated in the movement.

Karnataka Samajwadi Party and Sandur Raitha Sangh joined together for 40 consecutive days of struggle against the injustice of Ghorpade royal family of Sandur. Due to this, the socialist wish of Devaraja Arasu's Ouluvavane Glodode came true.

The achievements of Karnataka State Farmers Association and Karnataka State Farmers Association, which are fighting for the rights of farmers in Karnataka, are great. Dunkel, GAT, a farmer's association that has raised a strong voice against globalisation, which is harmful to Indian agricultural growth, destroyed the Kargil building near Sanganakallu in Bellary. Hanuman Gowda, a farmer leader of Raichur district, also led this struggle on July 12, 1993.

### **Struggle of Hospet Sugarcane Growers:**

Sugarcane has been an important crop of the Hospet area since the Vijayanagara Empire. Dr. Kengal Hanumantayya was a minister in the cabinet around 1924 for the benefit of the sugarcane growers. R. A sugar factory came into existence at Chittawadigi, Hospet, due to the efforts of Nagana Gowda, Ranganath Kandaliyar and Tandava Kandaliyar. The management of the sugar factory started exploiting the farmers who supplied the sugarcane to the factory without giving them a fair price. Dr. protested this. Nagana Gowda, Bellada Chennappa and Pattikonda Gurunathappa and other peasant leaders not only organized the sugarcane growers but also succeeded in getting a larger crop for sugarcane. Nagana Gowda's Raitha Sangh led many lawsuits on behalf of farmers.

who was the president of sugarcane grower's association in later years. Shankar Gowda stood up for the farmers. For this reason, he was an MLA for two terms

Farmer leaders are identified in this part. When a sugar factory owned by the Borark family stopped paying sugarcane to the farmers, the farmers organized and fought. Shankar Gowda,

who intensified the struggle by locking the factory, not only collected the amount of sugarcane due for many years to the farmers but also provided many benefits to the sugarcane growers.

3000 thousand acres seized from farmers for the establishment of thermal power station near Raichur in the eighties was not given compensation. The petition of the farmers who went to the President regarding this demand was denied. Chandrasekhara Bale, Purushottama Kalalubandi and Shyamasundara of the Karnataka Provincial Farmers' Association opposed this and fought on behalf of the farmers who lost their land. The Karnataka Provincial Farmers Association has been fighting against the injustices being done to the farmers and is working hard to protect the rights of the farmers. Farmer leaders like Belgurki Hanuman Gowda, Raghavendra Kushtagi of Raichur district, Maruti Mannade of Gulbarga, Basavaraj Tambaki of Bidar and others are involved in farmers' struggles.

The farmers' struggles in Gangavati and Bellary in 1981 were important. Hire Jantakal and Kanakagiri Harijans of Gangavati taluk have been tilling the land for 30 years, but they have not been given a government grant. With a view to grabbing this land, when the landowners started to evict the cultivators from the land, the farmers' union held a satyagraha for 18 consecutive days and protected the rights of the cultivators by giving title to the cultivators.

The land struggles waged by the Dalit Sangharsh Samiti have played an important role in Hyderabad Karnataka soil. As a result of the Dasamsa struggle, thousands of Dalits who were working in the fields of the land owners got land. Dalits from Basapura, Shivpur, Bandi Harlapura, Narayanpet, Rajaram Pete, Ahmed Nagar in Koppal taluk were working on 376 acres of land belonging to a landlord named Sushilkumar. In 1985

Destroyed who fought for land rights took up a big movement. Apart from this, the group of zamindar forces committed atrocities against hundreds of farmers who had taken shelter of the land. Bombs also exploded. The huts built by the Dalits on the occupied land were burnt down. Due to this many people lost their limbs. Later, a restraining order was brought by the court regarding this land.

The struggle in 1997 in Medakinahalu village of Lingasugur taluk of Raichur district is important. As a result of Dasamsa's struggle of four consecutive years, 67 acres of lake area land was given to Dalits.

In the month of November 2002, the farmers' movement in Hire Baganal village of Koppal taluk by the Karnataka State Farmers' Association was significant. It was a movement to bring back the meters fitted to farmers' pump sets. Meters fitted to Raith pump sets in rural areas were removed and piled in front of KPTCL office in Koppal. The reason for this struggle was that farmers were being charged extra amount without giving any reason on unscientific basis.

The administration team of the electricity department along with the police personnel arrived at Hire Baganal village to re-install the meters removed by the farmers. Farmers union activists who protested this meter installation in a democratic manner were charged with lotteries for four hours for no reason. Some lawsuits were filed against 700 farmer leaders including J. Yam Weerasangaiah, Gavisiddappa Hugara, Peethambarappa, Maddanaiah, Sivaputrappa and so the farmer organizations started fighting for their rights.

**Language Movement:**

There have been constant struggles for the all-round development of Kannada, the innermost language of millions of people. Kannadigas have fought whenever the self-respect of Kannada and Karnataka was threatened. Among these is the integration of Karnataka.

Movement is important. During the British rule, there were many attempts to include Bellary, which was under Madras province, in Andhra. The struggle of the pro-Kannada organizations that opposed this to keep Bellary in Karnataka is important from a historical point of view. Justice Mishra Commission constituted in 1953 for the purpose of merger collected opinions and submitted a report to merge Bellary with Karnataka.

There was a big movement for the inclusion of Bellary in Karnataka. On this occasion, pro-Kannada activist Pinjara Ramjan Saheb, who had participated in the integration meeting, was also killed in an acid attack by a pro-Andhra group. Ramzan Saab who sacrificed his life for Kannada has a place in the pages of history.

Struggle for the unification of Karnataka through Akhand Karnataka Rajya Nirman Parishad. Made Koppala and Alavandi Shivamurthy Swami Mahadevappa town of Raichur district, prominent.

For the fulfillment of many important goals including Kannada as the administrative language, compulsory learning of Kannada in primary education and providing employment opportunities to the locals, Dr. V. Kr. Under the chairmanship of Gokak, the then Gunduray government formed a language committee. The struggle in the state in the 80s for the implementation of the report given by this committee is known as the Gokak Movement in the history of Karnataka. In those days the supporters of Sanskrit language pressured the government to teach Sanskrit in schools. As if to oppose this, the committee that came to Dharwad to collect opinions was raised by shouting slogans of 'Gokak Goback'. The reason for this was the feeling that the committee would take a pro-Sanskrit stand. Later this doubt was removed.

It is a matter of pride that the large-scale movement in the country for the implementation of the Gokak report started from Bellary district and many pro-Kannada organizations participated in the movement Shantarudrappa, M.P. Prakash, K.M. Maheswaraswamy Dr. B Seshadri, Sirigeri Basavaraja Aravinda Par Bennur Ravibelagere and others participated.

This movement got a new dimension due to the entry of Kannada film industry led by Dr. Rajkumar. Mainly This movement provided the platform for Raj Kumar to emerge as a cultural icon. The main attraction of the Kannada Jaitra Yatra which started on May 19, 1982 was Dr. Raj Kumar traveled across the country and created a sensation. K. was in charge of organizing the Yatra held in Bellary. M. Maheswaraswamy, Ravi Belagere was carried. M. who was the president of the Kannada Action Committee of Phuola Hadagali. P. Prakash started Jaitra Yatra from Bellary to Davangere.

There was an unprecedented response to this movement across the state. Dr. The Kannada Kriya Samiti of Koppal led by Shankar Gowda Singhalur also intensified the movement. The fighters here were Ningaraja Navali, Duttu Desai, Nagana Gowda, Basavaraja Gorebal, Allamaprabhu Betadur, Gavisidda N. Bellary, T.V. Magalada and other pro-Kannada fighters actively participated in this movement. Today, many organizations like Kannada Kranti Dal of Bellary, Kappagal Kannada Friends, Kannada Kriya Samiti Karnataka Rakshas Vudisha are involved

in pro-Kannada work. The successful struggle to name the Jindal factory near Torangal as Vijayanagar steel factory is a proof of this.

### **Hyderabad Karnataka Separate State Struggle:**

Hyderabad Karnataka is facing inequality in ten – many ways and these inequalities are also hindrances to development. It is a fact that the government is neglecting to make sincere efforts to eliminate inequality. To solve the problems of this region, the Hyderabad Karnataka Struggle Committee led by Vaijnath Patil is fighting for a separate state. The response to this struggle is in the province of Paidabad, Karnataka.

### **Labor Movement:**

As a result of the struggles waged by the leftist organizations in the Hyderabad Karnataka region, many kinds of benefits have come to the laborers who were experiencing economic exploitation. These organizations provide a kind of security to the workers' lives. Arvind, a labor activist from Bellary, who was influenced by left-wing ideas during his student days, participated in the freedom movement of Merbennur. His father Satyavantrao Serambennur started free hostels for Harijan students in Bellary around 1930 which was a great achievement. Jayaprakash Narayan Ashoka Mehra and other socialist activists were closely connected with him and used to receive his hospitality for months. 3600 workers were working in the India Coffee Houses which were started by the Government with the help of the Coffee Board. Aravinda Serbennur, who had a big fight against the government that suddenly fired these workers, sat down in front of Prime Minister Nehru's house and the workers who had lost their jobs were reinstated. Later Thanomalai organized the miners and succeeded in giving them privileges. Narayan and Pai were also prominent in organizing the workers of the Hatti gold mine in Raichur. In the days after Pai lost his life in the struggle, Aravinda Serbennuru organized the Hatti gold mine workers and fought for their rights.

Srinivasa Gudi in Shahabad, Gulbarga district organized the workers of Wadi cement factories and gave strength to the Communist Party. Mallikarjuna Maski of leftist tendencies organized and fought the Javalageri Central Farm Laborers of Raichur. Labor leaders S.K. Kanta Gulbarga M.S.K. Mil and Alanda organized the sugar factory workers and fought for their lives. The Gosangi community, a nomadic tribe of Bellary district, has been granted access to 16 acres of land near Sridharagadde in Bellary city and has led to providing a home for them

### **Social Movement:**

The social and cultural impact of the Dalit movement in the 70s was huge. This movement created a new awakening in the bottom communities of the society who were constantly exploited. As a result of this movement, the weaker sections of society moved towards the mainstream of society. Due to this movement, the communities who were deprived of basic needs such as land, house, education etc. created an environment where they could get their constitutional rights. Dalit organizations that have grown strong in the Hyderabad Karnataka region have been constantly fighting for the rights of Dalits. But in recent times, the divisive differences that are being created in Dalit organizations are eroding the strength of Dalit organizations. These subgroups and differences have facilitated exploiters.

In Muddatanur and Kallukamba villages of Shiruguppa taluk of Bellary district, an inhuman practice of dousing innocent Dalit girls under the pretext of religious observance was prevalent.

Dr. who was Superintendent of Police of Bellary district in those days. Subhash Bharani succeeded in stopping this anti-life practice. Bharani's courage in trying to stop this practice despite strong resistance from the status quo politicians is admirable.

The Kudurimothi case of Koppal district is a testimony to the inhumane and immoral activities that were taking place under the guise of religion. The inhumane incident of Kudurimothy Swami having paraded two women Hussain B and Parvathamma naked is a disgrace to the aspirations of democracy. Protesting this, progressive organizations led a huge movement. Koppalada Allamaprabhu Bettadur, Vishwappa Gorantli Gavisidda N. Bellary Pitch. S. Patil was at the forefront of this progressive movement.

Similarly, many Dalit and progressive organizations have fought against the Sharanavva case of Kushtagi, the Pallavi murder case of Maski and the Ephremma case of Vanenur in Bellary district. Women were banned from entering the historic Kumaraswamy temple at Sandur in Bellary district. Progressive thinker Dr. Mallika Ghanti also freed this restriction for women by entering the temple. The sale of children in Konchavaram, Chincholi, Gulbarga district, is a symbol of the abject poverty of the region. Progressive organizations fought to stop the sale of children. Jannadi Women's Organization K. Neela is fighting for women's rights.

### **Railway Movement:**

The successful struggle to retain the border region of Bellary district in Karnataka was a historic event. Another such incident was the Sangh movement to include Torangallu, Bellary, Ranjitpur and Rayadurga areas in the Hubli South West zone.

This movement carried out by the Bellary District Railway Action Committee for a continuous period of 188 days deserves to be recorded in the history of railways. Ranjitpur (Rs. 385.25 crores) Bannihatti (Rs. 109.25 crores) Jindal (Rs. 47.5 crores) Bellary Cantonment (Rs. 465 crores) of Bellary district, which has been generating multi-crore revenues since the day the broad gauge line between Guntakal and Hospet was started many decades ago. 768 crores) and passenger railway (Rs. 100 crores) routes for Andhra Pradesh.

The aim of this movement was to protect the interests of Karnataka by avoiding these large revenue generating areas from being part of Guntakal division. The movement which lasted for 188 days in Bellary was led by the District Railway Committee

KM Maheswaraswamy who was the moderator was in charge. The government arrested the activists of the 84-day railway strike and registered 84 cases against them. Later these cases were withdrawn by the government in two stages in view of public interest.

Dr. Patila Puttappa also led the struggle in Hubli. This was a non-partisan struggle. As a result of honest struggle, Ranjitpura-Torangallu, Torangallu Bellary-Bantanala and Bellary-Rayadurga areas were included in the newly created Hubli South West zone. But it is sad that many demands such as Kottoor Harihar railway line, Hospet Chitradurga new train, Bellary Hubli new train, Gulbarga-Bidar railway line are still not fulfilled.

The whole world today is undergoing globalization process, and the environment has been created where the workers must inevitably respond to these globalization shifts. At this time, Dalit, backward, minority and hardworking communities have to stand united because of the question of their existence. Such a unique combination is increasing the strength of the workers.

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