Chapter 4

Role of Press in Indian Nationalist Movement in Karnataka Area.

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4.1 Introduction:

For political philosophers and intellectuals - nationality means a mere subject of pigments of imagination. The meaning of nationality differs from region to region, country to country. In Indian context, Sanatana Dharma is the essence of nationality for which Indians believe the principles laid down by the Aparushkaya as the beacons of life. Any threat of any sort which has been extended towards Indian culture; traditions, heritage and social norms will get reciprocal acts against the concerned elements in the form of riots, uprisings, mass revolts etc to eliminate them. Thus, the struggle to redefine Indianism can be viewed as the nationalist movement in India. As such, the line of the beginning of the Indian Nationalist movement can be drawn with the advent of Europeans to India. They came to India as merchants and gradually made use of their presence in this country for the propagation of Christianity for the natives. In order to assimilate Natives to Christianity, they started schools for children of the lower strata of the society who were denied of education by the Brahmins and the native rulers. They made use of printing press to print sufficient number of copies of Bible. They strived hard to invent vernacular type, to print bible so as to enable to the natives to read in the public library founded by them. It was well known fact that vernacular languages play vital role for the dissemination of information of any kind. As a matter of fact, Christian missionaries made use of the printing press for multipurpose like; imparting vernacular education; printing vernacular literature; propagation of gospel of Christianity. Propagation of Christianity through the media of native languages resulted in

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1 G Aloysius; Nationalism Without A Nation in India; Delhi; Oxford University Press; pp.21-51
2 Ibid
renaissance in the field of literature in the region. The very act of missionaries with the support of colonial masters created such a situation that Indian culture was put to grave threat³. The Press was put to use for the dissemination of Christianity in south India (Goa) for the first time. Yet modern newspaper was not started here till first half of the nineteenth century. British conquered major parts of south India including Mysore State, Kodagu, Canara Region and North Karnataka- and started ruling them much against the wishes of the rulers of the native independent states. The British interference in the native states was opposed by the natives who led to series of uprisings in the region. At this point of time no newspaper established nor in current to disseminate the current uprisings in the region. The higher degree of loyalty of the people towards their native masters, dharma, morality and patriotism were elements of inspiration for them to fight against the British Authorities⁴.

The History of Karnataka Area is the integral part of the History of India. People of Karnataka Area, played a prominent role in the Freedom Movement in India. By 1857, English gained success and became unquestionable masters of the entire Indian sub-continent⁵. Though the efforts of Haidar and Tipu to push out the foreigners had failed, they had lighted the torch of resistance burning for independence and it was kept burning by the freedom-loving generations of the Kannadigas⁶. The Doctrine of Lapse, Inam Commission and Arms Act were some of the devices introduced by the English for extending their power and tightening their hold on the kings and chieftains of India. Though their higher authorities

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³ ibid
⁴ Karnataka Charitre Published by Kannada University Hampi; Vol7,2000,pp.18-22
⁵ ibid, pp.118-122
⁶ ibid.
professed to follow the policy of non-interference in the affairs of the native rulers - the unscrupulous local officers who did not favor such a policy, sought to exploit the situation to gain their ends. After the suppression of the Maratha power, the victors realized that annexation of the territories ruled, by hereditary Karnataka princes and chieftains was a political necessity, as north Karnataka Area especially contained a fighting race of remarkable tenacity and courage. Many such chiefs did not submit and rose against the new rule.

4.2 Pioneers of Nationalist Movement in Karnataka Area:

Heroic Women

Not men alone, but Karnataka women also stood by their side with ability and courage. And we have seen earlier many a member of the fair sex distinguished herself in several walks of life from an early period.

Belavadi Mallamma who though widowed, heroically withstood for several days the forces of the conqueror Shivaji from her tiny fortress of Belavadi (near Belgaum in 1678 A.D.).

Rani of Kittur (1824 A.D.): When Rani Kitturu Chennamma of Kitturu State was refused to adopt a son after the death of her husband Shivalingarudra Sarja by Thackeray, the collector of Dharwad, she bravely challenged the high-handedness of the English officer. She was ably supported by her loyal patriot men. The enemy was killed and his contingent routed. However, Kitturu was crushed by the superior power. The spirit of freedom and heroism of the Rani

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7 ibid

inspired her countrymen. She was the first Indian women to rise against the mighty British.

Sangolli Rayanna (1829-1830 A.D):

He was a village watchman of Sangolli and loyal to Rani Chennamma. He upheld the cause of the deprived ruling family and organized a formidable rebellion against the tyrannical English rule. In the end, he was treacherously captured and hanged.

Other instances of uprising can be sited about Zamindar Virappa who rose in revolt in the Koppal in 1819; Next year, 1920, a wide-spread insurrection broke out in the Bidar district. This is known as Deshmukh rebellion. In 1835, there was a large scale conspiracy to free Kodagu and South Kanara from the alien domination. In 1841, a flare up took place in the Bidar area. The British Empire was founded in India on the bedrock of injustice, exploitation of the country, tyranny and oppression extended by their atrocious rule. As a matter of fact, dissatisfaction and unrest grew among the people and reached their climax in 1857-58. This freedom upheaval had its impact in Karnataka also. A few instances may be given as follows:

Bedars of Halagali:

The Disarming Act which compelled every person bearing the arms to obtain a license, was deemed as an insult and encroachment on personal freedom by the hereditary warrior classes. Such were the Bedaras (a class of hunters) of Halagali in the former Mudhol state. They refused to surrender their arms and revolted. When troops were sent to quell the revolt, they torched every house in

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9 ibid  
10 ibid  
11 ibid  
12 ibid, p.443
Venkatappa Nyaka of Surpur, a Berar state, who was in league with the rebel leader Nana Saheb, was captured and convicted to imprisonment. He committed suicide, preferring death to disgrace at the hands of the enemy.  

Nargund and Mundargi

Doubly hit by the Arms Act and the Doctrine of Lapse, Baba Saheb of Nargund in Dharwar district lost all hope of retaining his hereditary fief in his family. He stirred up a revolt, but was caught and hanged. His mother and wife drowned themselves in the Malaprabha. Baba Sahib’s colleague, Biro of Mundargi who hoisted the standard of rebellion at Koppal, died fighting.  

The above cited incident is a testimony of the fact that the spirit to fight against the alien force for their act of exploitation, oppression, tyrannical rule meted out to the natives and uphold the torch of patriotism aloft with the flying glory.  

The many streams of discontent of the natives against the tyrannical rule of British Bureaucrats swelled into the main stream, the formation of INC in 1885 by the nationalists. The founding fathers of INC, wanted the participation of the people in the movement to drive out British Raj from India.  

The five administrations were the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency, the Mysore State, the Nizam State and the Coorg State. The Kannada language was unifying force among kannada speaking people of these areas- responded to the political awakening and participated actively in the Freedom Movement. Belgaum, Dharwad, Karwar and Bijapur districts formed part of the Bombay Presidency. As part of the Bombay Presidency these four

\[\text{\textsuperscript{13}} \text{ Ibid} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{14}} \text{ Ibid} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{15}} \text{ Ibid} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{16}} \text{ Karnataka State Gazetteer (Part-I); 1982; pp359-374.} \]
districts were influenced by the political awakening in that Presidency. Mysore was an enlightened state and responded in its own way to this national call. Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts formed part of the Nizam's State. Coorg (Kodagu) though contiguous with Mysore was entirely separated.

Those who participated in mutiny uprising against British Raj never had the knowledge and ideology of Nation nor Nationalism nor Nationality more so they never intended to acquire these principles. But they were thoroughly fed up with the act of atrocities they were subjected to, at the hands of the British Bureaucrats; they did not like alien intervention in the domestic affairs.

Some of the native leaders who fought against the British authorities were cheated and killed by their own people. The fact is that due to, famine poverty and ignorant of responsibility the natives were prone to untrustworthy. Add and append to this the sense of loyalty, the spirit of unity and nationalism were some of the lacking factors with the natives. The British officers easily encashed the weakness of natives in favor of their personal gains.

Right from Tipu Sultan (1799) to his able lieutenant Donadiya (1801) the famous Venkatadri Nayaka (1802), and also the lady, pride of Karnataka (1829) Kitturu Chennamma, Sangolli Rayanna (1830), Nana Saheb of Naragunda who was trapped by conspiracy where in his own people involved, Surapur (1858), Baba Saheb of Naragunda (1858) and others were killed by the British Authorities. With this it is understood that, people of Karnataka tried to come out of the clutches of the British Raj and they were intended to have independent life. The very sacrifice of the people who became martyr became fountain of

17 ibid
18 ibid
19 ibid
20 ibid
inspiration and courage for the forthcoming freedom movement in Karnataka and elsewhere in India.\textsuperscript{21}

The Tahsildar of Bellary, Bhimaraya of Mundargi fought against the British force in Koppal. As he was not successful in the battle against the British authorities, he committed suicide.\textsuperscript{2}

\textbf{Sawant brothers} of Uttara Kannada District raised standard banner of revolt against the British in 1858. They were successful in robbing the British treasury and militant activities against the government for the period 1858 to 1859.

A.O Hume the guiding spirit of INC visited Dharwar in the month of December, 1893 and inspired the natives to get united for seeking redressed of their grievances against the Government.

Lokamanya Tilak popularised Swadeshi Movement, to boycott foreign goods, National Schools and Swaraj movement in the Bombay Karnataka. Gangadhara Rao Deshpande, Govindarao Yalagi, Babasaheb, Somanna, Hanumanta rao Deshpande and Ramachandra Joshi and others personalities from Belgaum carried out the message of Lokamanya Tilak all Kannada speaking areas of Karnataka. Uttar Kannada District banned foreign goods such as tea and sugar.

The use of Charaka, handloom industry was popularised in Isloor by Shri Kanitkar.

When Lokamanya Tilak visited Dharwad in 1906, he visited various places of Dharwad. He was accompanied by Krishna rao Mudaveedkar who translated the Marati speech of Tilak into Kannada Language.

\textsuperscript{20} ibid

\textsuperscript{21} ibid

\textsuperscript{n} ibid
Shrinivas Kaujalagi, Hanumanta Rao Kaujalagi and Hanumanta Rao Mohare—all from Bijapur district kept constant in touch with the National Leaders. Moreover, they were leaders of Swadeshi Movement and Swaraj movement in Karnataka Area. They had given impetus for Swadeshi trade, the production of Swadeshi Goods in large scale and thus started society in Bagalkote.


In 1890, Swami Vivekananda toured to South India especially Karnataka Area and preached his discourse. The majority of the people of Karnataka Area mainly Brahmins, non-Brahmins the rulers of the Indian Provincial States were very much impressed by the thoughts of the Swamiji and they became his followers. Swami Vivekananda suggested the local leaders to start newspapers to propagate his thoughts in the remote areas south India. He encourages depressed people i.e. Untouchables to come out of the clutches of ignorance and join in the process of making India as a Nation. Swami Vivekananda disliked exploitation of lower caste people at the hands of upper caste people. Swamiji suggested the rulers of the Provincial states to take up necessary steps to give education to Sudras and
poor people. Vivekananda preached equality of male and female; use of non-veg. food for strength.

The leaders of Home Rule League, Annie Besant or Tilak never made attempt to motivate the lower class people to participate in the movement. They did not make sincere attempt to solve their problems nor felt important to take them into confidence in their mission of freedom movement. Their aim was to secure Home Rule at the earliest. As a matter of fact the Home Rule league Movement in Karnataka did not get proper support from the lower class people as such it failed to reach its goal.

The people of Karnataka Area, especially poor people, non Brahmins and Land Lords were the followers of Home Rule League started by Smt. Annie Besant. The Nationalist of South India lacked strong faith in securing freedom. The reason was that the people of this region were not fully aware of the significance of Nationalism and unity to fight for freedom. In the name of nationalism they tried to reflect the views of their class of people more so some time they compromised with the Government. The people of Karnataka Area confused with the thoughts Balgangadhar Tilak and of Mahatma Gandhi with regard to their concept of Nation and the Society and the goal to be achieved.

Khilafat Movement.

Khilafat Movement was very active in Uttara Kannada District. The slogans Like Hara Mahadev, Allaho Akbar were heard in Shri Marikamba Temple Sirsi in 1917. Being inspired by the philosophy of Tilak, Peshawar Habibulla Khan travelled throughout Karwar district in 1921 and delivered public speech supporting the Khilafat Movement. As a matter of fact many Mohammedans

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3 Prof. S. Chandrashekar, *Karnataka Charitre* (1900-1956), Vol. 07. Published by KUH, 2000, pp 80-85
people voluntarily joined the Khilafat Movement there by they joined INC. This movement inspired for National schools in the region As a result many National Schools were started there in Kumuta, Siddapur and in Sirsi. Thus Khilafat Movement gathered momentum in the region.

The Nehru family of Karnataka: Hallikeri Gudleppanavaru from Hosaritti of Haveri Taluku, who attended the Belgaum Congress of 1924, contributed a lot in the freedom struggle of India. He founded Gandhi Ashram on the bank of the river Varada, Karadooru. This Ashram gave training for nationalists. He was inspired by the Dandi March undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi. He was the instrumental in hosting Salt Movement in Ankola. In this regard he trained youngsters. British Government announced Rs. One Thousand Reward for one who catches Hallikeri Gudleppanavar or gives information of his whereabouts. Government confiscated the whole property belonged to the nationalist leader, Hallikeri Gudleppanavar. In Karnataka people consider his family as Karnataka Nehru Family.

When Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1932, many leaders of Karnataka Area were arrested and imprisoned for some time. Among who imprisoned were mainly Gangadar Rao Deshpande, Balavanta Rao Dasar, Jayadev Kulkarni, Annaji Gurujii, M.P. Patil, Ramachandra Vadali, Chennappa Vali, and Chinmayaswami. Omkaramatha. Venkatareddy Hooli was sentenced to imprisonment for Ten Years supposed to be longest period of Imprisonment in the History of India*.

4.3 Role of Kannadigas in INC:

Since the inception of Indian National Movement, many leaders from Karnataka Area participated in the deliberation of INC. Kolachalam from Belgaum, Bhaahu Saheb Bhat from Bellary and a few others attended the first Congress Session held in 1885 at Bombay. Balagangadhar Tilak and Feroz Shah Mehta attended the Bombay Provincial conference in 1903\(^22\).

Lord Curzon effected the division of Bengal in 1905. People of Dharwad, Belgaum Alnawar, Gadag, Bagalkote and Kittur unitedly protested against the act of the government. They staged dharna in the respective places and condemned the act of the Government\(^23\). Govind Rao Yalagi, Dr. Jhoshi and others, totally thirteen in number were arrested when they found to be participated in the *prohibition of liquor movement* in 1907 there in Belgaum\(^24\).

The Congress came to be divided into two groups Moderates and extremists in 1907 there in Surat Session. Among Extremist, were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipan Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh. who infused new dynamism into Indian political life and broadened the social basis of India's nationalism by extending it among the middle classes\(^23\). Meanwhile Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal in 1905 ostensibly for administrative convenience sought to win over the Muslims who formed a majority in the eastern part and succeeded for some time\(^26\). The partition of Bengal became a national question, and the whole of India rallied round the leaders. Communal riots broke out in Bengal. The waves of Nationalism

\(^{22}\) ibid
\(^{23}\) ibid
\(^{24}\) ibid
\(^{25}\) ibid
\(^{26}\) ibid
spreaded all over India. The people resorted to make use of Bomb to reach political goals for the first time in Indian politics\textsuperscript{27}.

Karnataka responded to the call of Swadeshi movement and boycott of foreign goods chiefly influenced by the personality of Tilak. Lokamanya who took up this issue and carried on wide spread campaign in his papers- Kesari and Maratta. He toured North Karnataka in 1905-1906. The cream and crux of his message was to save the country from the alien bureaucracy and reviving its ancient glory and it would be possible only through Swaraj, Self Government.\textsuperscript{28}

It can be achieved through the boycott of foreign goods and dissemination of Swadeshi movement, the importance of boycott of foreign goods. Swadeshi, should clearly understood by the people of all classes; and this understanding could come only through national education which imparted true knowledge of rich Indian heritage and infused an intense love for the motherland and determination to revive the splendor and glory of the past\textsuperscript{29}.

KARNATAKA Kesari, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande started Deshi school in Belgaum in 1917. In the same year, Mrs. Annie Besent inaugurated Deshi school in Bangalore. Further, Deshi schools were started in Dharwad, Bagalkote and in Bijapur respectively. Veteran leaders of Karnataka such as, Aluru Venkata Rao, Gangadhar Deshpande, Shrinvas Kaujalagi, Govindarao Yalagi and others represented Karnataka and attended the Surat Congress of 1907\textsuperscript{30}.

Arya Samaja there in Hyderabad Province was very active and engaged in creating social and political awareness for the people of the region. Pundit

\textsuperscript{27} ibid
\textsuperscript{28} ibid
\textsuperscript{29} ibid
\textsuperscript{30} ibid
Taranath, was deported out of Hyderabad province on the charges of sedition by
the Nijam of Hyderabad\textsuperscript{31}.

Swadishi, should be clearly understood by the people of all classes; and
this understanding could come only through national education which imparted
true knowledge of this rich Indian heritage and intense love for the motherland
and determination to revive the splendor and glory of the past\textsuperscript{32}.

Although Karnataka itself had been torn into many parts and different parts
had been handed over to different princes, the national upsurge found Kannadigas
ready to take up the national cause and identify themselves with the rest of India.
Alur Venkata Rao, Sakkari Bilachar, Krishna Rao Mudvadicar, Ananta Rao
Dabade and many others undertook extensive tours and delivered speeches.
Swadishi industries arose in many places. Vittal Rao Deshpande of Hebbal
started a weaving factory at Kittur. Another factory was established at Badami.
Cloth made here was sent to Bengal\textsuperscript{33}. Rama Rao Alagvadi who opened a match
factory at Dharwad from the machinery made by himself. A porcelain factory
arose at Lakshmeshwar. Factories for manufacturing bangles, pencil and many
other articles of common use came to be set up in many other places. A
Karnataka Industrial Conference met at Dharwad in 1907 to decide upon the
lines of development of Swadeshi industry. New banks were established to help
this industrial development. The boycott of foreign goods went along with this
renaissance of swadeshi. Foreign cloth was burnt in Ranebennur and other

\textsuperscript{31} ibid
\textsuperscript{32} ibid.
\textsuperscript{33} Basavaraja K.R., History and Culture of Karnataka; Dharwad, Chalukya Publications.
1984, pp342-368.
places. Although most of the Industries were closed afterwards they indicated a large measures of political awakening in the people of Karnataka area\textsuperscript{34}.

This awakening came to be sustained greatly by the work of the national schools which were started at many places in, Karnataka. Alur Venkata Rao started the \textit{Nuthana Vidyalaya} at Dharwad with arts and crafts as subjects in the curriculum. Another national school arose at Navalgund, consequent upon the efforts of Dundopanth Sahasrabuddbe. In Belgaum Kaka Kakikar established the Ganesh Vidyalaya, while another was established at Bagalkot by Jaya Rao Nargund. Similar schools were opened at Hangal, Agadi, and some other places. The leaders of Karnataka clearly perceived the paramount necessity of an ideological basis for the Freedom Movement. Government took repressive measures against such activities\textsuperscript{35}.

Those who were trained in the school of Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal were infuriated as much by the faith of the old brigade of liberal leaders of the Congress in the rectitude of the British statements, the repressive policy of the Government\textsuperscript{36}.

North Karnataka Area, under the influence of Tilak was mainly opposed to the policy of the moderates the other parts of Karnataka Area were also contributing their mite to the struggle for freedom. In the district of Dashina Kannada and Bellary, Ammembala Shrinvas Pai assisted by men like Subbraya Pai was for some years the moving spirit in the boycott of foreign goods and the spread of Swadeshi\textsuperscript{37}. He had able collaborators in earnest men like K.P. Rao and Panje Mangesha Rao, the latter helping the movement watchfully, since he

\textsuperscript{34}\textit{ibid}, \textsuperscript{35}\textit{ibid}, \textsuperscript{36}\textit{ibid}, \textsuperscript{37}\textit{ibid},
was a government servant. Tilak was held in high esteem by the people everywhere. Kolachala Venkata Rao and Sabhapati Mudaliar were the leaders of the freedom movement in the Bellary District. Princely state of Mysore had already been introduced to the rudiments of constitutional government by the establishment of a Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council, and with the spread of education in that state in a more systematic manner than in other parts of Karnataka Area it had become educationally more advanced. In the districts ruled by the Nizam and in Kodagu the political awakening was not as evident as in other parts.

The absence of Tilak from the political scene left his followers without a competent leader, and the Moderates held the reins of the Congress until his return in 1914. During this period, the Congress met every year to make violent speeches and request the Government to repeal the reactionary laws passed to suppress the nationalist agitation. The bureaucracy, entrenched behind statutes which gave it immunity from any repressive measures it could adopt, went on its way, confident of its own strength. The Muslim League, which at first had directed its attention, only to strengthening the bonds of Muslim unity and obtaining special, political privileges from the Government, began to imbibe the spirit of the times and become more nationalistic. The liberals on the whole welcomed the Minto-Morlay Reforms though they did not like the provision for communal representation. They thought their faith in the integrity and rectitude
of the British had been vindicated. Nevertheless, the Congress of 1909 made an emphatic protest against Separate Electorates\textsuperscript{42}.

Tilak, as soon as he was released, plunged into the freedom struggle. He held political conferences, one of which was held at Belgaum and prepared his followers for intensive activity. He founded the Home Rule League in 1916. Soon Mrs. Annie Besant started her All India Home Rule League in Madras. England was now at war with Turkey and the Muslim League concluded with the Congress the Lucknow Pact by which the Hindus and Muslims evolved a joint scheme of action against the Government\textsuperscript{43}.

Gandhiji had returned to India in 1915. In 1917 he advocated the cause of the Champaran tenants, and later the peasants of Kaira in Gujarat, and achieved success. He also announced that he would start a \textit{Satyagraha} if the Rowlatt Bills were not withdrawn. Gandhiji's politics was a politics of action through \textit{Satyagraha} and Non-violence. The events at Amritsar in 1919 sent a quiver of horror and disgust throughout India\textsuperscript{44}.

People were now aroused to patriotic action. The ruthless methods adopted by the Government authorities at Jallianwala Bagh and their subsequent condonation in England resulted in provoking the people of India into determined action for getting rid of the foreigners. The measures of protection and popular indignation can be best judged by the letter which Rabindranath Tagore wrote to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, renouncing the honour of Knighthood conferred on him.\textsuperscript{45}

\textsuperscript{42}ibid
\textsuperscript{43}ibid
\textsuperscript{44}ibid, p. 349
\textsuperscript{45}ibid
The work of organising national volunteers army, the Hindustan Sevadal, was mainly the work of Dr. N. S. Hardiker. His birth place was Dharwad. Even as a boy he revealed his talent for leadership and love of discipline. The opposition of the nation to the partition of Bengal made him plunge into political storm even as a lad of sixteen. He was a devout admirer of Tilak\textsuperscript{46}. After securing the M. S. Degree at Michigan University in U.S.A., Hardikar returned to India in 1921 and started organising volunteer groups for national service. Hardikar built up slowly and steadily this volunteer organisation, a band of patriotic youths who held aloft the banner of the Congress\textsuperscript{47}.

North Karnataka Area had been following the lead of Bombay in most matters. But the Kannadigas had no separate political entity, which should have been a stimulation to the concerted action. This was realised and keenly felt by the leaders from the early years of the century. In 1915 Kannada Sahitya Parishat had been established at Bangalore, with the object of bringing together all the Kannada speaking people inorder to create a sense of political and cultural community among them. In 1916, saw the establishment of the Karnataka Sabha with the sole object of achieving a united Karnataka. This Sabha later became the Karnataka Ekikarana Sabha\textsuperscript{48}.

Ravindra Rao the earliest to take up the question of the spirit of Ancient Karnataka which had contributed much to the cultural progress of India. Kaospa Raghavindra Rao toured Karnataka Area and acquainted the people with the need for Unification of Karnataka Area. The All Karnataka Political Conference which assembled in Dharwad in 1920 under the presidency of

\textsuperscript{46} ibid
\textsuperscript{47} ibid
\textsuperscript{48} ibid
V. P. Madhav Rao, former Diwan of Mysore, included delegates from all parts of Karnataka Area. When the Secretary or State for India, Montague came to India memorandums were submitted to him representing the deplorable condition of the Kannadigas and demanding a separate province. It was felt necessary also that the Congress should recognise Karnataka Area as an entity and constitute it into a separate Congress Province before it became an administrative unit. Efforts were made in this direction.

Former Diwan of Mysore, P.V. Madhav Rao presided over the Political Conference of Karnataka province in 1920 held in Dharwad.

More than 800 volunteers from Karnataka Area attended the Nagpur Congress session in 1920. The idea of a separate Provincial Congress Committee was conceived and permission was granted to start Congress District Committees in Mysore Province; Tumkur, Mysore, Bangalore and Kadur for the year 1921-22. Yet, Provincial Congress Committee was not given permission to start movement in Mysore State.

All India Congress Conference was held in 1924 in Belgaum. This Congress Conference was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. He was very much impressed by the work of volunteers' trained by Dr. N. S. Hardiker. Thousands of people in the conference had taken oath to plunge into the national movement. This conference inspired some editors of Kannada newspapers like; Veerakesari, Tainadu, Vishvakarnatak, Navachetana to have a active participation in the Indian National Movement.
Sultan Pete Ganapati incident, resulted in creating friction between Government and the people. The editor of KrantiKari, the editor of Veerakesari, were held responsible for their act of provoking the public, and they were imprisoned.

Mysore State Congress was founded in 1928 with the intention of acquiring responsible government. Grand old man, Venkatakrishnayya was the leader of Mysore State Congress. This institution was inaugurated by an orator and congress leader S. Satya Murthy. At the same time, some of the writers such as Veerakesari Shastri, T.T. Sharma, D.V. Gundappa, Tagadudaru, Hosakoppa Krishnarayaru, H. K. Veeranna Goudaru, P.R. Ramanna had taken oath to make use of this organization for inculcating the spirit of Nationalism in the minds of the people.

The communal party by name Praja Mitra Mandali was split in 1930. Majority members of the same party formed Praja Paksha. It aimed at forming responsible Government in Mysore. It branded INC as the party of Brahmins. In course of time Praja Mitra Mandali changed its stand and joined with Mysore congress in 1937. The stalwarts of Mysore Congress like, Tagadudaru, Veerakesari and Siddalingayya and the leaders of Praja Paksha — such as K.C. Reddy and V. Venkatappanavar worked together and strengthened the Mysore Congress and prepared the ground for the battle for responsible government in Mysore state. With the active role of the Mysore Congress, Government of Mysore State was compelled to arrest K.C. Reddy, Dasappa, Veeranna Gouda,

54 ibid
55 ibid
56 ibid
57 ibid
Tayamma. T. Subramanya, M. S. Joyis, Rangaramayya etc and they were deported out of the state.\textsuperscript{58}

The famous Congress leader, K.F. Nariman was arrested in the last day of Oct. 1937 when he was addressing mass rally and government attacked by opening fire upon the mass of thirty thousands, killed a youth by name Gundappa\textsuperscript{59}. Moreover police attacked upon the suspicious youth involved in the riots- chasing them in school and colleges, thus oppressed the mass. Those who were arrested and imprisoned in 1937 were released in the month of Feb, 1938. The leaders who came out of the prisons gathered and founded Mysore Congress as an independent Party. It was an independent party and was independent to opt for the course of action of its choice to reach the goal; and it was not required to consult the INC\textsuperscript{60}.

Salt Movement started in Ankola, April, 1930. More than 40,000 people came from Mangalore, Kundapur, Udupi, Puttur, Malpe gathered and broke the salt law. At the same time this movement simultaneously started in Dharwad, Bijapur. Salt was brought from Goa and sold at Ankola without paying tax to the Government\textsuperscript{61}.

Later cutting down trees, cutting toddy trees, prohibiting the sale of liquor movement started. Thousands of people were arrested and imprisoned\textsuperscript{62}.

As per the statistics- In 1930-31, 750 from Belgaum, 442 from Uttara Kannada District, 202 from Dharwad, 159 from Dakshina Kannada, 158 from Bijapur, 77 from Bellary, 20 from Kodagu agitators were arrested and

\begin{footnotes}
\footnotetext{58}{ibid}
\footnotetext{59}{ibid}
\footnotetext{60}{ibid}
\footnotetext{61}{ibid}
\footnotetext{62}{ibid}
\end{footnotes}
imprisoned\textsuperscript{63}. Most of the agitators were arrested on the charges of cutting down Toddy trees; being participated in the out-lawed procession; burning foreign cloths; destroying shops, felling down sandalwood and also non paying the tax. In this movement many volunteers from Mysore State (Sevadal) came up to participate to make the movement successful\textsuperscript{64}.

During the period 1931-1932 and 1932-1934 were significant periods in the History of Karnataka. Salt movement, No Tax movement started in Sirsi, Siddapur, Ankola, and other places. The details of these movements were covered by newspapers such as \textit{Tainadu}, \textit{Vishwakarnataka}, \textit{Swaraj}, \textit{Karnadiga}, \textit{Democratic}, \textit{Vijaya}, \textit{Navayuga}, \textit{Rajahamsa}, \textit{Krantiveer}, \textit{Swadeshabhimani}, \textit{Karmaveera}, \textit{Samyukta Karnata}, \textit{Kannada Vritta}, \textit{Kannada Dhureena} and \textit{Karnataka Vaibhava}. These papers also published the harsh act of the police on the Sathyagrahis and appreciated the tough stand taken by the protesters against the British Raj. In spite of the cruelty and imprisonment meted out to the nationalist newspaper editors, government could not block the circulation of unauthorised newspapers. Thus, newspapers at the hands of the Nationalists held the glory of Kannadigas aloft with all flying glory\textsuperscript{65}.

Mysore Congress undertook \textit{Hoisting the National Flag movement} in Shivapur which took place on 11\textsuperscript{th}, 12\textsuperscript{th} and 13\textsuperscript{th} of April 1938. Nearly 20-30 thousand people gathered from nook and corner of the Mysore State\textsuperscript{65}. Government did not tolerate, as such it deployed armed police force to block the activities of the Mysore Congress at Shivapuira. The first day, the president of the session Shri. N.M Siddalingayya was arrested when he was about to hoist

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{63} ibid
\textsuperscript{64} ibid
\textsuperscript{65} Prof. S. Chandrashekar; \textit{Karnataka Charitre}, Vol.07, Published by KUH, 2000, p.124.
\end{flushright}
the National flag, subsequently Shri N. M. Jhoshi was arrested. The next day Shri H. C. Dasappa was arrested on hoisting the national flag and V. Venkatappa, K. C. Reddy, K. T. Bhashyam, Veerappa of Malavalli, Siddamma of Bellary and others were arrested. The mass exhibited tremendous patience and maintained conducted deliberations of the movements peacefully. The flag hoisting episode of Shivapuri became the model and inspiration for the people of Karnataka as such programmes were arranged in nook and corner of Karnataka. On April 27 of 1838, most of the leaders were arrested in Bangalore. In response to the arrest of the leaders by the government, the Karnataka bandh was observed by the people to show their solidarity with the agitators.

4.4 Firing at Vidhurashvata. (April 25, 1938):

Police opened 92 rounds of fire on the big mass gathered to hoist national flag there at Vidhurashvata. More than 10 freedom fighters became martyrs. It was found later that nearly 40 people were killed. This incident is called Jalianwala Bagh of Karnataka. Government arrested agitators and imprisoned. Mahatma Gandhi was shocked to hear the incident. He deputed Sardar Vallabai Patel and Kripalani to visit the Mysore state. They were assigned the job to establish an agreement between the government and Mysore Congress. As per the agreement, the political prisoners were released on 19th May, 1938. Government appointed an inquiry commission to look into the firing incident of Vidhurashvata headed by Sir Veparamesham. The commission made the report wherein it stated that the sad incident happened.
due to the blunder committed by the Indian National Congress. The Commission observed that Congress activities should be controlled.

Many leaders who participated in Quit India Movement were arrested. The Congress working committee, district congress committees were declared unlawful and the leaders of the committees were arrested. Agitators were lathicharged, and opened fire by the police. The congress party workers were arrested. Important editors of the newspapers were arrested. The provoked mass especially students destroyed 25 railway stations, and sufficient number of Bogies were destroyed. Students came out of the colleges, workers came out of factories and participated in the movement against the Government Post offices were destroyed there in Bangalore and in Nippani. Many government offices had been destroyed in Nippani and else were in Karnataka. Communication lines were cutoff there in Siddhapur, Bridges were exploded, government depots were burnt there in Sirsi, Gangavati, Gokarna. The same type of incidents had taken place in Kodagu, Hyderabad.

Police opened fire to disperse the mob at Mysore Bank Chowk there in Bangalore. Nearly more than 150 people were killed. At the same time in separate incidents, 6 in Davangere, 7 in Bailhongal, 7 in Nippani were shot dead in the police firing incident. The same incident happened in Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum. Provoked people at Isoori killed Government officers. Government prisons were filled. More than 7000 were arrested. This movement came to the end by 1944. The Government strengthened its control over the people to the extent that it passed series of prohibitory orders against conducting

\[\text{ibid}\]
mass rally, conducting agitation. Prohibited Congress not to conduct session in Mysore. As a matter of fact, the congress conducted the session in Tumkur on 16th June, 1945 and passed the resolution to go ahead with the movement of responsible government in Mysore state. Government assured that it was going to lift the clamp on all the prohibitory orders after the second World war.

Government passed the ordinance that the agitators should not give public speech against the government in Mysore. On 16th October Government ordered K. C. Reddy to quit Bangalore. He was arrested on being protested the Government Order. Another leader Kengal was arrested there in Sagar and was awarded with one year rigorous imprisonment.


Tamil Congress, Bombay Congress had assured to send party workers to participate in the Mysore Chalo Movement. People of Karnataka Area extended the moral support as well as monitory support for the movement.

Doota, Poura Baskara, Poura Martahanda, Poura Veera and inspiring the cause of the movement. Kidi Sheshappa ran to Mysore with accomplices and
started newspapers *Dikkara* without license; wrote against the Government. He sent thousands of newspapers to Bangalore. The party workers there in Madras and in Hubli had worked hard for the distribution of Newspapers to the people. The very act of the Congress in Mysore was appreciated by the people of India\(^80\).

Sept. 14, Mass agitators gathered in front of the Mysore palace and demanded the Responsible Government. The inflow of people from all parts of Karnataka Area surrounded the Palace so much so that Divan Arcot and the Maharaja of Mysore yielded to the demand of the mass and also agreed to Join to the Indian Republic\(^81\). The ultimate demand of the people was materialized on 27\(^{th}\) September. Shri K. C. Reddy became C. M and nine ministers formed the Government\(^82\). As per the State Reorganization Act of India, Mysore became Mysore State comprising Kannada speaking areas which were there in the administration of Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad Karnataka and Madras presidency and others. On November 1973, Mysore State was renamed Karnataka State.\(^83\)

4.5 Role of Press in Indian Nationalist Movement in Karnataka Area

Indian National Congress and Congress led freedom struggle did not take deep roots initially in Karnataka Area. There are many factors which led to make Karnataka Area the backwaters of the freedom struggle. Reasons\(^84\):

1. Karnataka Area had been divided into nearly twenty small administrative units. The overall political scenario was complicated as nearly 1/3 of it was under direct British control; while the remaining parts were under

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\(^79\) ibid  
\(^80\) ibid  
\(^81\) ibid  
\(^82\) ibid  
\(^83\) ibid  
\(^84\) Prof. Chandrashekar; *Freedom Struggle in Karnataka*, Vijayatimes, Sunday, 10\(^{th}\) Aug., 2003
the native princes. Further, not all the native regimes were identical. While Hyderabad Karnataka region was oppressed cruelly, the conditions in Mysore region relatively better. In Mysore even the Congress chose to continue itself to constructive programmes85.

2. The Native rulers derived their strength and legitimacy from the treaties they had signed with the British. Neither the Nizam of Hyderabad nor the Maharaja of Mysore had a strong base of their own in their own regions to sustain themselves in powers. As such they had to depend increasingly on the British support and whatever else they did in the forms of certain reforms etc. was only to supplement their survival efforts86.

3. Hyderabad Karnataka was another difficult case for a Historian because the techniques and struggle evolved for British India and other princely states such as Mysore where there was a resemblance of rule of Law, did not suit the condition in the Hyderabad region87. There was hardly any space for launching hegemonic struggle because the autocracy refused to recognise a leader or organization. The only language Hyderabad knew was repression. The condition in British ruled region were also complex. Bombay Karnataka Area because of its contact with Maharashtra was more receptive to the development there. Madras Karnataka that is south Canara, naturally was less prone to such influences. So, obviously, there was good variation in the political development in these regions88.

4. The whole of South India under the grip of the priestly-feudal interests89
5. The colonialists and the native priestly-feudal interests shared certain interests in common. For a very long time they were united in exploiting illiterate common people. Apart from this, those who are regarded as responsible for the genesis of Nationalism in India came from upper castes. They were reluctant to share their knowledge, power and facilities within the colonial conditions with their countrymen. At times, they were even hostile to such democratic aspirations of their unfortunate lower caste brethren. As such these classes were not attracted to the upper castes led movements, be they socio-religious or politico-national.

6. The Congress led struggle for freedom need not necessarily be construed as the only form of struggle that was available for the people. On many occasions it was the unbearable burden imposed on the people by the administration in the form of taxes, and its high handedness which exasperated them to participate in the struggle. The civil disobedience, forest and no tax campaign were impressive in Karnataka because the people had big pledge in them. On occasions unable to bear the burden, the peasants and labourers of Karnataka Area launched movements on their own without the guidance and help of any congress leader. It is significant that sectarian, communal and caste elements stood isolated whenever the struggle had a mass appeal. For example, during the Civil Diobediece, no tax and Quit India Satyagrahas, the communal elements could not keepaway the mass. On the otherhand whenever the Congress

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90 ibid
91 ibid
92 ibid
94 ibid
entered into negotiations with the British for sharing power or with running governments they lost their mass appeals and the sectarian communalists could engineer communal clashes as it happened in 1923-1928, 1937-39.  

7. Most of the Historians on Karnataka have failed to comprehend the obscurity in the terrain and the movements it advanced. The most important point to be noted here is that injustices has been done not only to the History of Karnataka, but also to the people of the state who have the right to know their past.

The most striking of the several special features that marked the nationalist movement in India was its attempt to deal with the great social plurality and heterogeneity which existed within the country. These posed before the nationalists problems of immense complexity in the period before 1947, and more particularly in the climacteric decade, 1937-1947.

Salient Features of Kannada Newspapers:

Newspapers were used to:

- To educate:
- To express ones views
- To take revenge against others
- To get publicity

The above mentioned feature were existed in Press in absence of Journalistic Ethics and code of conducts in the pre-independence of British India.

European Press did tremendous service for India: It translated native old precious literature, published and made available to the natives. The sole

\[95 \text{ ibid} \]
\[96 \text{ ibid} \]
\[97 \text{ ibid} \]
\[98 \text{ Nagaraj E.V.} : \text{ Patrika Vrithi}; KPA, 1989, pp. 2-3 \]
\[99 \text{ ibid} \]
intention of the European press was to reach the natives for the propagation of Christianity\textsuperscript{100}. Indian newspapers developed to counter attack on the European press for the sake of protection of Santana Dharma. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Started Sambad Koumadi; Mirat-ul-akbar in this regard- basically revival of the Hindu society\textsuperscript{101}. Natives newspapers developed to popularize the noble ideology of INC ; Nationality and National integration\textsuperscript{102}. During the pre-independence period, most of the native newspapers wrote editorials to support for the cause of Indian National movement rather than publishing news\textsuperscript{103}. Poverty, ignorance, blind belief were the impediment in the path of dissemination of information especially favoring INM in India\textsuperscript{104}.

4.6 Indian press:

\textit{Shortcomings}\textsuperscript{105}:

a. Indian Press lacked infrastructure-i.e., printing establishment,( machinery)

b. Lack of Capital

c. Lack Trained Journalists

d. Lack of Transportation to circulate the newspapers

e. Lack of newsprint in good price

f. Lack of Network- to collect news

g. Illiteracy of the people

h. Poverty of the people.

i. Government policy

\textsuperscript{100} ibid, p. 4
\textsuperscript{101} ibid
\textsuperscript{102} ibid p. 5
\textsuperscript{103} ibid, p. 5
\textsuperscript{104} ibid
\textsuperscript{105} ibid, p. 40
j. The attitude- inclined to a particular leaders/ political parties as their mouthpiece.

4.7 Evolution of Journalism as a branch of Social Science:

1920 The Degree Course in journalism started in Missouri University
1920 In India, Dr. Annibesent made an experimental purpose (in New India) introduced Journalism as one of the subjects in the National school. This education was carried out up to 1925.
1950 Introduced as a one of the subjects under degree course in Maharaja College in Mysore.
1971 Introduced for P.G course (Journalism) in Mysore University with the sincere efforts of Dr. Nadig Krishnamurthy.
1974 Introduced for P.G. Course in Bangalore University – because of the efforts of T.S Ramachandra)
1984 P.G Course in K.U.D
1988 P.G. Course in Mangalore University.

Journalism found hurdles in 1680 there in Great Britain, wherein it was prerogative of the king to, by order, proclamation under his hand and seal to prohibit the newspapers as well as pamphlet. Rozer L. Estrange- the superintendent was authorized to publish newsbooks. He was empowered with the right to issue license to publish the newsbooks. He was of the

106 ibid. p. 45
106 ibid. p.58
107 ibid. p.59
opinion that the newspapers were published with the sole intention to interfere in the affairs of the state. As a matter of fact many newspapers were crushed – news writers and publishers were punished with imprisonment, sellers of newspapers were punished with lashes or imprisoned. The very development had given rise to Under world newspapers in Great Britain.

Memorandum by John Milton: Ariopagitica (1644) Demanded for:

- the Right of the press to publish Logical and thoughtful facts,
- the greatest Right to freedom to know, to express and
- Right to put forth the views in accordance with the conscience

Public Pressure was mounted to drop paper licensing practice in England in 1662.

Right to Expression (Journalism):

- Freedom to Publishing & Publishing News and views.
- Freedom to publish views of the writers/Editors under the direction of the Editor.
- To circulate/publish the matter printed.
- To criticize the subject matter of public interest.
- Right to collect information

Mahatma Gandhi did not use his Harijan Newspaper for publishing advertisements.

Public memory is short in the public matter. Newspaper makes the memory ever green. Human mind is not constant. The press deals with human mind; it changes in accordance with the needs of the humanity so will be the
text of the newspaper. Human values are always constant as it serves as the guiding light for the press. The aim of the Press and the science is to do the welfare of the human beings.\(^{113}\)

4.8 Underground Newspapers: Karnataka Area:

Underground newspapers did tremendous job during the revolt of 1857. As British Government suppressed the newspapers by passing series of Ordinances, the role of newspapers was taken over by underground newspapers and ignited the freedom movement.\(^{114}\) Most of the Anglo-Indian newspapers were favoring the revolt of 1857. At the same time underground newspapers were in circulation.

Mahatma Gandhi started newspapers (Young India; Indian Opinion; Navajeevan and Harijan)- the text of his newspapers was dealing with the subject like freedom through non-violence; untouchability.\(^{115}\) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was in touch with National Herald. Likewise Netaji Subash Chandra Bose; Aravinda Ghose, Moulana Abdul Kalam Ajad- nationalist leaders were writing for newspapers.\(^{116}\)

The influence of Newspapers (1885-1915); During the said period regional Kannada Newspapers like Vrittanta Bhodhini; Vrittanta Patrika, Bharati, Mysore Star, Suryodhaya, Negegannada, Jagadguru, Sadwi, Dhanurdhari, Vakkaligara Patrike- created a political awareness in the minds of the people. The result was that people were inspired by the newspapers and started thinking.
for national freedom as their fundamental unalienable right. In 1925, Vishwa Karnataka started by T.T. Sharma inspired for patriotism and for the Unification of Karnataka Area. The great journalists like Siddanahalli Krishna Sharma started writing against the British Raj in 1942 and so was N.S. Venkobarayaru.

In 1942, freedom fighters in Karnataka Area started to issue underground newspapers much against the order of the Government. Since newspapers were restrained not to write in the manner which will affect the British Raj, underground newspapers did take the risk to reveal to the public about the atrocities committed by the British authorities. The very act of underground newspapers added fuel to the glowing spirit of Indian nationalist movement. Cyclostyled, some time typed and written hand scripts were prepared by the freedom fighters. They took maximum precaution so that Government authorities could not trace their printing establishment. Also circulated without the knowledge of the Government. Thus, underground newspapers kept people informed about the plan of action of the nationalist movement and it was successful in making people to participate in large scale in the movement. People in large scale secretly helped for the publication and circulation of underground newspapers though this was an offence in the eyes of the law.

Underground newspapers were secretly circulated; pasted on the walls in the night time; posted through the postal department being secured...
postal seals through unlawful means; and sent to the government offices there by made kown to them the movement.. The number of this newspapers is some time 100 to 2000. And the price of the paper per copy was 2-10 paise.

Underground Newspapers were in current in almost all parts of India. They were published in Indian regional languages. In Mysore province under world newspapers were printed in different names.

The text of the newspapers was as follows:

- The purpose of the Underground newspaper
- The plan of action of the movement (Modus of operandi)
- The necessity of the movement
- Cartoon - to provoke the people.
- How to keep movement in progress
- Flag Hoisting
- Singing National Anthem
- Processions
- Boycotting schools and colleges
- Burning foreign goods

Some of the leading Underground newspapers which were printed in Mysore in nineteen forties:

- Liberty
- Azad
• Revolution
• Congress News
• Vande Mataram
• Harijan
• Mysore Congress
• Abuti

List of those worked for printing of Underground newspaper$^{128}$ is shown in Table No.8

The factors- constituent for the growth of Nationalist movement$^{129}$.

- The Administrative authorities- ruler of that region
- Literacy rate
- Nature of Government policy
- Leaders-Political/Religious
- Natural factors-famine etc.
- Transportation
- Economic factors.

4.9 Nationalist Inspired for Indian Nationalist Movement in Karnataka Area:

In the context of Karnataka Area:

Most of the newspapers of northern Karnataka Area got inspiration from the spirit of *Swaraj* of Balagangadhar Tilak. Tilak's Swaraj was meant for SELF RULE within the British Imperialism. Whereas, the newspapers of Bengal, fought for the complete Independence$^{130}$. As a matter of fact,

$^{128}$ *ibid.* p. 128
$^{129}$ Internet Sources : Factors responsible for the growth of Nationalist Movement in Indian Context.
$^{130}$ Lokamanya Tilak, 1986.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Name of the Accomplice</th>
<th>Name of the Underground Newspaper/Cyclostyle</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<td>Janadwani</td>
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<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>S.N. Gupta</td>
<td>Kranti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>G.R. Swami</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Distribution of Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>V.N. Reddy</td>
<td>Pavagada</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Pouravani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>M.N. Shrikanta-Yya</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Distribution of Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>K.V. Vasanth</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Distribution of Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>H.S. Doreswamy</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>1942-47</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Distribution of Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. H. Narashimayya</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>1942-47</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Distribution of Bulletin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Newspapers of Bombay Presidency were dominated by the philosophy of Balagangadhar Tilak as such, the newspapers which started in the District of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar were supposed to be the mouth piece of Tilak Vani before the coming of Mahatma Gandhi in the political scenario in India131.

Mr. Justice S.S. Setter (1862-1930):

He founded the Congress party in princely Mysore in June 1921. Setter spent a good part of his life in Mumbai and was a leading solicitor there. He was a staunch follower of Lokmanya Tilak. In 1908, the Dewan of Mysore, Sir V.P. Madhava Rao (who later joined the Congress) appointed him as a Judge of the Mysore Chief Court. But the British Resident in Mysore, Sir Stuart Fraser, objected to the appointment in view of Setter's links with Tilak. Setter had to resign his judgeship. He was a resident of Siddikatte area (present day Gundopanth Street). Mr. Setter was an authority on Hindu law and had translated original works such as those of the Mithakshara School from Sanskrit to English. While in Mumbai, he also served as the Correspondent of The Hindu132.

Gangadhararao Deshpande (1871-1960):

He was an outstanding nationalist leader, not merely one of the tallest of the Congress leaders. He was the moving spirit behind the Belgaum Congress of December 1924, the only one to be presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. He enjoyed the unique privilege of being a close lieutenant of both Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, he was called the Tilak or Lion of Karnataka. He was the founder and first President of the Karnataka Provincial Committee.

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131 ibid
132 Jayaram A.; Giants of Karnataka who shaped the course of Karnataka; The Hindu, 17th March
set up in 1920. After the Nagpur Congress, Congress accepted the principle of linguistic provinces. It was the Belgaum Congress, which gave a stimulus to the political aspirations of Kannadigas. It is of interest that it was Deshpande who opened the Khadi Vastralaya opposite the Fort in the City in June 1926, and it still functions. In 1956, when the States Reorganisation Commission, led by Mr. Justice Fazl Ali, visited Belgaum, it visited the house of Deshpande in deference to his standing and recorded his views on the Unification of the Kannada-speaking areas. Yet, there is no place named after Deshpande in Bangalore.

Dr. N.S. Hardikar (1889-1975):

He founded the Hindustan Seva Dal, sacrificed a lucrative career in medicine to plunge into the freedom struggle and Gandhian constructive activities. He too was inspired by Tilak. Hailing from Dharwad, Narayan Subba Rao Hardikar took his degree in Medicine from the Calcutta University and had his higher education from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor U.S. He was one of the first from Bombay-Karnataka to study in the United States. Hardikar launched the Hindustan Seva Dal on the eve of the Belgaum Congress and stood side by side with Deshpande. From 1952 to 1962 he was a member of the Rajya Sabha.

Swamy Ramanand Teerth:

The history of the freedom struggle in Hyderabad-Karnataka cannot be touched without mentioning the name of Swamy Ramanand Teerth. He was born Venkatesh Khedagi in Sindagi town in Bijapur District. He was ordained as a sanyasi by a sadhu from Rishikesh, and became Ramanand Teerth. A

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132 ibid
133 ibid
134 ibid
postgraduate of the Poona University, he was for a time associated with the well-known trade unionist M.N. Joshi. Ramanand Teerth is better known for his struggle against the repressive regime of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Razakars. When Mr. S.B. Chavan was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, he named the Marathwada University at Nanded after Ramanand Teerth. He was the political mentor of Mr. Chavan and also of the former Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya:

She was among the few women from Karnataka Area to make it big in the Congress at the national level and also in public affairs. Hailing from an aristocratic Konkani-speaking family from Mangalore, she became a child widow. She later went to England and obtained a Diploma in Sociology from the London University. Kamaladevi was a versatile personality and her interests included the fine arts and acting. She acted in the silent film with Kannada subtitles Vasanthasena. For a time, she was married to Harindranath Chattopadhyay, the actor and poet-brother of Sarojini Naidu. Kamaladevi served as a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha.

Thagadur Ramachandra Rao (1898-1988):

It was Mysore Gandhi Thagadur Ramachandra Rao (1898-1988), who can be called the Father of Political Unrest in princely State of Mysore. He was, perhaps, the first to launch the politics of agitation against the rule of Dewan Mirza Ismail. Even before the Vaikom Temple entry movement in the then

135 ibid
136 ibid
Travancore State (1924), Ramachandra Rao spearheaded the movement for allowing entry for members of the Kaniyar caste into the Nanjangud Temple. He launched the Gandhian constructive movement in a big way in the villages of Mysore District by opening Khadi Kendras, launching Harijan welfare programmes etc.\(^{137}\)

**K.T.Bashyam (1895-1956):**

He was the standard-bearer of the freedom movement in Bangalore and foremost among the Congress leaders of Indian States. His home in Cottonpet in Bangalore was also the headquarters of the Mysore Pradesh Congress for long. He was one of the earliest to join the Congress (1921). K.Thuppal Narasimha Iyengar Bashyam was a brilliant lawyer, legislator and political leader.\(^{138}\) It was said that had he not joined the Congress, he would have easily become the Chief Justice of Mysore. Many expected him to become the Chief Minister of Mysore after Independence. Bashyam was a minister in the first Mysore Ministry headed by K.C. Reddy. He was later the Chairman of the Legislative Council. Even today, he is hailed as the best presiding officer. Known for his integrity and simplicity, Bashyam refused to move to a minister's bungalow in 1955, and preferred to live in his modest home. Though he was one of the tallest leaders, he died a debtor.\(^{139}\)

**Kyasamballi Chengalaraya Reddy (1902-76):**

The first chief minister of Mysore, Kyasamballi Chengalaraya Reddy (1902-76) was a household name in Old Mysore. Hailing from Kolar District, he was the

\(^{137}\) ibid
\(^{138}\) ibid
\(^{139}\) ibid
President of the Mysore Congress at the time of Independence. Before that, he had the record of a long struggle in the freedom movement. He was also a member of the Constituent Assembly along with his father-in-law, H.R. Guruva Reddy. K.C. Reddy’s chief ministership was notable for the dissidence and opposition he had faced within the party. He later became a member of the Nehru Cabinet, and was Governor of Madhya Pradesh. The Vidhana Soudha project was taken up by him in 1951, though it was his successor, K. Hanumanthaiya, who completed it.

4.10 Extremist Newspapers

- Karnataka Patra
- Kannada kesari
- Karnataka Vritta
- Dharwar Vritta
- Kesari
- Maratta
- Bhala
- Bombay samachar
- Indu Prakash
- Native Opinion
- Gujarat
- Rasta doptar
- Rastramat
- Kaiser-I-Hind
- Arunodaya
- Vihari
- Kathiawar times

- The list of Journalists who contributed for the Unification of Karnataka is shown in Table. No.9
- Evolution of press is shown in Pictures No. 11 to 25
- Some of the major Nationalist Movements in Karnataka Area are shown in Pictures No.26 to No43.

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140 ibid
141 Lokamanya Tilak
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Journalist</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Founder/Editor/Associated with</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanjangudu Tirumalamba</td>
<td>1887-1982</td>
<td>Karnataka Nandhini(M); Sanmarga Dharshini (W)</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Women Edn, Promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F.G.Halakatti of Dharwad</td>
<td>1880-1964</td>
<td>Shivanubhava (Q) Navakarnataka</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Vachana Pitamaha, wrote for Unification of Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pandyanda Bellyappa- Kodagu</td>
<td>1880-1964</td>
<td>Kodagu</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>For National Movement for social work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Huruli Bhimaraya</td>
<td>1888-1970</td>
<td>Kantirava (W)</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Associate of Bolararaya Kannada Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M. Venkata Krishnayya- My sore</td>
<td>1844-1934</td>
<td>Vrittanta Chintamani Hita Bhodhini My sore Herald</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Mysore for Mysorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hardekar Manjappa- Banavasi</td>
<td>1886-1947</td>
<td>Dhanurdhari (W) Khadi Vijaya Sharananda sandesh</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Gandhi an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>T.S. Ramachandra Rao- B'lore</td>
<td>1924-1977</td>
<td>Prajavani</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>The famous regional Newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Venkatarao B.Nayak-Bagalkote</td>
<td>1907-1982</td>
<td>Karnataka Vaibhava Samyukta Karnataka Sadwi</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Involved in underground newspaper punished in 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Agaram Rangayya--Yelandur</td>
<td>1901-1993</td>
<td>Mysore Star ( Reporter ) New Mysore (Reporter) Janavani ( Reporter )</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Participated in freedom movement in My sore; Awardee of KPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B.Puttaswamayya-Mysore</td>
<td>1897-</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>The first Editor of Prajavani in 1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Inspired by D.V.G Awardee of Karnataka Academy of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Literature in 1965, writer, dramatist, social worker, good organiser and Nationalist.

12 Khadri Shamanna-Melukote  1925-1990

- Vakkaligara Patrike (Ed.)
- Pratibha
- Jananabhumi (Reporter)
- Janavani (Reporter)

1944 Participated in the freedom movement Unification of Karnataka Movement
1949 a perfect journalist

13 Y.N.Krishnamurthy-

- Deshabandhu (Reporter)
- Chaya (Reporter)
- Prajavani (reporter)

1944 Critic of the first order.
1949 innovative writer.

14 K.Jivannarao- Bangalore  1904-1982

- Sadwi (Reporter)
- Sampadbyudaya (Reporter)
- Wealth of Mysore (Reporter)
- Veerkesari (Sub.Edr.)
- Tainadu (Sub.Edr.)
- Visha Karnataka (reporter)
- Deshabhandu (Reporter)
- Janavani (Edr. In Charge)
- Prajamata (Edr. In Charge)
- Andrajyoti (Edr. In Charge)
- Kalachakra (W)
- Yatika (Reporter)

1928 Concerned with growth of Journalism
1942 under took study of Journalism
1942 in Europe. He gave speech in BBC
1942 about his European tour experience
1948 in 1951

15 Ashwat Narayan Rao-Katiperi  1926-1999

- Makkala Pustaka (M)
- Navajeavana

1926 Annie Besant extended for his early edn. Inspired by Dr. Kasins; Nationalist sedition case was booked in Mysore imprisoned for two years responsible for responsible government movement in Mysore in 1936 Participated in Quit India Movement -1942 imprisoned - underground activist.

16 B.S.Venkataram- Bangalore  1911-1986

- Kategara (M)- Edr.
- Naguvananda (Reporter)
- Vishwakarnatakarkar A. Edr.
- Chaya (M) Edr.
- Subhoda- A. Edr.
- Deshabhandhu (D)- Edr.
- Sothari
- Belaku (W)

1935 Desha Bhandu was called government
1938 paper- did not oppose the ruling
1940 Government.- not popular. Later it became powerful newspaper favoring Indian
1942 National Movement. A good organiser
1943 prolific writer

17 M.R. Lakshmamma  1913-

1950 Freedom fighter, social worker Journalist, reformer of women folk
prolific writer-prose and poetry, drama music, critic etc. Exponent of women's right.

18 Betagari Krishna Sharma 1900-1982
Swadharma (reporter) 1926
Jayakarnataka 1931-36
Jayanti (M)
Prabhat
Samyukta Karnataka (Reporter)
Matrbhumi-Co Edr.
1938-60
Nationalist, Kannada Literature
Ananda Kanda was his poetic
Name- Contributed for the
development of Kannada Journalism
1922

19 Siddhavanahalli Krishn Sharma 1904-1973
Vishva Karnataka
Harjani (Reporter)
Jayakarnataka (Reporter)
Hyderabad Bulletin (Reporter)
Harijana in Kannada
Vahini (Reporter)
Vani (Reporter)
Kannada Bhudhana
Sarvdodaya (M) Edr.
1942
Revival of Kannada language
1949
Unification of Karnataka- Nationalist
Banished from Hyderabad in 1938.
1950
Influend by Vinoda Bhave

20 Mohara Hanumanratarao 1892-1960
Karnataka Vaibhava (reporter)
Karnataka Vaibhava (Edr.)
Samyukta Karnataka- Edr.
1930
Nationalist, worked for unification of
1933
Karnataka- participated in salt
1934
Movement of 1930. Imprisoned for a
year. Participated in non paying Tax
Movement. Became the secretary of
All India Newspapers Editors
Council in 1942, prolific writer. Senate
member of K.U.D

21 R.Kalyanamma- Mysore 1894-1965
Sadwi (Reporter)
Vakkaligara Patrike (reporter)
Nudigannadi (Reporter)
Vidyadayini (Reporter)
Kantirava (Reporter)
Saraswati
1921-1963
Founded Sharada Women Society in
1913. For women promoted cottage
Industry. Prolific writer. Exponent of
education for women.

22 P.R.Ramayya-Srirangapatana 1894-1970
Tainadu (W) Edr.
Swarajya (Reporter)
1927
Nationalist, worked for unification of
Karnataka- Tainadu was prohibited for
14 days under section 144 by District Magistrate in 1928. Nationalist
1940 Tainadu was model Newspaper. Daily News was prohibited under Press Act in 1942. He was elected The President of Mysore journalist Society thrice. Founded Canara Welfare trust in 1953. 1955 reported about Salt satyagraha 1930-32 in Jaya Karnataka. (Also Non Paying tax) Awardee of Karnataka Academy of Literature. Worked for the Unification of Karnataka.

1898 Teacher, Nationalist and prolific writer
1899-1942 Sadbhoda Chandrike - Patriot, Nationalist and Kannada poet.
1884-1971 Kesari, Harijan and Maratta - Patriot, Nationalist and Journalist
1885-1936 Prabuddha Karnataka - Scholar, teacher, educationist
1908-1979 Bramara - Journalist, Novelist, Nationalist
1908-1936 Kathanjali (Editor) Promoter of Kannada language and Kannada Literature.
1908-1971 Bombay Chronicle (Reporter)
1929 Vishwavani (Editor) 1936 Freedom fighter, awardee of Soviet Land Nehru Award in 1968. The President of 52nd Kannada Literature Conference in 1980. Prolific writer.
1908-1971 Basavaraj Kattimani (Editor) - Writer, Journalist and Nationalist
1919-1989 Ushaji -

W' Represents Weekly
M' Represents Monthly

Sources: Kannada Patrika Lokada Dhimantaru, Vol. 1 to 10 Published by Karnataka Patrika Academy, Bangalore.
No. 11 Doctrina Christam (page No. 1), 1578, The earliest example of printing in Indian Script. (Tamil Translation by Henrique Henriques of St. Xavier’s Portuguese Book, Doctrina Christam)

No. 12 Father of early Printing in India (The Malabar New Testament) in Tamil Language in 1713—BARTHOLOMEW ZIEGENBALG.
HICKY'S
BENGAL GAZETTE
or,
Calcutta General Advertiser.

No. 14 Hicky's Gazette of January 29, 1780.
No. 15 Hicky's Gazette of December, 1780

No. 16 Masthead of Calcutta Chronicle, September 4, 1792
No. 17 Public Notice in Kannada issued by an officer, Linlitgo by name who held high position under British Government in 1933.

No. 18 The superintendent of Mysore Museum used to publish details of visitors in Kannada and English in 1868.
No. 19 A model of Mysore Gazette of 1881.

No. 20 A Model of Mysore Police Gazette of 1902.
No.21 A recognised Government translator K.M. Shek translated the speech given by the Viceroy in Imperial legislative Council into Kannada in 1917.
No. 22. A copy of Jayakarnataka(M), Vol. I, Nov. 1922

Criticising the act of the Govt.
No.23. Steam Engine Curse for British India an article by Gururao Krishnavalekar, Hubli; Jayakarnataka, Jan. 1923.
The Freedom Fighters and Nationalist Movement in Karnataka Area:

No.27 Babasaheb of Naragunda
No.28 Sangolli Rayanna

No.26 The Statue of Kitturu Chennama
No.29 Rani Abbakka
No.30 Keladi Chennamma

No.32 In 1917: Balgangadhar Tilak in Belgaum with Govindarao Yalagi, Gangadharrao Deshpande and others.

No.31 Obavva
No. 33  *Karnataka Kesari*  Gangadharao Deshpande
sitting; Kundalika Katagade and Ramachandra Vadavi

Picture No. 34  The President of Karnataka Provincial
Congress Committee Shri Hosamani Siddappa with Subashchandra Bose.
No. 35 The Congress Leaders Shri K.C. Reddy, H.C. Dasappa and Venkatappa were arrested at Shivapura.

No.36 On 28th Aug. 1930: Police force surrounded Forest Protection Movement Nationalist leaders at Itkalghat, near Ankola.

No.37 Mysore Congress Vidhurashwata Conference(1939): The President H.C. Dasappa coming in procession.
No. 38 Vidhurashwata Congress Conference of 1939: Dr. Pattabisitaramayya and H.C. Dasappa on the dias.

Picture No. 39 The freedom fighters of Idooru were released on 21st Oct. 1946.

No. 39.a D.P. Karamkar, Ranganath Diwakar and Mohare Hanumantarao.
No.40 Satyagraha Souda, Shivapura.

No.41 Memorial of Martyr of Vidhurashwata Flag hoisting Movement.
No. 41.a Martyr Memorial in front of Mysore Bank, Kempegouda Road, Bangalore.

No. 41.b Doddameti Andanappa
No. 41.c Dr. N. S. Hardikar
No.41. Martyr Mylara Mahadevappa

No.42 Venkatesh T. Manade

No.43 Sardar Veeranna Gouda Patil
Famous Journalists of India: Pre-independence period:

Journalists, poets and prolific writers and Nationalists who influenced nationalist movement in Karnataka Area:
4.11 Newspapers of Belgaum District:

Right from the beginning Marathi language dominated in the Districts belonged to the British Bombay Presidency. Newspapers in Marathi and in Kannada Languages united contributed for the development of Marathi-Kannada culture and Nationalist movement in the region till the period of the commencement of Unification of Karnataka Movement. Maharashtra and Karnataka border language movement retarded the joint efforts for the Nationalist movement. The development of the newspapers in Belgaum District can be classified under four heads:

1) Social welfare
2) Freedom movement
3) Unification of Karnataka
4) Kannada border-language movement.

The newspapers like Subudhi Prakash, Jnana Prakash, Kannada Jnana Bhodhika, Matha patrike, Vidyasagara, Shikshaka Mitra, Jnanavilasa, Prabhodha, Jnananjana, Dharma Tarangini etc. exclusively meant for social welfare of the people. These papers were generally weekly, monthly, and fortnightly in nature. Daily newspaper did not come into existence in Belgaum district until 1920. The texts of the newspapers were: News of Bombay Presidency, Appointments, Obituary, Court news, war news, common notices, and marriage invitations. These newspapers were devoid of facilities to collect fresh news. Samyukta Karnataka daily had the facility to collect news through Telegram from Bombay and published news in 1933. The earliest presses viz.

On securing Independence of India, the Belgaum Press concentrated with all its might on Unification of Karnataka. The Fazal Ali Committee had given the report on State Reorganisation, strongly recommended for the formation of Karnataka State based upon linguistic basis in 1954. The very report led for border dispute resulted in catastrophe in Belgaum region. Marattas attacked on Kannada press- the set fire on the press of Lokadarshana daily; implanted bombs in the office of the press, they set fire on the residence of the Editor of Nadoja. The very incidents are testimonials to prove the fact that to what extent the newspapers of the region involved in the protection of the Kannada speaking area on the border between Karnataka and Maharastra*.

The stalwart Journalists of Belgaum District during the period of Pre-unification of Karnataka State:

1) Prabhakar Parulekar
2) Late Shamrarao Govindarao Desai
3) Late Katti Sheshacharyaru
4) Late Pandit Venkata Rayaru
5) Pyati Shamarayaru
6) Aaantarao Chikkodiayavaru
7) Gopalrao Despande

8) Aravinda Joshi  
9) Baburao Takoor  
10) B.M. Elukoti  
11) Vamanrao Sawant  
12) H.R. Kulkarni  
13) M.B. Desai  
14) Late M.S. Topannavar  
15) B.N. Dharwad  
16) Late Shankarao Parulekar