Chapter - 5

THE LAST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

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I. CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO BORDER MOVEMENT:

Refusal of the Nizam to join Indian Union, the fleeing of the hundreds and thousands of the people to seek shelter in the border refugee camps and the General Warrant Arrest issued by the Nizam had almost created commotion in the State of Hyderabad. Under such circumstances, the vast majority of the people were very well convinced that there was every possibility of creation of one more Pakistan in the heart of Indian territory. But the spirit of nationalism which had reached its climax did not allow the people to be the silent spectators to this national tragedy. Infused with high enthusiasm and the spirit of sacrifice, the people of Hyderabad State decided to resort to an 'armed struggle' to save the territory from this catastrophe. They started an armed struggle, popularly known as "The Borderer Movement", which ultimately culminated into what may be more appropriately described as 'India's Last War of Independence'. It is proposed in this chapter to bring out the unique characteristic features and major happenings of the last phase of India's War of Independence. What follows is an analysis of the chain of circumstances which precipitated and made this war of independence inevitable.
A. **Formation of Action committee**

Swamiji, in anticipation of the political events, convened the working committee meeting of the State Congress on July 1st, 1947, at Sholapur. The meeting rightly resolved to constitute "The Action Committee" with D.G. Bindu as president to act as dictator of the State Congress in guiding the nature of the future and final phase of the accession movement in Hyderabad State, in case Swamiji was arrested on the day of independence. G.K. Pranesachar was made secretary of the Action Committee. The other two members of the Action Committee were Govinda Das Shoraff and Jamalapuram Kesava Rao. The Central Office of the Action Committee was established at Madras and the Regional Office of the Action Committee for Hyderabad Karnataka was opened at Gadag.

B. **Arrest of Swamiji**

As anticipated, the accession Satyagraha spread like forest fire and Swamiji was arrested on 15th August, 1947, while celebrating the independence day at Hyderabad. The Action Committee assumed all powers of the State Congress.

C. **General Arrest Warrant**

The Nizam Government issued notification what was called 'The general arrest warrant' on 28th July, 1947 and empowered the police to arrest all leaders and workers of the
accession movement according to the Hyderabad Defence Act Under Section 119. The jails in the Nizam State became the places of pilgrimage with the arrest of 3621 persons throughout the State by 15th September, 1947. The Razakars joined hands with police and unleash the terror and torture. The Nizam and the Razakars created such an atmosphere that it was impossible to offer Satyagraha in the State.4

D. Dual Policy of Nizam

In the meanwhile, Nizam’s administration on one hand gave free hand to the Muslim militants to curb the State Congress Movement in the manner they liked and on the other hand made a show of negotiations with the Indian Government. By this time, many States had already voluntarily merged in the Indian Union. But the Nizam was not prepared to merge. He wanted to remain sovereign power. The State Congress and the Government of India did not approve this dual policy of Nizam. Prolonged negotiations of the Prime Minister of Nizam - Nawab of Chhattari with Government of India only embittered the feelings of the State Action Committee and forced it to take firm measures to integrate the State of Hyderabad into the Union of India.5

E. Stand-Still Agreement

At this juncture, circumstances forced the Nizam to sign one year’s 'Stand Still Agreement' on November 29th, 1947
with Indian Union. Sardar Vallabha Bai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India was incharge of the affairs of the princely States of India and as per the Article-II of Standstill Agreement, Vallabai Patel appointed K.M. Munshi as India's Agent General at Hyderabad to mend the political problems with Nizam in the way of signing the Instrument of Accession with India. Saradar patel in his statement to the Constituent Assembly on that occasion had expressed the hope that during that period the way would be paved for permanent accession through negotiations with Nizam. In the meanwhile, "the Nizam of Hyderabad Strengthened by a new set of advisers led by kasim Razvi, determined to maintain for himself the status of Independent sovereign which according to him and them he had acquired when the British left India on August 15th, 1947." Therefore these events made the Action Committee to call upon the workers of the State Congress to organise 'The Border Camps on the out-skirts of Hyderabad State boundary with the help of Indian leaders to take to arms struggle to defend themselves against the forces of the Razakars till the Indian troops marched in and Hyderabad was liberated.'

F. Approval of A.I.C.C.

Organisation of Border Camps was not principally accepted by A.I.C.C. as it was fully a violent movement. But Digambar Rao Bindu, the President of the State Action
Committee and national leader like S. Nijalingappa, B.G. Kher and others had to prevail upon Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru and Vallabha Bai Patel to permit the State Congress workers to organise the border camps for armed struggle against the Razakars and the Nizam military. The central leaders were convinced that it was inevitable to protect the life and honour of the innocent Hindu residents of the Nizam's territory and the neighbouring places of Indian Union. The situation in the State was so compelling that the people had to run away from their homes and take shelter in the territory of Indian Union. So Gandhiji, a strong protagonist of 'Ahimsa' had to accept the proposal of the State Action Committee to organise the border camps and put up a strong armed resistance against the Razakars and the military of the Nizam to integrate the State of Hyderabad into the Union of India.  

II. HISTORIC SESSION AT GADAG:

Under the guide lines issued by the Action Committee, the Congress leaders of Hyderabad Karnataka such as Janardhan Rao Desai, Kolur Mallappa, Dattatreya Rao Avaradi, Narayana Kanihal, A.V. Patil, Sardar Sarana Goud Inamdar, Dharmaveera Surya Vamsi, Basavaraj Chitaguppekar, Raja Venkatappa Naik, Alavandi sivamurthySwami, Panchkshari Hiremath, Guru Bheem Rao Patil, Hakeekat Rai and others evaded arrest under different disguises and went under ground to organise the
border camps. Kolur Mallappa who was released on parole due to the death of his wife did not return to jail and joined Janardhana Rao Desai at Gadag office.

Before organising the border camps, the Congress men of Hyderabad Karnataka led by Janardhana Rao Desai convened all nationalists meeting at Gadag under presidency of Annadanappa Doddameti on 25th September 1947. The object of the meeting was to evolve a strategy to be adopted by the Congress workers while fighting against the Razakars. The meeting was held in the premises of Ganayogi panchakshari Gavai. The meeting was attended by S.Nijalingappa, B.G.Kher (Chief Minister of Bombay), Ambali Channabasappa, Hallikeri Gudleppa, Jayadev Tai Legade, Channappa Wali, Santinath Ingale, S.R. Kanti, R.Nagana Goud and top level nationalist minded officials of Bombay and Madras presidencies on the instructions of Chief Ministers of the respective States. About 6000 nationalists attended this historic meeting.

The spirited leaders and works of Hyderabad Karnataka spoke on the nature of atrocities being committed by Razakars on Hindus while describing the grave situation prevailed in the State of Hyderabad following the declaration of Independence by Nizam. Many speakers supported the principles of 'Marxism' to fight against the totalitarianism of Nizam. Speaking on the occasion on behalf of the nationalists of free India, Channappa Wali Said.
After prolonged discussion, the meeting passed the following resolutions:

1) To seek the men and monetary support of the patriots of Free India to intensify the movement for accession of Hyderabad State through organising the border camps (Resistance Camps) in Bombay and Madras presidencies.

2) To resort to the armed struggle against the Razakars.

3) To train the nationalists in the armed resistance.

4) To secure sufficient arms and ammunitions for the workers in the border camps to raid the centres of Razakars, police and free the villages of the Nizam dominion.

Thus the nationalists meeting at Gadag was historic in the sense that the Congress workers of Hyderabad Karnataka received the needed courage and co-operation of their neighbouring States in their struggle against Nizam.

The Head Office

The office of the provincial Congress Committee for Hyderabad Karnataka was opened in the house of a great patriot - Garuda Sadashiva Raya at Gadag with janardhan Rao Desai as its chairman to direct the border movement. It acted as information receiving and instruction giving centre.
It supplied arms and ammunitions to different border camps. L.K. Sharaff and then B.V. Desai served as secretary. Kolur Mallappa was appointed as incharge officer for Gulbarga district with Bijapur as Branch Office. Kottur Basaiah and Ganadal Narayanappa were placed as incharge officers to guide the border movement for Raichur district. Ranganath Saigaonker with the help of R.V. Bidappa, managed the border camps for Bidar district unit. Dattatreya Rao Avaradi worked as camps inspector for Gulbarga district during the border movement.

A. Military Training

Able bodied and courageous workers were selected and deputed to the centres of Patiala, Bejawada, Kappatgudda, (near Mundarigi) Sholapur, Chanda, Warrangal, Satara, Nasik, Poona and Deharadoon to receive military training including 'Toposheets' training. The retired I.N.A. officials - viz., Captain Ramchandran Singh and Captian Jagath Singh, Hawaldars and Bombay - Madras presidency police officers like D.I.G. and I.G.P. extended all facilities to the nationalists and trained them in operating Rifles: 303, 410, 22, Sten-gun No.21 and Sten-gun No.38, Pistol and Revolver etc. The D.I.G. - Bill Moria and I.G.P. - N.M. Kamte of Bombay State were spirited nationalists. They used their good office to spare the services of Dharwar district Home-Commandant viz., B.V. Thorat, Dy.S.P. - S.S. Naik and Bijapur district Home-
The nationalists of Hyderabad Karnataka receiving the military training to fight the Nizam forces at Kappatagudda, Dehardun, Bejawada, Nasik and Chand
Commandant - S.T. Sasanur to train thousands of youths belonging to Nizam State and Free India in supressing the menace of Razakars during the border movement.\textsuperscript{16}

B. Supply of Arms and Ammunition

An adequate supply of arms and ammunitions to each border camp was essential to attack well armed Razakars and to raid the police stations and Karodgiri-Nakas in the dominion of Nizam. With the help of revolutionary patriots in and outside the Hyderabad State, the Congressmen in Hyderabad Karnataka developed wonderful tact to have the faith and confidence with those who manufactured the arms and other explosive materials.\textsuperscript{17} The nationalists under the directions of Hyderabad Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee held at Gadag, collected donations in and outside the State from the Champions of liberty under subrose, but at their free will. The amount so collected was utilised to purchase the arms for the use against the forces of Nizam.

The arms such as Revolver, Rifles No.303, 410 and 22 of Ramington and Wenchister models, Sten-guns of 21 and 28 bullets, Talavar, Gupti, Tamancha, Fengpatta, Karbeen and Wireless sets were purchased confidentially from Bombay State, Goa, Jabbalpur, Nasik, Devalali, and Madhya Pradesh. The nationalists particularly working in border camps used to go over these places to bring them to the border camps secretly. The cost of the Sten-gun of 28 bullets was
Rs. 700/- and the Rifle bearing No. 303 was Rs. 300/-. Besides these, camp workers used to raid abruptly the centres of Razakars and police station of Nizam dominion and confiscated their arms for the use of border camps.

When the leaders felt that the quantity of arms they collected and purchased was insufficient to fight against the fanatic forces, they sought the assistance of the patriots like Ullagaddi Matha and Mahadevappa Murugod of Hubli, Mahadevappa Kanchagara of Mundargi, Prabhu Raj Patil of Yalburga, Kappattappa Beli of Bannikoppa, Girjkar of Sarjapur, Kittur Mehaboob Khan of Belgaum. Revanasiddappa Kambar of Ambalaga (12 km from mahagaon), Saranappa Beroji of Gulbarga (Shabazar), Sambaji Rao and Haribajan Singh of Udgir, Tallur Rayana Gouda of Belgaum, Nagappa of Bagevadi, Basavana Goud of Hudali, Parappa of Hosur, Belavadi Ganteppa of Hirekumbi and Hiremathad Swami of Okkunda and others who attained proficiency in the art of manufacturing the arms including the Hand-bombs and Dynamites. The services of these patriots were utilised by Janardhana Rao Desai, Paranjape, Poolchand Gandhi, S.K. Vaishampayan, G.K. Pranesachar, Kolur Mallappa, S.Nijalingappa, Wali Channappa, B.G.Kher and the Sibiradhipatis of all camps to get arms and ammunitions to fuzzle the forces of Razakars and dazzal the patriots to intensify the border movement.
C. Response of National Leaders

The leaders of Free India like Ambli Channappa, Gudleppa Hallikeri, Andanappa Doddameti, B.G.Kher, S.Nijalingappa, N.G.Ranga, Sukla of Madhya Pradesh took good deal of interest in supplying the needed arms to the border camps to intensify the movement for the accession of Hyderabad. Above all, disobedience to the resolution of the Hyderabad Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee meeting at Gadag and the State level Action Committee, the Chief Ministers of Bombay and Madras States were kind enough to issue instructions to the authorities concerned not to check the congressmen in carrying the arms by railway, road and other means of transport to enable the freedom fighters to confront with the forces of Razakars with greater amount of force and confidence.24

D. Patriots in the Army Service

Another interesting point to be noted in this connection lies in the fact that the friends of the nationalists of Hyderabad State were at the service of Indian Army serving as soldiers, Hawaldars and Jamedars. Some of them were incharge of store-keeping i.e., the stock of arms and ammunitions. On the approach of the freedom fighters these spirited patriots supplied number of arms and ammunitions under subrose through military jeeps. At particular fixed points on the border area of Hyderabad
State, the arms were unloaded. The leaders on obtaining prior information through wireless, collected these arms and kept them in under ground. In turn they were supplied to different camps by the Head Office, Gadag, as per the requirements of the Sibiradhipatis of border camps to meet the challenge of the Razakars.\[25\]

III. BORDER CAMPS OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA:

Under the directions of the State Action Committee, about 100 border camps were established all along the border areas of Hyderabad State. Of these, 30 camps (18 main camps and 12 sub-camps) were set up on the border lines of Hyderabad Karnataka i.e., Bellary, Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur border areas of Madras and Bombay presidency to stir accession movement in Hyderabad State. These camps were situated 5 to 6 kms away from the border line of the Nizam State.\[26\]

The main border camps were situated at Sindigi, Dudani, Kesarajavalaga, Talikote, Hotagi, Myndaragi, Wagdhari, Tungabhadra, Mundaragi, Gajendragada, Ittigi, Kampli, Sirguppa, Mantralaya, Adoni and Kakkalmeli. The 12 sub-camps of Mundaragi were at Hesarur, Baradur, Hallikeri, Sudi, Timmapura, Naregal, Nidugundi, Koppa, Tambrahalli, Hampasagara, Ilakal and Bachigondanhalli.
The following worked as Shibiradhipaties of concerned camps.27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Names of the Main Camps</th>
<th>Names of Shibiradhipaties (Camp incharge)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sindigi</td>
<td>Sardar Saranagoud Inamadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dudani</td>
<td>Guru Bheem Rao Patil Mudagunki</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Goudgaon</td>
<td>Dharmaveera Nelogi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Madana Hipparaga</td>
<td>Saibanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kesarajavalaga</td>
<td>D.B.Kalmankar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Talikote</td>
<td>Barister Raja Venkatappa Naik</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Hotagi</td>
<td>Narayan Kanihal</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Myndarigi and Guddada Mallapura</td>
<td>Hakeekat Rai Chitaguppekar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Wagdhari</td>
<td>A.V.Patil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ittigi</td>
<td>Ramachar B.Purohit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Mantralya</td>
<td>Raghavendra Rao Gudded. (This camp was later on merged in Tungabhadora Camp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Kakkalmeli</td>
<td>Dasarao Mukteddar. This camp was previously under the control of Sarana Goud Inamdar.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### SUB - CAMPS OF MUNDARIGI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hesarur</td>
<td>Virupakshappa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Baradur</td>
<td>Ananta Joshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hallikeri</td>
<td>Linganagoud, Mudegoud police patil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Timmapura</td>
<td>Nagappa Kukanur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Ilakal</td>
<td>Sowde Gurappa. (It was working as sub-camp of Gajendragada).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### A. Main Features of Border Camps

Every border camp belonging to Hyderabad Karnataka area had to work according to the instructions given by the Head Office, Gadag and Branch Offices established at Bijapur and Sholapur. Janardhan Rao Desai, Poolchand Gandhi, Kolur Mallappa, G.K. Praneshchar and others constituted the High-command for these border camps.
The map displaying the places where border camps were established on the Border lines of Hyderabad Karnataka i.e., in Bombay and Madras presidencies

1. Mantralaya
2. Adoni
3. Tungabhadra
4. Siruguppa
5. Kampli
6. Hospet
7. Bachigondanahalli
8. Tambrahalli
9. Hampasagar
10. Munirabad
11. Mundargi
12. Ittigi
13. Naregal
14. Sudi
15. Gajendragad
16. Ilkal
17. Talikot
18. Sindigi
19. Dudani
20. Myndargi
21. Goudgaon
22. Wagdhari
23. Hotagi
24. Madanahipparga
25. Sholapur
26. Keshara Jawalaga
Every border camp was under the control of Shibiradhipati (Camp Incharge) who personified all powers of the Action Committee. The strength of the Congress workers performing duties as soldiers in border camps varied from 25 to 250.29 There were three wings in each border camp such as:

1) Un-armed wing 2) C.I.D. Wing and (3) Armed Wing.30

The unarmed wing consisted of Satyagrahis and other congress workers. Their duty was to propagate the ideals of Swarajya and condemn the atrocities of the Razakars in order to mould the public opinion in favour of integrating the Hyderabad State into the union of India and secure the responsible government. They were to assist in collecting funds, food grains and cloth from the people and supplied them to different refugee camps.

Secondly, the C.I.D. wing entered the Hyderabad State in different disguises such as Koravanji, Tamburi Players, Koracha, Durugamma, Sadhu, begger, Kavalettu (an ox that has been taught to execute various clever performances) etc., and worked as C.I.D.'s to gather information on the latest attacking strategy by the Razakars and the Nizam police on Hindus. They gave advance information to the Sibiradhipaties in border camps through wireless to enable them to counter act the aggression of Razakars and to make plans to raid

The armed wing was an important organisation in each border camp. Under the instructions of Sibiradhipati, the soldiers of the camp led by specially appointed Dalapati marched to raid the specified police, Revenue and Karodgiri stations abruptly for loot and arson. There was a direct fight between the Razakars and armed wing of the border camps, causing heavy casualties on both the sides.31

The leaders of these wings while making correspondences with the head office or with nationalists used their pen names at the space of signature to make their identification unknown to the Moghalai officials and the people. For instance, the Sibiradhipati of Mundargi camp Viz. Alavandi Shivamurthy Swami used to sign as 'Siddapur', while the secretary of the Mundargi camp - B.Virupakshappa signed as 'Viveka' and C.I.D. branch officer - Dambalada Somappa as 'Shiva Sangama'.32

B. Revolutionary Activities

The border camps, though came into existence from the beginning of October, 1947, started to work vigourously and
took daring actions to intensify the Accession Movement in Hyderabad State from January, 1948 to September, 1948 i.e. upto Police Action. In the initial period i.e. from October, 1947 to January, 1948, the workers in the border camps mainly concentrated their attention to protect the lives and properties of Hindus from the depredations of the Razakars.

1. **Sindigi Border Camp**

The Sindigi border camp under Sardar Sarana Goud Inamdar was the most important camp of the Gulbarga district. The camp in-charge was most fearless and popular leaders. He was actually assisted by Shantagiri, Basavanta Rao Gurumitakal, Channabasappa Kulageri and Muktedar Dasa Rao. There were about 250 nationalists who worked as soldiers in this camp. 25 horses and two jeeps were under the possession of this camp for raiding purpose. This was the first camp to liberate Kakkalameli, a village in Jewargi taluk of Gulbarga district from the bonds of Nizam. Under the leadership of Sarana Goud, raid was made on the police station of Kakkalameli. The centre was shot dead and the workers confiscated 25 Rifles and 800 ammunitions. The administration of liberated Kakkalameli village was looked after by Muktedar Dasa Rao, one of the trusted workers of Sarana Goud.
Similarly this camp liberated the villages of Davalara and Modbal (Jewargi Tq.) and placed the administration under the control of Kulageri Channabasappa. Shantagiri, another active worker of this camp acted as G.O.C. to Sardar Sarana Goud. The Sindigi camp was successful in subduing the other villages of Jewargi taluk Viz. Kulageri, Jeratagi, Mayur, Hallur and Yadrami. These villages were situated at the distance of 15 to 30 miles inside the border of the Nizam. In these struggles, the camp in-charge was actively assisted by Bheema Rao Kulakarni of Yatanur, Krishna Rao of Kukanur, Swami of Hallur and Patavari Murulidhara of Malli.34

In the fight against Razakars at Rajana Kolur (Surapur Tq.) the important workers of Sindigi camp such as Patavari Murulidhara of Malli, Virupaksha Reddy and Mahanta Gouda of Malanur and Bheema Rao Kulakarni of Yatanaur attained martyrdom on 14-4-1948.35 Hundreds of Razakars were shot dead by the camp workers. The camp workers constructed a jail at Sindigi where captives were kept. The camp workers collected land revenue worth of one lakh ruppes from the liberated villages and remitted the amount in the camp office at Sindigi by the end of June, 1948 and the amount so collected was utilised to purchase more arms and ammunitions.36

The soldiers of Sindigi camp during the period from April, 1948 to September, 1948 raided the police stations,
Sardar Sarana Goud Inamdar, hoisting the union flag after liberating the village of Kakkalmeli with Sindgi camp workers.
customs offices and burnt the revenue Daftars of Nizam government at Nimbaraga, Revoor, Afzalpur, Nellogi, Yadrami, Kembhavi and Hunsigi. Under the command of Sardar Sarana Goud the workers destroyed the communication lines of the Nizam State in Gulbarga and Raichur districts. The another achievement of Sindigi camp lies in the fact that they successfully blasted "Nizam's Magazine" at Kotnur (4 miles from Gulbarga). The sound of the blast was like an earthquake and its flames spread all over the sky of Gulbarga city and its surrounding places. All these actions of Sindigi camps raised the morale of the people in revolting against the Nizam government.37

2. Talikot Camp

This camp was under the command of Barrister Raja Venkatappa Naik of Surpur. Advocate Apparao, Dalapati of this camp was over all incharge of all operations undertaken by this camp. Team of 25 youths led by Virupakshappa Patil, assisted him in the raids.38 This camp was able to over throw the rule of the Nizam in many surrounding villages. The important fights fought by this camp were the raids on Malnur and Nelavigi villages of Surapura taluk. The Razakars and the Nizam's semi-military forces fought a pitchful battle with the camp workers. In this fight, Virupakshappa and Saranappa, the spirited youths of this camp were shot dead by the Razakars. The dead bodies were taken to Surpur by the
Razakars and paraded them in the streets of the town to strike terror in the minds of the people. In memory of the martyr - Viz. Virupakshappa of Surpur, "The Upper Krishna Project Canal" is named after him. While liberating the villages of the Nizam dominion, the camp incharge - Raja Venkatappa Naik organised 'Gorilla Warfare' or camouflage concealment to crush the ferocious atrocities of the Razakars.

3. Dudani Camp

The Sibiradhipati of this camp was Gurubheema Rao Patil of Madugunaki. Sivaraya Patil of Revoor worked as his secretary. About hundred nationalists worked as soldiers in this camp. This camp carried out in all 19 raids on the Nizam territory.

In the raid on Dilsangi village, 30 ML guns were seized from the Razakars. In the raid on Sanaligi village, 5 ML guns and in the raid on Arjunagi village 10 ML guns, 10 swords, 4 spears were captured on 26th July, 1948 by the camp workers. Similarly in the raids on Sirudge, Gavoor, Nimbaraga many arms and ammunitions were seized from the Razakars. About 20 Razakars and few Nizam police were killed. From the camp side, Sivalingappa of Muduguniki, Sivalingappa and Kasiraya of Madanahipparga lost their lives for the cause of independence and integration of the State on 12th June, 1948.
The most important achievement of this camp was the liberation of Nimbaraga and Yelasangi villages from the yoke of the Nizam. The chief Dalapati of this camp - Sivaraya became martyr while liberating these villages on 20th June, 1948. The workers of Goudgaon and Madanahipparaga camps and the Indian police helped the camp incharge of Dudani while liberating the village of Yelasangi. (Aland Tq.) Hundreds of Razakars were killed at Yelasangi. In protest of this, the leader of the Razakars - Kasim Razvi celebrated "Uge-Yelasangi" (Yelasangi Day) to take retaliating steps on Hindus at Gulbarga.44

4. Goudgaon and Madanahipparaga Camps

Dharma Veera Nelogi and Saibanna were Sibirdhhipatis of these camps. The circumstances forced them to work together while liberating the villages of Jambigi and Tirukachincholi in the month of August, 1948. The active workers of these camps were Byrappa Patil of Boosnur, Dharma Veera Suryavamsi of Afzalpur, Kusumakar Desai of Gulbarga and Appa Rao Patil of Mahagaon. There were about 100 workers in these camps and they were war like people. Attacking the Razakars they covered 20 miles distance of Nizam territory and incised the people to burn the customs offices and police stations during the period from June, 1948 to 10th September, 1948.45 Apparaoo Patil of Mahagaon laid down his life while fighting to arrest the Razakars from their hide-outs in the
village of Tirukachincholi on the day of Vijay Dasmi i.e. on 10-10-1948.46

5. Wagdhari Camp

This camp functioned under the camp incharge of Annarao Veerabhadrappa Patil of Aland. He took over charge from Gopaladeva Sastri of Basavakalyan who was seriously injured while raiding the village of Heroli in December, 1947 (Aland Tq.). Gurunatha Rao Dhage, Digambara Kathare, Sankar Setty Patil and Maruti Rao Bulbuli were active workers of this camp. This camp liberated the villagers of Heroli, Sarasamba and Ganagapur and burnt the costoms offices at Chitaguppa, Bhalki and Bhoosanur. They cut toddy trees which lie in between Aland and Bhalki. The workers of this camp incited the people to rebell against the Nizam to integrate the State of Hyderabad into the union of India.47

6. Kesarakavalaga Camp

This camp lies on the border line of Sholapur district. The Sibiradhipati of this camp was Digambara Rao Kalmankar. Most of the workers of this militant camp were dedicated college students and they received military training at Deharadoon, Poona, Patiala. The outstanding achievement of this camp was the liberation of the village - Padasavaligi on 20-7-1948. The militant workers of the camp raided and looted the police stations of Nimbaraga (Aland
Tq.) to secure the arms for the protection of non-Muslims. In the terrific fight against the Razakars at Padasavaligi, the camp workers killed three Pathans in the firing and seized new revolvers. It is to be noted that the findings of these new revolvers confirmed the fact that these arms were supplied to the Nizam on large scale by Mr. Sidney Cotton, an Australian arms seller. "He was reported to be engaged in aerial gun running with Karachi as his base. The supplies were made by night and Bidar and Warangal were the receiving airfields". Above all, the workers of this camp successfully raided the Nizam's post-offices and Arrack shops in and around the border places of Aland taluk. They hoisted the national flags on government buildings and educational institutions to voice the will of the people in favour of the responsible government. As on 8th August 1948, the nationalists working under the directions of the State Action Committee in different border camps of Gulbarga district were able to liberate the "seventy five villages of Aland, Afzalpur, Jewargi and Sholapur talukas".

7. Tungabhadra Camp

This camp was situated in the Asram of Pandit Taranatha on the banks of the river - Tungabhadra. Ganadala Narayanappa was the chief of this camp. Raghavendra Rao Guddada, Sankar Goud Bettadur, Matamari Nagappa (Raichur district), Kaspe Panduranga Rao and Paravata Reddy, who
received the military training at Bejawada were spirited workers of this camp. They played courageous and heroic role in raiding the customs officers in the villages of Matamari, Yadaginahalu, Challikudulur, Bettadur, Mantralaya and Budadadinni. They burnt the revenue records and raided the centres of Razakars situated on the banks of the river Tungabhadra for securing the arms and to protect the Hindus from the menace of fundamentalists. The nationalists under the leadership of Matamari Nagappa assaulted the levy collecting officers in the above said villages.⁵¹ As a result of this, the Tahasildar of Manvi - Viz. Mr. Amaranna resigned his post and joined the struggle against the Nizam. The camp workers called upon the farmers not to pay the land tax. The congress workers led by Matamari Nagappa removed the Asif Jhah flags to display the collective will of the people to secure the democratic form of government. M. Nagappa and his associates distributed phamplets instigating the people not to pay levy, land revenue and other government dues. While burning the customs office and the Dairy of Tahasildar of Yadaginahalu, Mr. Nagappa and his associates were arrested and imprisoned at Raichur on 26-7-1357 Fasali under the section 27 of provision of "Hyderabad Tahafuz Amano Aman". After trial the accused were convicted for two-two months rigourous imprisonment at Gulbarga jail in July, 1948 by the Moghalai judiciary.⁵²
8. Gajendragada Camp

Pundaleekappa Eswarappa Gnanamoti was Sibiradhipati of this camp. There were 50 congress workers in this camp and they undertook the sabotageous activities in the interior villages of Kushtagi taluk (Raichur district) to dismental the Nizam State. B.V. Desai (Ex-M.P. from Raichur), B.Krishna Rao, Hanumantha Rao Katapur, G.K. Purohit, Srinivasachar Koralalli, Sivamallappa, Dodda Hanumappa were outstanding soldiers of Gajendragad camp.53

One big horse, which was confiscated by the camp workers from sub-inspector of police of Kustagi, one sten gun, fifteen bore guns bearing No.12, twenty five local guns, four postols and few hand bombs were used by the workers of this camp to ensure peace and security to the people from the menace of Razakars and to liberate the interior villages of Kushtagi taluk from the chain of Nizam. The H.K.P.C.C. office at Gadag also supplied the required arms and ammunitions to the camp workers. P.E. Gnanamoti, the camp incharge led the workers to raid successfully the villages of Hirebannigol (8 miles away from Gajendragad) on 2-11-1947, Donnegudda on 4-1-1948 (6 miles from Gajendragad), Kalalbandi on 23-8-1948 (10 miles from Gajendragad) and freed the villages from the terrorist activities of the Nizam's military and Razakars.54
Raid on Police Station and Tahasil Office

On 8-12-1947, the camp workers under the leadership of Hanumant Rao Katapur and G.K. Purohit raided the police station of Hire-Wankalikunta, an interior village at a distance of 20 miles from Gajendragad. The women workers of this camp namely Subbamma and Kamalamma played an important role at a risk of their life in giving the confidential information about the strength and strategy of the Razakars. The customs office at Donnegudda was burnt on 4-1-1948. On 23-8-1948, terrific firing took place between the Razakars and the camp workers in the village of Kalalbandi. The Razakars were arrested from their hide-outs in this village. On 10-9-1948, the Sibiradhipati led entire camp workers and made an inconceivable attack and raided the Tahasildar office at Yelburga, which is at a distance of about 15 miles from Gajendragada. The revenue officials, police, pathans and Razakars of this place were troubling the innocent peace loving non-Muslims and harassed the patriots. Seven Razakars were killed in this thrilling raid and two camp workers Viz. Ali sab Pinjar and Hanumanthappa Kanapur were shot dead by the Nizam military force. The camp workers seized the existing cash of Rs. 1,800/- and arms which were kept in the Tahasil office at Yelburga. The cash was remitted at the office of H.P.C.C. at Hyderabad through by Dr. G.S. Melkote. Hence the workers of Gajendragada camp
made no mean contribution in the movement for the liberation of Hyderabad State.

9. Mundargi Camp

In the epic struggle for the liberation of Hyderabad State, the Mundargi border camp was the biggest and outstanding one on the entire border area of Raichur district. The camp was situated at Mundarigi (Dharwar dist.) in the premises of old Annadana swami Matha on 15th August, 1947. It worked under the leadership of Alavandi Sivamurthy Swami. Dr. C.M. ChurchiHAL Math of Mundaragi discharged the duties as Upa-Sibiradhipati. The outstanding feature of this camp was that under the directions of this camp, eleven sub-camps were established at Hesarur, Bardur, Hallikeri, Ilkal, Sudi, Timmapura, Naregal, Nidugundikoppa, Mugali, Hampasagar, Tambrahalli and Bachigondanahalli on the border lines of Bellary and Dharwar districts.

During the thick of the accession movement i.e. from December 1947 onwards, even the workers of Ittigi border camp led by Ramachar B. Purohit and the workers of Gajendragada camp which was under the command of P.E. Gnanamoti, fought with greater cohesion and harmony with Mundaragi border camp in attacking the centres of Razakars, raiding the police stations Karodagiri Nakas and in freeing the villages of the Nizam dominion.
About 250 energetic youths worked as soldiers in the Mundaragi camp. The advisory and Executive body of this camp consisted of Desai of Sydnekoppa, Virupakshappa of Madanur, Sirur Veerabhadrappa of Adur, Dambal Somappa of Koppal, Channappa Wali, R.V. Bidappa, Annadanappa Doddameti, R.R. Diwakar, S.Nijalingappa and Hallikeri Gudleppa. Devendra Kumar Hakare of Chikkenakoppa and Panchakshari Hiremath of Bisanalli (both served as professors in the dept. of Kannada, K.U.D.) assisted Sivamurthy Swami in making correspondence of the Mundarigi camp in and outside the State of Hyderabad, while intensifying the border movement.61

Prabhurstaj Patil of Yelburga and Sankarappa Yerasi of Bannikoppa worked as Commander and Deputy Commander of Mundarigi camp respectively. The patriots like Siddanagoud, Karisiddaswami Inamdar and Sankare Gouda Tegginamani worked as Section Commanders.62 In the C.I.D. wing of Mundarigi camp, Kalappa Sanna Yerasi and Mudiyappa Talavar rendered outstanding service. The soldiers who worked in this camp and its branches received military training for 20 days at the cave of Kappatgudda (near Mundarigi) under the instructions of two I.N.A. officers Viz. Captain Ramachandra Singh and Captain Jagat Singh.63 Every soldier working in Mundaragi camp led by Sivamurthy Swami took an oath of 'Pancha Sree' 1) Veera Sree 2) Dhairya Sree 3) Sahasa Sree 4) Sangharsha Sree and 5) Abhimana Sree to fight to the last
in order to dismount the tyranny of Nizam and savage acts of Razakars. Six horses, six jeeps and a private bus (the owner of the private bus was Basarigidada Veerappa, an outstanding donor of the days) with adequate arms and ammunitions were at the service of Mundarigi soldiers in their fight against the Nizam and Razakars.

Actions of Mundaragi Camp

As per the directions of Alavandi Sivamurthy Swami, the Commander - Prabhumraj Patil and Deputy Commander Sankarappa Yerasi led the soldiers in the following raids.

i) Kuknur Action

The Nizam government stored arms and ammunitions on large scale in police station at Kuknur (Yelburga Tq.). The workers of Mundargi border camp determined to secure these arms to resist the savage acts or repressions perpetrated by the Mogalai officials during the period commencing from September, 1947. At the villages of Kawalur, Alavandi, Belagatti, Bannikoppa, Mudol, Hirehanchinal, Yelburga and Hesarur; there was a regular looting by the very persons who were supposed to uphold order and peace. The people realised that death was preferable to such a life. As mentioned earlier, the women folk were molested. Therefore the nationalists of Mundarigi camp under the command of Prabhumraja Patil decided to raid the police station of
Kuknur. As a result of this, there was a terrific firing between the patriots and the police. At last three Nizam police including the centree were man-handled by the spirited workers and looted the police station of Kuknur on 23-12-1947. They captured hundred rifles, guns and huge explosive weapons. The arms were transported in three carts to the cave of Kappatgudda. The militant nationalists - Kappatappa Bele of Hirevaddatti and Panchakshari Hiremath of Koppal were appointed to safeguard these weapons and authorised them to supply the needed arms to the freedom fighters to intensify the border movement against the forces of the Nizam State.67

For looting the police station of Kuknur, the Nizam police filed a criminal case against hundred congress workers of Mundaragi camp in the J.M.F. court Koppal on 21st Ardibehest, 1357 Fasli under the sections 368, 33 and 37 of the Defence Act of the government of Hyderabad (vide judicial records in appendices). The case was struck off by the Munsiff-Moulvi Khaja Mahamad Abdul Bagi Saheb after Police Action i.e. on 31st Teer, 1358 Fasli.68

ii) Raid on Hallikeri

The camp workers raided this village and plundered 80 bags of Jawar from the warehouse of Nizam. The nationalists transported them to the refugee camps at Gadag and Bijapur in the first week of the April, 1948.69
iii) **Raid on Yelburga**

In accordance with the strategy worked out by Channappa Wali of Sampagaon (Belgaum dist.) who emerged as hero of the revolutionaries in Karnataka during the 'Quit India Movement', the camps workers attacked and made an attempt to burn the treasury at Yelburga. The revenue records were set to fire. In the bomb explosion, the camp worker Viz. Sindigi Yellappa Gambiyappa lost his right hand. The Nizam government after this incident gave a warning by **Tom-Tom** that the absconding congress workers (about 60) should return forthwith and surrender to the Nizam government or else they would be hanged after search. The Nizam police while searching the culprits arrested Sri. Sha.Bra.Shadakshari Sivacharya Pattadadevaru Aralele Hiremath of Mangalore (Yelburga Tq.) on the pretext that this Swamiji was Alavandi Sivamurthy Swami. When Swamiji came over to Koppal to perform **Puja** in the house of Mudugal Sangappa, Swamiji in protest of this arrest, went on fast for five days. Later on, on the appeal filed by Jagadguru Santaveera Swami of Gavimath, Koppal, the Magistrate ordered the release of Swamiji in the month of March, 1948. When the camp workers evaded the arrest, inevitably the Nizam police registered the criminal case in J.M.F. Court at Koppal under section 367 of the Defence Act on 23rd Ardibehest 1357 Fasli.
iv) Belagatti Raid

Dr. C.M. Churchihal Math, the Upa-Sibiradhipati of Mundarigi camp assisted the Deputy Commander of the camp-Sankrappa Yerasi in declaring fight on the village of Belagatti on 30-6-1948 to restore the self confidence and courage in the people to supress the menace of Razakars. The result of the raid was that about hundred Razakars ran away from this place, leaving their arms. One worker of Mundarigi camp viz. Gantosa Nagendra was seriously injured in the firing.73

v) Armed Resistance at Gataraddihal and Kawlur

Somappa Dambal of Koppal and Karisidda Swami of Alavandi, led the raid on these two villages for the liberation. 40 guns and few rifles were confiscated from the Razakars by the camp workers. Six Hindus and five Razakars lost their lives in the struggle in between the period from 3-8-48 to 10-8-1948.74

10. Myndargi Camp

Hakeet Rai Chitguppikar functioned as Sibiradhipati of this camp. There were forty workers in this camp. Laxmana Rao Kalacharkar was a right hand of Hakeekat Rai in formulating the strategies to raid the centres of Razakars and Karodgeri Nakas.75 Most of the workers of this camp were revolutionaries. On 14-7-1948, Hakeekat Rai led the militant
Flag hoisting ceremonies by camp workers (Mundargi, Myndargi and Wagdari camps) in the liberated villages of Alavandi, Kawalur, Ittigi, Bannikoppa Aland, Yelsangi and Chikkalli
nationalists consisting of Veera Donger Singh, Bishan Singh, Talvar Singh and Vittal Singh and raided the village of Chikkalli. In the pitchful battle, eight Razakars were killed by Donger Singh. 20 ML guns of Razakars were seized by the camp workers.\textsuperscript{76} Inder Singh, who was seriously injured at the hands of Razakars during the raid on Chikkalli, hoisted the tri-colour flag in the village as a mark of liberation from all bondages of the Nizam.\textsuperscript{77}

The Myndargi camp workers raided the customs office at Limbal (Aland Tq.) and Revoor (Afzalpur Tq.) and gave protection to those who refused to pay the land tax and customs duties to the Nizam government. In view of these revolutionary activities undertaken by the camp workers, the Nawab of Chikkalli declared his allegiance to the Indian Union on 28-7-1948.\textsuperscript{78} (vide the letter of Hakeekat Rai in Appendix of the thesis for details)

IV) **UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY ITTIGI AND ITS ADJACENT VILLAGES**:

To spread the border movement like forest fire, the Action Committee meeting was held at Madras on 10-11-1947. The meeting was attended by leaders like Janardhana Rao Desai, Dr. G.S. Melkote, G.K. Pranesachar, Sirur Veerabhadrappa, Kottur Basaiah and others. Sirur Veerabhadrappa moved a resolution that the different border camps of Raichur district including those of Mundarigi,
Ittigi and Gajendragada consisting of about 500 workers should unite together and make combined attack on the villages of Nizam for liberation. "Be free; Be slave no more" was the slogan of the freedom fighters. Supporting this resolution, the State Action Committee member - Govind Das Sharoff suggested that the Sibiradhipati of Mundarigi camp should take the lead and worked out the strategy to root out the evil forces of Razakars and liberate the villages. 79

In obedience to this resolution of the Action Committee of the State congress, the Sibiradhipaties of Mundarigi, Ittigi and Gajendragada made combined attack on Ittigi and its adjacent 12 villages in December, 1947. The people of these villages joined their hands with camps workers and fought for their liberation. The village of Ittigi (Yelburga Tq.) is 8 miles away from Mallapur railway station on the way to Sholapur from Gadag. Ittigi was surrounded by the border of Indian territory on its three sides. The area covered by Ittigi and its 12 adjacent villages, where independence was declared, was about 64 sq. miles. The population in these villages was 20,000. 80 The villages which asserted independence were 1) Ittigi 2) Santagiri 3) Tallyala Mugali 4) Sarjapura 5) Hirelagundi 6) Rangapura 7) Guddada Mallapura 8) Galaguli 9) Chikka alagundi 10) Bommasagar 11) Biligodu 12) Hirekuruhanahal 13) Honniganur. 81 Besides these, three more villages of
Koppal area Viz. 1) Katral 2) Sankanur and 3) Betageri also declared independence.\textsuperscript{82}

The declaration of independence by these villages was one of the most thrilling but blood-soaked events in the history of freedom struggle in Nizam State. The daring acts of these people, unmindful of repressive measures of the Nizam government, recall the epic struggle carried out by the nationalists at Bardoli in Gujarat and at Isoor in Karnataka. The resistance put up by the people of Ittigi and other adjacent villages showed to the world how intense was their desire for independence and how determined they were to win it and integrate the State of Hyderabad into the Union of India.

Thus their spirit of sacrifice confirms the fact that the spirit of nationalism was nourished by the blood of martyrs. These The nationalists who sacrificed their blood have mingled with the sacred dust of our mother land.

A. Establishment of Parallel Government

The declaration of independence by these villagers in November, 1947, was accompanied by the establishment of a parallel government consisting of juvenile personnel. Under the inspiration of Swami Ramanananda Tirth, the people of these villages established a parallel government with Ittigi as administrative centre.\textsuperscript{83} The assembly of nationalists of
these villages was held at the temple of Mahadeva at Ittigi and they resolved to form the responsible government. 40 years old Channabasaiah Santagiri and 35 years old Ananta Rao Kulkarni were elected as the president and Vice-president of the new government respectively. The president hoisted the national flag and called upon the people to work for the integration of Hyderabad State.

The overall administrative responsibility of the villages including those of Defence, Home, Revenue, Village Panchayat, Health and Food supplies were entrusted to R.V.Bidappa of Chitaguppa, Chandrasekhara Azad of Basavakalyan and Venugopal. (Venugopal was deputed by the Mysore State congress to organise the defence force to protect the villages which asserted independence).

The first work of the new government was passing of the resolution to derecognise the Nizam government and called upon the people to pay all taxes to the new government i.e. the responsible government. As a result of this development, the Patels and Patawaries resigned to their posts. Their patriotic slogans were "Our villages are independent", "Swami Ramananda Tirth Jindabad", "Indian Union Jindabad", "If anyone pays tax to the Mogalai officials, set fire to his or her house".85
B. Achievements of New Government

The new Government introduced the Panchayat Rajya System in every village. Sarapanchas consisting of Hindus, Muslims and Harijans looked into the administration of village. The outstanding sarapanchas like Channabasaiah of Ittigi and Kundari Andanappa (Local congress committee president) acted as judges to settle the civil, criminal and religious disputes of the villagers on the principles of arbitration and Dharma Sastra. They constructed jail for the culprits and for the traitors. The were very popular figures and commanded respect of the people for their ability and selfless service.86

The government opened national schools to provide free educational facilities to all. The government passed an order instructing the people to keep the villages clean by keeping their dung-hills outside the perview of the village. It also took measures to dig new wells and repair the old ones. A new law was declared by which every one had to wear Khadi cap. The government also passed an order to close down the Tea and Arrack shops in every village as a constructive steps to ensure sound health and boost ethical principles among the people.87

With regard to the defence of the villages, a force of Sevadal consisting of 400 men and women formed. The
administration of defence was carried on by venugopal. The members of the Sevadal were given training in the operation of arms and ammunitions to protect the village from external aggression and to ensure law and order. Thus the new government ensured highly efficient, secular and disciplined administration to the people from November 1947 to 18th September 1948.

Hence, the patriots of Hyderabad Karnataka through organising border camps, or resistance centres played a worthy and timely role in ably checking the advance of the Razakars. By sacrificing their blood, the nationalists liberated the villages from the bondage of Nizam. The Sibiradhipatis particularly of Sindigi, Talikot, Mundaragi, Gajendragada, Ittigi, Tungabhadra, Wagdhari and Myndargi border camps, at great risk and with uncommon ability in organisation were successful in keeping even the Razakars themselves in fear. The tremendous upheaval of popular feeling which had taken place in Hyderabad Karnataka in consequence of the border movement constitutes a land mark in the history of liberation movement. A wave of true national consciousness had swept over the then Hyderabad State. In short, the armed resistance putup by these patriots at border camps created the self-confidence and courage among the Non-Muslims to over through the rule of the Nizam and incited leaders at the centre to respond positively to accede the State of Hyderabad into the Union of India through historic Police Action on 13th September, 1948.
Notes and References


2. Tirth Swami Ramanand., \textit{Memoirs of Hyderabad Freedom Struggle}, P.177. The regional offices of the Action Committee for Marathawada and Telangana were established at Bombay and Bejawada respectively. The Action Committee remained outside the state and directed the movement. On August 2nd 1948, it passed resolution, calling upon the people to fight to the last the forces of destruction in a collective way with whatever material they could procure.


8. Chandaraki, Jagannath Rao., \textit{Tape Sound}.


10. Letter of Wali Channappa.,Dt. 8.3.1973 to Dr. C.M. Churchihal Math, PP.1-5.

11. \textit{Ibid.} PP. 2-5. Channappa Wali was a revolutionary freedom fighter of Karnataka in Do or Die Movement.


15. Churchihal Math, C.M. \textit{S.D.R.}, PP.2-3. At Bejawada, there was a factory producing sabotage materials like Dynamites. The nationalists were trained in the
operation of explosive weapons at Nasik-bhonsle military school under the direct supervision of Dr. B.S. Moonje.

17. Patil Shankara Setty., S.D.O.C.P., PP. 2-3, for border camps relating to Raichur District, Jayatirtha Rajapurohit took leading part in raising donations from the public.
24. Nijalingappa S., Tape Sound. Many authors have refused to reveal the sources from whom they used to get arms and ammunitions from the military personnel.
30. Churchihal Math, C.M., Op.Cit. P.5. He worked as Assistant Sibiradhipati of Mundaragi camp. He had his military training at Deharadun and was expert Topo-Sheets training.
31. Ibid., P.2
32. Letters of Mundaragi camp Sibiradhipati and it’s active workers viz., B. Virupakshappa and Dambal Somappa, Dt. 13.1.1948, 2.3.1948 and 13.4.1948, 28.4.1948 respectively.
33. Ibid., Dt. 13.1.1948.
36. Ibid., P.933.
37. Files of Sardar Sarana Goud, The Sibiradhipati of Sindigi border camp. The Nizam government stored arms and ammunitions called 'Magazine' at Kotnur (Near Gulbarga and other places).
40. "Samyukta Karnataka" Dt. 17.9.1991, vide the article entitled Hyderabad Vimochane Ondu Nenapu, P.4. The Razakars while parading the dead bodies at Surupur mispropogated that they have killed the hero of Sindigi camp - Sardar Sarana Goud, just showing the dead body of Saranappa, the worker of Talikot camp.
44. Ibid., P.921-922.
45. Ibid., PP.920-922.
46. Kerur, B.G., Rastraveera, P.150.
49. Menon, V.P., The Story of The Integration of Indian States., P.370.
54. Files of Sibiradipati, Gajendragada Border Camp. P.10.
55. Ibid., P.10.
56. Ibid., PP.11-12.
57. Ibid., P.15. Under the direction of the camp-in-charge of Gajendra Gada, the workers raided Hoolageri village on 5.3.1948 and Mudenoor village on 30.6.1948.
58. Suryanatha Kamat., S.S.S., P.847.
60. Sirur Veerabhadrappa., Bharatiya Swatantrykke Koppal Nadina Kanike, PP. 14-16.
64. Mahalinga Yaligi., (Ed.) Dr. Churchihala Math Abhinandana Grantha, P.141.
67. Letter of the Secretary (Mundargi Camp) written to Kappattappa Bele, Dt. 24.12.1947.
70. Letter of Wali Channappa., Dt. 8.3.1973, PP.4-5.
74. Memorandum, submitted to Govinda Das Sharaff, Chairman, Hyderabad Freedom Struggle Screening Committee, Aurarangabad, Dt. 10.10.1983. Please see judicial record No.146 of J.M.F.C.K. 1358 F.

75. Hakeekat Rai., Bharata Swatantrya Sangrama an article published in Smarika P.6. (Kannada Section).


78. Ibid., P.1.


83. Ibid. Nagappa Bagali was an outstanding soldier of Mundaragi camp.


86. Druvanarayana., Swatantryandolana Raichur Jille, P.90. The new Panchayat Raj was based on the social philosophy of Gandhiji. The Sarapanchas were elected by the people.


88. Ibid, P.5.

89. Halappa, G.S., History of Freedom Movement In Karnataka, P.498. Considering the nature of events that took place in this phase of struggle, Dr. S.G. Ghatapanadi prefers to describe the border movement as the last war of independence fought on the soil of Hyderabad.