INTRODUCTION
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

In spite of having a golden past with rich cultural heritage, the history of modern India has very few bright features. In fact the period of the last few centuries can be described as the darkest period. It has been very humiliating and disappointing to note that, it as governed by week rulers, its rich cultural heritage and unlimited invaluable material natural resources were exposed and finally lost to the foregin invaders. The last invaders to rule India were the Britishers, who robbed and mutilated India most mercilessly and savagely. The pitiable plight of the motherland electrified the blood gushing through the veins of patriotic, dare-devil and death defying sons and daughters of mother India. Siddappa Hosamani was such a great patriot whose life mission was liberation of the motherland and unification of Karnataka.

His role played in the Indian National Movement was, undoubtedly, heroic, gallant and unique. He spared no pains throughout his life for the cause of the motherland. His whole family took part in the National Movement and went to Jail and was punished. He was a patriot and a nationalist par-excellence. His whole life was dedicated to the cause of the nation's struggle for independence.

There is an element of elusiveness in the personalities of great men who exercise profound influence upon their contemporaries and also shape the course of events in their own life time. They release forces, which carry people along with them and help them to have a
glimpse of their destiny. These are the heroes who are also the makers of history. When we stand amazed at the magnitude of their achievement we admire them, but can not see the source of the power behind all this. With this background it is decided to study the role played by Hosamani Siddappa.

Some writers, like Surendra Dani (Freedom Movement in Dharwad District,) and Gopal Rao (Karnataka Ekeekaranada Itihasa) have thrown much light on the work done by Hosamani siddappa. As the first chief minister of Unified Karnataka, S.Nijalingappa said, the newspapers and the periodicals were dominated by the Brahmins, who neglected the lingayath leaders though they were doing a lot in the freedom movement. Not much was written about them. In fact many non-Brahmin leaders and lingayaths, in spite of their unweary service rendered to the nation and the Mother State, nothing was written about them. Hosamani siddappa was one among them. His life, ideas, ideals, in all aspects, should be made known to each and everyone today.

The role that Hosamani Siddappa played in the freedom movement, in the Karnataka Unification Movement, in uplifting the untouchables, in strengthening the Congress and its ideas, were to be studied systematically, which has not been done up till now.

Though a few writers have tried to trace out some factors relating to him, yet they have not done it systematically.
Dr. Puttappa, a veteran journalist of the Prapancha and the Vishwavani has written a biography of Hosamani Siddappa in 1984. He has made significant effort to trace out the life-sketch of Hosamani Siddappa and also the work done by Hosamani Siddappa in many fields, like freedom movement and in strengthening the Congress.

But no full-length systematic study has been made on Hosamani Siddappa. The freedom that we are enjoying is the gift of the unwearied and dedicated services of many freedom fighters. It is our bounden duty to remember them. They have sacrificed every thing for the sake of their land and the people. In fact deserve to be worshipped. Hence it is necessary to study their role, their ideas and ideals.

Many scholars have attempted to study the role of the freedom fighters of national and regional level. Many have written on the history of freedom movement in Karnataka. They differ from one another in finding and referring the resources for the writing. Much has been done in this direction regarding the national level freedom fighters. Still some of the regional freedom fighters, who were very prominent in their areas and contributed much to the national movement and the nationalism have been left out. But they had not the habit of writing. Hence they were left out in the history of freedom movement in Karnataka. Leaders, like Hosamani Siddappa were not after publicity. That is why written records are silent about them.
Hosamani Siddappa was a great leader of Karnataka who was able to solve the non-Brahmin and the Brahmin issue. With his brilliant and fiery speeches, he could convince those who were not ready to go with the congress in Karnataka. The distressing Brahmin and non-Brahmin issue which was adversely affecting the national movement was a great barrier for Congress in Karnataka. The Congress which was founded in the year 1920, in Karnataka, was not able to collect all the residents of Karnataka within its purview. But the timely efforts made by Hosamani Siddappa along with other leaders, the non-Brahmins were brought under the banner of Congress. Moreover he has rendered unparalleled service to the nation at large. In awakening nationalism among people, he had to work day and night. He never considered his own personal life. In fact he lost his property.

Such a hero of Karnataka has been neglected in recorded history. The prominent service rendered by many has been left out. Though some study has been made regarding regional leaders, yet proper justice has not been done to all the leaders. However recently, many writers have been making efforts to bring out literature on the regional freedom fighters. Hosamani Siddappa did not have the habit of writing for newspapers, periodicals, as he had no the craze for publicity. Hence a full length study on them seems to be a must.

Most of the writings on Hosamani Siddappa are not based on the primary sources. It has not been systematically and scientifically discussed. Thus it has resulted in ignoring, overlooking or
underestimating the role he played in different capacities. The present work is an attempt to highlight Hosamani Siddappa's role in the freedom movement and in the Unification movement in Karnataka. The purpose of selection of this topic is its importance from social, political and historical point of view and also its implications for human welfare.

**METHODOLOGY:**

It is based on the historical method. It is supplemented by the empirical method, which is employed to ascertain the life sketch, socio-economic background, and education etc.

It is the firm belief of the researcher that the historical method is eminently suited for a proper understanding of India's freedom struggle. Through the historical approach the study has been made against the background of Indian nationalism and the national movement; particularly, in Karnataka Hosamani Siddappa contribution is great. The study has been made through a collection a source material, published and unpublished, from various sources.

To give the stamp of authenticity, the study has been based on face-to-face interview with many important contemporaries of Hosamani Siddappa. The questionnaire was prepared and it was administered by the researcher.
The contact analysis of newspapers has been adopted wherever necessary. The leading local papers, like the Karmaveera, weekly, the Samyukta Karnataka, daily, the Kannada Vritta and the Prapancha weekly, were referred to in order to get a first hand information about the key issue of the national movement and the Karnataka unification movement. The role of Hosamani Siddappa in these movements has been examined through a proper study of the back issue of the Samyukta Karnataka, the Karmaveera, the Kannada Vritta and the Prapancha. Thus Hosamani Siddappa’s contribution to the national movement and the unification of Karnataka has been properly studied.

Various official documents and papers also have been referred and utilized for the study. Particularly, the proceedings of the Haveri Municipality during his reign of Presidentship and official documents of the British Government in Madras and Bombay are extensively referred.

Thus the historical method has been extensively utilized for this research work.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

The objective of the study is to analyse and assess the role of Hosamani Siddappa in the freedom movement and in the unification of Karnataka with reference to his personality and ideas and ideals. A sincere attempt is made to study systematically his entire role in the
national movement, and to discuss his political ideas and ideals, based on primary and secondary source material, published and unpublished.

Hosamani Siddappa's role as a freedom fighter, as an organizer, mobiliser, as a statesman and as an administrator is unique and memorable. He alleviated the cleavages between the two major classes the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin in the society and brought them under the banner of the Congress with great zeal for freedom. This achievement of organising and mobilising the people is unique. As a statesman and administrator, he laid down a sound foundation for pure administration in local self-governments.

His role as a front line leader of Karnataka unification movement was also significant. A study of his role and achievements deserve special attention. Therefore a sincere attempt is made in this study to examine his significant role and valuable contribution.

**SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**

The study aims at highlighting Hosamani Siddappa's role in freedom movement and in the Karnataka unification movement. The scope of the study includes the techniques, the methods of approach, achievements, contributions, ideology and ideas of this unique personality, Karnataka has ever produced: His was a multifarious life. Therefore, assessment has to be made with great care and caution. A
proper attempt is to be made to do justice to him in all respects. The dynamic personality and indomitable structure of Hosamani Siddappa occupies a prominent place in the history of the freedom movement in India. His ideas and ideals in social and political aspects are unique.

The study comprises the life sketch of the freedom fighter, Hosamani Siddappa, and the social and political conditions of the time in India and Karnataka and the birth of nationalism in India. It covers the Indian National Congress, the development of Congress in Karnataka and the Karnataka Unification Movement. The whole study is mainly aimed at the contribution of Hosamani Siddappa and his role in both Indian National movement and the Karnataka unification movement.

SURVEY AND REVIEW OF THE EXISTING LITERATURE:

Most of the literature available on Hosamani Siddappa is biographical. The main focus, in the present work, is on his ideas and ideals for which he stood and struggled throughout his life. A sincere attempt is made to study systematically his entire role in the national movement, and in the Karnataka Unification movement, and to discuss his ideas and ideals based on primary source material published and unpublished.
Luckily, many of our freedom fighters have left behind them their autobiographies and other writings, which are the most important contribution to the Indian history, literature and other walks of life. Hosamani Siddappa was not a writer. Some of his notes, personal diaries have given first hand information to the researcher. The biographical writing on Hosamani Siddappa, published and unpublished, also have helped the researcher to estimate the role he played in the freedom movement and the Karnataka Unification movement.

One of the important documents that the researcher got luckily is the autobiography written by Hosamani Siddappa's cousin, Paramanna Hosamani. In this material the researcher is able to understand the personality of Hosamani Siddappa. The autobiography of Paramanna has given a clear picture covering the beginning of Hosamani Siddappa public career, his service to the Congress party, and also his suffering in the political field due to his straightforward nature. Thus, the researcher is fortunate enough to get the autobiography for the reference.

Many have written on Hosamani Siddappa. Among them the most important one is Hosamani Siddappanavaru, written by Dr. Patil Puttappa, [Veerashaiva Adhyayana Samsth, Gadag, 1984]. Dr. Patil Puttappa was a contemporary of Hosamani Siddappa. He speaks the whole life and the mission of Hosamani Siddappa. Siddappa Hosamani.
written by Desai, G.D., published by the I.B.H. Publication, Bangalore, in the year 1978, provided the researcher the first hand information regarding Hosamani Siddappas' social service, service to the nation, and contribution to nationalism.

Unpublished Biography of Hosamani Siddappa, written by a veteran freedom fighter, Dr T.R.Neshvi, has given complete information about the Hosamani family background, the spirit of nationalism and the zeal of patriotism, which sprouted in the whole family. The work also has said about Hosamani Siddappa's role in both National Movement and the Karnataka Unification Movement. One more unpublished work, an article written by a legal luminary at Dharawar, the late Sri. I.G.Hiregoudar, tells the true story of Hosamani Siddappa's ideas and his principled disciplinarian life. The article also exhibits Hosamani Siddappa's love towards humanism, irrespective of caste and creed. Samsmarane, a magazine, compiled and published by the Hosamani Siddappa Memorial Foundation,

Haveri contains the details about Hosamani Siddappa's life, personality, thoughts, role in the National Movement and also in the unification moment of Karnataka.

The researcher is fortunate enough to get the speech made by Hosamani Siddappa in the year 1930, while he was addressing the Non-Brahmin conference held in Belgaum. The words and thoughts expressed in his speech reflect his ardent love towards nation. It mirrors
his broader sense of treating the human being in the society. The speech helped the researcher to estimate Hosamani Siddappa's role in bringing together the diversified people in the society on the basis of caste.


Other than these works, which have highlighted Hosamani Siddappa's personality, thought, ideas and ideals, are several articles on him published and unpublished. Among them are of Harthi Yellanagouda's 'An Appeal to the Chief Minister,' Haveri, 1993; Hiregoudar, I.G's 'Sri Siddappanavaru Hosamani,' Dharwad, 1995; Neshvi, S.R's "A biography of late. Shri Hosamani Siddappa", Hansabhavi, 1996; Huggi Saroja. H's. "Hosamani Siddappa", Haveri, 1988. These are the unpublished articles particularly on Hosamani Siddappa.

The researcher corresponded with the authorities of some of the libraries such as the gazetteer of the Karnataka Government to get bibliography or the xerox copies of any such material concerning the
subject. That helped to get response and help from the libraries such as The central library, Town Hall, Bombay; National Information center, S.N.D.T. women's University library; National Social Science Documentation Center, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; Nehru memorial Muslim and Library, Teen Mirthi House, New Delhi; The State central Library, Bombay; Sisir Kumar Bose, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Research Centre Calcutta; National Library, Belvedar, Calcutta.

The study has been made mainly with the heep of the the Karnataka University Library Dharwad; Dharwad City Central Library; the Karnataka Gazetteer, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore; Veerashaiva Grantha Prakashana Granthalaya, Gadag; Gandhi Bhavan Library, Karnataka University, Dharwad.

After a preliminary study of the available material the researcher sought to consult the back files of the newspapers and journals. The researcher also studied the files of the Karmaveera (Old Samyuktha Karnataka) and Samyuktha Karnataka in the Samyuktha Karnataka press. The researcher studied and noted the relevant material in the press Library. In addition to this the researcher referred to the Basavaraj Pathrike, Haveri, Lingaraj Library, Byadgi, Sadbhoda Chandrike, Anandavana, Agadi (Haveri).

The researcher thought of approaching various leaders and intellectuals who were associates of Hosamani Siddappa throughout the
freedom struggle and the post-Independence years. For this purpose, the scholar consulted 'Hosamani Siddappa Memorial Foundation' at Haveri and Barathnurmath, J.C., the founder president of the foundation, who helped her in collecting the list of names of Hosamani Siddappa's contemporaries. The researcher interviewed many leaders like S.Nijalingappa, Thaware, Pakkirappa, Mahadev Banakar, Patil, Puttappa, Kamath, Suryanath, Panchakshri Valasangad, Ramanand Mannangi, Menasinakai, B.M. Rajennavar, Shivbasappa, Mahanubhavimath, G.P. Ranebennur, Neshvi, S.R. Girijamma kariyappa Hosamani, Hosamani Shanmukappa and many others.

The researcher met Panchakshari Valasangad, a number of times, not only for information and advice but also for discussion and clarification of doubts. He was a close associate of Hosamani Siddappa until his death and throughout the freedom movement. He gave first hand information about Hosamani Siddappa. Panchakshari Valasangad helped to prepare the list of freedom fighters and to contact them. He gave the researcher some of the writings of Hosamani Siddappa left with him. Siddappa's life mission, Ideas ideals, humanitarian thoughts, his daring nature and dedication towards motherland, everything comes alive in Panchakshari's voice.

The researcher met G.B. Shankar Rao, a Ex Minister of Karnataka Government and also a staunch supporter of the Congress party. He gave vivid picture of the dynamic personality of Hosamani Siddappa. According to Shankar Rao, Hosamani Siddappa was the first man to
organize the Congress in Karnataka. Since then, the Congress was away from majority lingayaths. He made Gokhale, Tilak and Gandhiji look at Karnataka.

The researcher is fortunate enough to interview S. Nijalingappa, freedom fighter, veteran Congress leader and ex-chief minister of Karnataka. He gave a clear picture of Hosamani Siddappa's role in organizing Congress and in the national movement. He opined that, it was because of Hosamani Siddappa in north Karnataka particularly that the Congress got new life and fought for the noble cause.

The researcher met Patil Puttappa a veteran Journalist, and a Karnataka Unification leader. He has written a book on Hosamani Siddappa. Patil Puttappa helped the researcher in collecting material about the subject. He also was a close associate of Hosamani Siddappa.

The researcher carried a set of questionnaire for the purpose of interview. Questions were raised depending on the inclination and readiness of the respondents. Usually, notes of these interviews were made at home after the interviews were over. The respondents in general were most co-operative, helpful and encouraging. They all were the elderly persons, and were keen in helping the researcher. Hence the researcher could collect a lot of knowledge from them regarding the subject.
After consultation with the guide and other scholars, a plan of the chapters is drawn, as below—

Introduction.
I. Early Life and Education.
II. His Role in the Freedom Movement.
III. A Party organizer in Karnataka.
IV. His Role in the Karnataka Unification Movement.
V. A Social Reformer and the Patriot.
VI. A Critical Evaluation.

Bibliography.
Interviews with.

The work has been designed so as to present his political, social-ideas and ideals and his contributions to the nation and to the Karnataka.

The Introduction includes methodology, objective of the study and the scope of the study. It also includes the survey and review of the existing literature on Hosamani Siddappa.

The First Chapter, entitled "Early Life and Education" is devoted to his family background. The economic condition of the family and the culture has been discussed. His education and his academic performance have been discussed. The early tendency of Hosamani
Siddappa and the various influences on him have been touched upon. While studying at Poona Ferguson College, he came under the influence of Tilak, which made him think about the nation, rather than, the profession. The influence of the environment and the seditions of the leaders have been mentioned.

Special reference has been made to the inspiration and the moral support given by the Jogalekar family for the development of Hosamani Siddappa's personality.

The Second Chapter, entitled "His Role in the Freedom Movement", presents the main contribution of Hosamani Siddappa. Analyses of nationalism in general and Indian nationalism, in particular, are also touched upon. The growth of the Indian nationalism, following the British rule in India and the introduction of English Education in the various parts of the country, have been reviewed. The role of Hosamani Siddappa as a trustworthy associate of Mahatma Gandhi is analysed. His role as the builder of institutions of education at Haveri is analyzed. Hosamani Siddappa took a leading part as a prominent worker in the spread of the Swadeshi Movement. The Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 and the Dandi March drew the attention of many leaders and workers. Hosamani Siddappa's part in Dandi Movement and later his leadership in the Forest Satyagraha also have been discussed. In addition to this his participation in the 1942 Quit India Movement, has been explained.
The Third Chapter, entitled "A Party Organizer in Karnataka" deals with Hosamani Siddappa's career as a party organizer. He was an active Congressman for a long time. The emphasis is on his capacity as a inspirer to the non-Brahmins to join the Congress main channel of the Brahmin-sector. His role as the president, Karnataka Pradesh Congress Party, has been estimated. He distinguished himself as an active, decisive and vigorous office bearer. In the beginning of this chapter, a brief account has been made of the origin and growth of the non-Brahmin movement. The purpose of giving the background for the growth of the Brahmin and non-Brahmin differences, is to evaluate the role played by Hosamani Siddappa in alleviating the cleavages between the two sections.

The Fourth Chapter, entitled "His Role in the Karnataka Unification Movement" deals with his role in the Karnataka Unification movement. He was an 'Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parisath' Organiser and the 'Karnataka Pakshathetha Parishath' His sincere efforts to convince the Fazal Ali commission for the states reorganization of 29-12-1953 which submitted its report on 10-10-1955, gave better results in the Unification Movement.

The leaders, like Kengal Hanumanthaiyya discussed with Hosamani Siddappa regarding the differences between the old Mysore and the North Karnataka. Hosamani Siddappa made tactful advice to Hanumanthaiah to please the old Mysore leaders by naming the state as Mysore, and pleasing all Kannada people by Unifying Karnataka.
The Fifth Chapter, entitled "Social Reformer and the Patriot", deals with his effort to reform the social educationally, socially and culturally, his service in developing the K.C.C. Bank (Karnataka Co-Operative Credit Bank) and the P.L.D. Bank in Haveri, his role as the School Board Chairman of the district, his contribution to the educational field with special reference to the Municipal High School development. In fact a special study has been made here regarding his efforts in the removal of untouchability and his efforts in the upliftment of the down trodden.

His stature, ideas and ideals are dealt with. His role as a lawyer, freedom fighter, the K.P.C.C. (Karnataka Pradesh Congress committee President) is discussed. The researcher has made sincere efforts to bring out his leadership in Uniting the Congress. His unweary service to Karnataka, after Independence has also been discussed here.

The last and Sixth Chapter, entitled "A Critical Evaluation" deals with a final assessment. The Researcher has made sincere efforts to critically evaluate the personality, the role in many movements, ideas and ideals of Hosamani Siddappa. Finally, it is concluded with a few suggestions.