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AN EVALUATION OF SHIVPUR-DHWAJA SATYAGRAHA AND VIDURASWATTHA TRAGEDY

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ABSTRACT

Shivpura-Dhwaja Satyagraha is also one of the important satyagrahas of Karnataka. In June 1937, there was no permission to hold meetings-ceremony-processions without the permission of "Magistrate". However, in defiance of the policy of the British government, they broke the ban and hoisted the tricolor flag all over the Mysore state, and proceeded to celebrate the Independence Day in a grand manner. The same can be said of "Shivapur flag Satyagraha" of 1938. In 1938, the Mysore Congress held its first Congress meeting in Maddur taluk of Mandya district at village Shivapura on 11th April under the leadership of T. Siddalingaiah presided over the program. Here he hoisted the "Tricolor flag", the symbol of independence. That was the Shivpur Satyagraha. K. Shivpur Satyagraha, the famous freedom struggle in Karnataka. C. Reddy, K. T. Bashyam, H. C. Dasappa, M. N. Renowned stalwarts like Jois, Yashodamma, Bellary, Siddamma, Bhagirathamma, Chattopadhyay became partners in this satyagraha and blew the trumpet of independence by making the flag satyagraha a success. As the Shivpur flag Satyagraha was successful, the British government arrested the colonial leaders. Among the people who did not succumb to the blows of the baton, freedom loving enthusiasm, restraint, disciplined behavior and completed the tasks of the meeting.



KEYWORDS: Congress Session of Mysore, Shivpur Flag Satyagraha, Viduraswattha Tragedy, 19 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Vidurashwattha, Eesuru Mutiny, Mysore Chalo Movement.

INTRODUCTION

"Shivapura Flag Satyagraha" was successful in raising the cry of independence among the common people in the independence struggles of Karnataka. This also marked the beginning of the three-day flag-hoisting on April 10, 1938 at "Shivapura" near Maddur in Mandya district.

Historically Shivpur flag Satyagraha has a history of its own. That is, the Mysore rulers had actually surrendered their kingdom to the British and continued to rule on the annual grant they were giving. However, due to the humanity of Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeya, education, health, agriculture, irrigation, women's reservation, and the generous democracy of the Harijans, could not the people of Mysore State try for independence. But when Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Mysore, Bangalore in 1934, H. K. Veerannagowda Sahukara Chennai M. N. Joyce, H. C. Dasappa, C. Leaders like Bandigowda Bellari Siddamma, Yashodamma etc., with the arrival of Gandhiji, the spirit of independence grew and decided to hoist the national flag. But Mirza Ismail. The British refused. Also hoisted the tricolor flag and blew the trumpet of independence at "Shivapura" in Maddura taluk of Mandya district. For this flag

program, under the leadership of Jogi Gowda, rice, paddy, jaggery, banana, banana leaf, nut, betel leaf, coconut, haloo, curd, butter, dawasa grain money were collected from every village of Maddur Mandya and 5 bullock carts were sent to the village for this purpose. In this context the present article deals with study of Shivpur-Dhwaja Satyagraha and Viduraswattha Tragedy with the fulfil the research gap.

An Evaluation of Shivpur-Dhwaja Satyagraha and Viduraswattha Tragedy

Shivpura-Dhwaja Satyagraha

Leaders and activists came from all over the state for the Shivpur Flag Satyagraha. Flag hoisting helped to remove "untouchability" as common people forgot caste and religion and relished collective food. It was Kengal Hanamantaiah's dream to construct a "Memorial Bhavan" at Shivpura village as the independence tricolor flag was hoisted there. He auctioned the garland of flowers that he used to put in the meetings he was participating in and saved the money from it and finally donated 5 lakhs of rupees to the Bhawan Nirman Memorial. Next, "Shivapura Satyagraha Bhavan" was built by giving 13 lakhs during the reign of Devaraja. Even today, the people of the whole of Karnataka are rejoicing as a memorial.

Viduraswattha Tragedy 1938 April-22

Introduction

A few days after the tricolor Satyagraha held in Shivpur, a flag Satyagraha was held at Viduraswattha in Gauri Bidanur taluk of Karnataka. On 22 April 1938 Viduraswattha flag hoisting took place at Viduraswattha, a holy place of pilgrimage.

History of Vidurashwatha Place:

Vidurashwatva Kshetra in Gouribidanur Taluk of Chikkaballapur District is the place of Satyagraha. The temple of Ashwatthanarayana Swamy Subramanya Swamy is famous here. Viduraswattha Kendrasthala is 9 km from NagasandradiA. is far away. Vidura, a minister who was a close adviser to Dhritarashta of the Mahabharata, established a horse tree here. It is the most sacred place for childless couples.

Viduraswattha, the seat of Indian Satyagrahas:

In 1938, freedom fighters of the country. It was the center of taluka level movement. In 1938, Shri K.C. hoisted the tricolor flag in Shivpur flag Satyagraha movement. Reddy, Sree Boopalam Chandrasekharaiah and other dignitaries sacrificed their lives in police firing. Their bodies were cremated in a garden near the Vidurashwath Temple and a "Satyagraha Memorial" was built.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre "Vidurashwattha:

The "Vidurashwattha" flag-hoisting satyagrahis who were gunned down on April 25, 1938 at Viduraswattha near Gauri Bidanur taluk of Chikka Ballapur district will recall the brutality of the 'Jalian Wala Bhaga' massacre of the Indian satyagrahis on April 25, 1938.

Quit India Movement 1948 August 8

Introduction

The Quit India Movement was a non-cooperation movement. It was held on August 8, 1942 under the leadership of Gandhiji. That's when the session held at KrantiMaidan in Mumbai seriously called for "Quit India Movement" and "Quit India Movement".

Objective of Quit India Movement:

Gandhiji's main objective was to end his rule in India against British humiliation, rape, oppression, fraud, ready-made goods, and consumption. It was for the achievement of this objective that the message of "do or die" in Mumbai's Kranti Maidan created an electric shock among Indians.

Due to this, the storm of freedom from Gandhiji's declaration spread like lightning in every corner of India.

Declaration for early independence:

Puttagrama "Vidurashwattha" is the most important place in Karnataka where the struggle for independence took place. In this freedom struggle-Idaguru Bhimaiah, Chaulur Narsappa, Gajjanagari Narsappa, Manmanthappa Karagondhalli Mallaiah, Nama Aswathtanarayanshetty, Venkatagiriappa Narsappa, Malur Gouramma. Including 32 dignitaries who gave their lives in Vidurashwatta for the independence of British Gudetinia. Hence it is known as "Vidurashwattha Flag Satyagraha of Karnataka for Jallianwala Bagh Act of Punjab. As a result, Gandhiji Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani, etc., on August 8, 1942, at the Mumbai session of the All India Congress Committee, when Gandhiji called the Indians to a non-violent non-cooperation struggle at the Gowalia Maidan with the slogan, "Britishers, "Quit India", all Indians responded to Gandhiji's call in large numbers and supported "for early independence." The decision was taken.

Important leaders of Quit India Movement:

1942 When the Quit India Movement spread across India, the British government immediately arrested Gandhiji Patel and other leaders of freedom fighters. But this Quit India movement took place systematically in Karnataka. It is headed by C. G. Ambali Bijapur President, R. R. Diwakar Secretary, Srinivasa Mallya Hukkeri as member of Karamarakar and other parts of Karnataka-Channappa Vali, Jayadeva Kulkarni, Annaguruji in Belgaum, Mailara Mahadevappa in Dharwad, Thimmanagowda Venkatesha Magadi, R. in Vijayapura. G. Dubey, C. G. Ramachandra Prabhu Joshi in Ambali, Karwar, Venkataramaiah Nanjappa Krishnappa Ramegowda in Mysore. It was the British who left India and took the leading leadership of the Tolagi movement and fought for independence.

Activities of activists in Quit India Movement:

The Quit India Movement burned the records of British government offices in many parts of Karnataka, such as Bangalore, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum. Removal of railway tracks, looting of tax collections, removal of telephone connections, demolition of British government headquarters. When the British saw such a tough struggle, 11 people lost their lives when "gunfire" took place at Mysore Bank in Bangalore. In some other parts of the movement, they surrendered their love for freedom to police bullets. A total of 15,000 people were arrested. This made the movement more intense.

Establishment of Indian Army:

It is said that "Subhas Chandra Bhos" organized the Indian National Army in 1942 to destroy the British government by announcing the independence of the Congress, which was committed to the establishment of full Swaraj in 1930. However, his untimely sacrifice failed.

British "Quit India":

When the war started in 1939, when the leaders of the Congress party met in Wardha, they made a condition that they would support the British in the World War if India was given independence, when the British government did not agree to the condition, they started a satyagraha for immediate independence on August 8, 1942. A civil disobedience movement was started. At "Mumbai" he appealed to the Indians to kill the British in peace on the advice of Gandhiji. All the leaders were arrested within 24 hours. Almost 1, 00,000, Indians were arrested due to riots, protests, absenteeism, and sabotage across India. The leaderless Quit India movement ended.

Essur disaster 1942 September 25

Introduction

It can be said that "Eesuru" is the village that declared independence for the first time in India. "Eesuru" a small village in Shikaripura taluk of Shikaripura district with a population of 3000 was

famous as a strong and powerful village like Nadada who showed courage and bravery. "Even if Esuru is given, Esuru cannot be left" became the motto of the village fighters there.

Background History of 'Eesuru' Mutiny:

In 1942, when the "leaders" of the Indian independence movement were arrested under the Quit India Mantra, the independence movement suffered a setback. But the people of "this roof" didn't go beyond the call of "Gandhiji".

Contempt for authorities

Disdain for offices - Disdain for schools Putting it in September 1942. On 25th he defied the British authority and declared "Puttagrama" of Shikaripura taluk of Shimoga district as "Eesuru" as an independent village, established his own government and started administration.

Focus of "Essuru" Tragedy:

On September 28, 1942, when the officials and policemen of Shikaripura taluk went to the village, the people of Isuru village were outraged, and the official Channakrishnappa police officer Kenchegowda was killed. Knowing about the destruction of the officers, the British government sent a party of army police and ransacked the village completely. All those present were subjected to torture. 50 people of the village were accused and 41 people were arrested and brought to "court".

Death penalty for the people of Essur:

In the court where the innocents of the village were arrested i.e. "Mysore court on January 9, 1943 according to the judgment of Gurappa and Mallappa Suryanarayanchari of Issur, B. Halapa, G. Shankarappa sentenced them to "death". Halamma Parvathamma, a woman activist, was sentenced to life imprisonment and exile. Consequently on 8 March 1943 "Gurappa and Mallappa" were hanged. So even today "Eesuru" is famous for village independence.

Esuru" gave "Esuru" we left:

On September 26, 1942, he declared "Easuru" as an independent village by hoisting the tricolor flag on Veerabhadra temple of Easuru village. As a result, they decided not to pay any kind of income tax to the British. The British officer insisted that the police should not enter the village for any reason. He formed a "separate" government for the village. In general, the people of Esuru shouted "Esuru Kottaru Esuru Bidevu" in the oni oni of the village. Originally, the Essur flag hoisting is a timeless legend in the history page of India's freedom struggle.

Essur Riot with National Anthem:

"Shivapur Rebellion" in history Vidurashwath Rebellion Eesuru Rebellion are the important places of Karnataka that encouraged the independence revolts especially "Eesuru" in Shikaripura taluk of Shimoga district was declared as the first village to get independence and also popularized the tragedy with "National Anthem".

Concluding Position in History:

Among the independence uprisings in India, the "Eesuru" disaster is prominent among the Shivpura Vidurashwath and Eesuru salt Satyagraha marches in Karnataka. Because "KirtiPatak, which hoisted the tricolor flag of India on the Veerabhadreshwar temple in Essur, put the British to sleep. Also. Due to the merits of Mahatma Gandhi and many other freedom leaders, the Essur tricolor flag has become a living symbol of independence in the history of "Leaving India".

Mysore Chalo Movement (Palace Satyagraha-Mysore Chalo)

Introduction

Even though independence came to India on August 15, 1947, only a few states did not agree to join the Union, that's why the Congress leaders decided to start the Mysore Chalo Movement on September 1, 1947, vowing to establish a democratic government in Karnataka. This movement is also known as "Palace Movement" and Satyagraha.

Leaders of Mysore Movement:

On September 1, 1947, Congress leaders started the "Mysore Chalo" movement and the leaders of the movement were T. Siddalingaiah, K. T. Bhashyam, K. C. Ruddy, S. Nijalingappa, H. C. Dasappa. As partners in the Mysore Chalo movement, they defied the state administration and demanded a democratic government, that is the Mysore Chalo movement.

Demands of Mysore Chalo Movement:

The leaders put forward several demands in the movement for the establishment of a non-independence democratic government. They are:

1. Mysore will be de-administered
2. Establishment of democratic government
3. Government by elected representatives
4. State structure will be formed.
5. The function of the state government is to establish a provisional government.
6. Release of political prisoners
7. Movement started in nine districts
8. Establishment of responsible government
9. Support of student-youth traders
10. Article publications in newspapers.

In this way several demands were put forward by the leaders of the "Mysore Chalo" movement.

Start of movement:

When the leaders of the movement did not respond to the demands of many prominent people, Changalarayard started the Mysore Chalo movement on September 1, 1947 at Bannappa Park in Bangalore. "T. Siddalingaiah thundered, "we have to do it or we have to give up." Consequently, youth leaders in cities. School college students employees wage laborers traders. "celebrated who came as partners in the movement. He came and entered Mysore and started a violent movement.

Two slogans of Chalo movement:

The two slogans of the Mysore Chalo movement which was going on in Pratinagar and Taluk were-

1. Arcata - Boycott
2. Tambuchetti - Katti

In this a movement became known as Arkata Boycott. The Diwans agreed even at the wheel did not the close assistant Tamboochatti agree to this. The opposition of the two officers was more focused than the opposition of the people. Because of this, the movement riots, struggles, marches and acts of vandalism continued to take place from Bangalore to Mysore.

Surrender of Mysore Kings:

As Akhil Bharat Congress also extended full cooperation to the Mysore Chalo movement, law and order deteriorated and the state of Mysore became an orphan. When Arkata Ramaswamy realized that this kingdom was hopeless, he decided to surrender rather than complete defeat. On October 9, K.C.

Ruddy was called to a negotiation and when the Maharaja surrendered to the independence struggle of the Mysore State, he agreed to the release of the Congress leaders and the merger of the Mysore State with the country.

K. immediately became the chief minister of the state. C. announced Ruddy. Immediately the Mysore Chalo movement came to an end.

CONCLUSION / FINDINGS

The independence flag satyagrahas held at Shivpura Viduraswattham are memorable events in the independence movement in Karnataka. The sacrifices of the freedom fighters are symbols of sacrifice. There are also centers where the British government raised the tricolor flag and blew the trumpet of independence. The Shivpur Flag Satyagraha is one of the most serious of the independence movement in Karnataka. It is said that Shivpur Satyagraha is credited with hoisting the tricolor flag of India at the direction of the British government. And succeeded in inculcating the love of freedom among the masses. 'Esuru Tragedy' The only place in India where the tricolor was hoisted at Veerbhadreshwar temple and got independence is "Esuru" in Shikaripura of Shivamogga district. Then on August 15, 1947, when India became independent, due to the "Mysore Chalo Movement" against the Mysore state administration, the administration of 9 ministers was started in the premises of the "Mysore Palace" in the premises of "Mysore Palace" by Kasambali Chengalaroy Ruddy as the first Chief Minister.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

There is wide scope for the Research Scholars and Teachers to conduct a Research on An Evaluation Of growth of Nationalism in Karnataka Present study is having good future towards M.Phil., Ph.D. Programmes and Minor, Major Research Projects

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