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Freedom Movement in Hyderabad Karnataka

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Abstract:

The people of Gulbarga struggled hard for freedom their aim was to fight against the feudal autocratic rule of the Nizam. The uniting of all native states into sovereign republic of India was done by S.V. Patel almost all native states merged into Indian union but Nizam of Hyderabad states Maharaj of Kashmir 'and Junaghad wish to remain independent the people of Gulbarga again under the clutches of Nizam rule. Nizam tried to make it Islam state in India or another Pakistan. Mir Usman Ali Khan was the last Nizam his region struggled for freedom movement began in Gulbarga. The impact of national movement had spread over Gulbarga but Hyderabad Karnataka did not get freedom, mean time entire nation had got freedom from British in 1947 but people of Hyderabad Karnataka region were under the clutches of despotic rule of Nizam of Hyderabad. Viceroy ordered the Nizam to maintain law and order in Gulbarga. Muslims attacked houses of Hindus and looted their properties. The people of Gulbarga district struggled hard for their independence. The rise of Mobilized and political development started with nationalism the Arya Samaj movement and Hyderabad Karnataka State Congress and Educational institutions played vital role awakening people for freedom struggle.

KEYWORDS:

Razakars, Border camps, Gunji centres, Shuddi movement

INTRODUCTION

Freedom movement in the region of Hyderabad karnataka was a task of multi furious. The people and organizations like Aryasamaj were had to fight against the hard clutches of Nizams of Hyderabad and the dictatorial rule of the British Empire and also to strive hard to unifying their land and language. In this saga of freedom movement Aryasamaj played an important role and Samajists shed their blood for the independence of the country in general and the state of Karnataka in particular.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION

Arya Samaj and Vande Mataram Movement

The Arya Samaj took apolitical color in Hyderabad state imposition of minority Muslim rule over majority Hindus Nizam Govt. denied even civil liberties to the people Arya Samaj could not be a silent spectator it awakened and organized non Muslim to put up stubborn fight against the conversion and suppression policy of Nizam government the message of Arya Samaj that is GO BACK TO VEDAS and

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INDIA FOR INDIANS inspired fearless patriot Araya Samaj launch a movement to oust the alien rule of Nizam and to face the atrocities of Razakers freedom of the country from foreign yoke was there sole aim in response to call given by Arya samaj saradar Sharangouda Inamdar student leader of government in Gulbarga participated in Vandemataram movement on 24th October, 1938. The objective of the movement to sing Vandemataram song which was forbidden by Nizam. It was compulsory students to sing ASAFIA song in honor of the Nizam but Vandemataram produced an opportunity to enkindle a strong flame of patriotism and defiance against dictatorship and communalism of Nizam government.

Role of Taruna Sangas and Hindu Muslims Riots

The fundamentalist pretense an hateful obstruction for the Jionr Muslims when there were celebrating festivals like Holy, Kara Hunnime and Jatras. They did not permit them to hoist OM flag on the occasion of Basava Jayanti and Jatras in 1930. Hindus were denied of their religious rights to perform. Kallyan Shetty founded the Taruna sanga at Magaon, later Chandrashekhar Patil became president of Tarunasanga in 1936 patil flag hoisted OM flag on Basaveshwar temple at Magaon and organized procession against Nizam and Razakars at street road. Razakars groups tried to disturb the procession the day was marketing day. Razakars throw the stone on people both groups were turned into violence police came to control the situation and registered the case and arrested who were involved in the incident Virupakshappa, Veershetty, Dyavappa Harijan, Uched Shivasharanappa and others arrested them and sent to Kalburgi jail. This incidence created patriotism and free from clutches of despotic Nizam rule.

In 1924 August the Shravan month and Moharam came together. It was an opportunity for the Muslims, religious ceremony was taking place at the temple of Sharanbasveshwar. On Shravan Monday at that time the Moharam procession of Kawade-peer from lalgeri came. The procession had thousands of Muslims having swords, lathis and weapons. At that time some mischevious people sprinkled water on peer from a gallery. Muslims thought that some-body might have purposely urinated over the peer to insult Muslims. So the samsthana. They wounded many Hindus with their weapons. This incident was preplanned by the Muslims to attack the temple of Hindus. Hindus were afraid and felt that they were unsecured. From Solapur, Nagappa Afzalpurkar a relative of Doddappa Appa contacted the viceroy and appraised the situation. Viceroy ordered the Nizam to maintain law and order in Gulbarga. Muslims attacked houses of Hindus and looted, their properties. Muslims had weapons and power but Hindus were armless/without ammunition. Kasim Ali deputy Inspector general of police requested the Muslims not to kill innocent people and the communal hatred was not good and was controlling the Muslims. The Muslims thought that he was a Kafir and hiding Hindus and they shot him dead. They wanted to enter Sharanabasveshwar shine premises. The IGP Mr. Craford came forward and opened fire on the mob. 10 to 12 people died and most of them fled away. Thus the tension prevailed in town for about a week. Sri Doddappa Appa life was in danger. He escaped from the house through the back door in disguise and went to Kurudwadi (Solapur) a place in Bombay province. Gandhiji heard incident that took place in Gulbarga where communal disturbances posed threat the peace of the locality. He wanted to visit but he was arrested so he asked Showkath Ali to study the situation. On April, 1925 Gandhiji came to Gulbarga. He met Doddappa Appa discussed on various matters. Gandhiji collected for Swaraj Nidhi from the people of the Gulbarga. Gandhiji advised the people about untouchablity and secularism* and appealed them to participate in the freedom struggle.

MAJLIS-ITEHAD-UL-MUSLIMEEN

It was founded by a retired official of Hyderabad state Mohammed Nawazkhan in 1926. It was extremely fanatical organization. It was a militant wing of voluntaries consisting of phathans, Rohilas, Harijans etc., under famous leadership of Bhadur Yar Jung later Khasim Razvi he was backing blessing of Nizam government. A volunteer who dedicated his service to god was called Razakar but unfortunately they acted contrary to the meaning of word. It insisted Hyderabad should be declared as Muslim state, so Itehad become powerful communal organization to set aside the political organization of the Hindu and progressive liberal minded Muslims. It was under his instruction and advises the Nizam parishat. So the Nizam used Itehad to suppress the popular movement of people the Razakars emerged as terrorists and committed atrocities on Hindus Kashim Razvi by his tact made Harijans to support. The Itehad the so called dalit leader and minister in Nizam cabinet Sri Venkatrao was under his influence. Their slogan was BOMMAN KO KATO, BANIYA KO LUTO AND APAS BAITO (Slaughter the Bomman Loot the Banias and distribute the gaining equally).

RAZAKARS VICTIM OF VILLAGES IN GULABARGA:

Razakars committed more and more atrocities on innocent peoples on non- Muslims in the village of Hebbal, Mahagaon, Kamlapur, Chincholi, Nimbarga, Jambaga, Dogibana, Ganagapur, Okli, Ratkal, Kurikota, Kalagi, Kere Amblaga, Malli, Aland, Koralli etc in gulbarga district. Life of Hindus was paralysed at Bogibana (Aland). Seven Hindus were shot dead at Malli (Jewargi). Nine persons were killed in August 1947.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

At this situation, though late Mallikarjun Todakeri rendered resignation to Nizam's cabinet on 9.9.1948. After the tragic incident at Malli village (which was burnt by the Razakars) to strengthen the hands of anti Razakar forces. With these developments, the conditions of Hindus in Hyderabad state were grave. The set of circumstances which prevailed in the Nizams state compelled and convinced, the daring Vallabhabai Patel, the minister of state and home. In spite of the passive and escillating attitudes of prime minister Pandit Neharu, to order for the long awaited police Action on 13* September 1948 at 5.00 pm. The cease fire was ordered and the order of proclamation was issued, in corporating the former Hyderabad state of Nizam into the union. Under the leadership of major general J.N. Choudari, the military attacked the state of Hyderabad from eight angles of neighboring presidencies of which the attacks made via. Munirabad fro Madras presidency via Manmad (railway Junction) from Aurangabad side. Via Naj and Naladurga from Solapur side. Via Surypet from Telangana side via Nagapur from Maharastra side were more effective and forceful.

MILITARY FORCE (1948)

Hyderabad was easily occupied as everybody knows. But the Razakara who were roaming in the country side committing depredation had to be rounded up. This was more difficult than marching the Indian army into Hyderabad state. It was a game of hide seeks between the desperadoes and the military but more a game in which no quarter was given by either of the parties. The Indian Military arresting the Razakars from their hide outs indifferent corners of the villages in Hyderabad Karnataka area.

ARREST OF RAZAKARS

At Duttargi, Ambalaga, Turuk chincholi, Koralli, Sarasamba, Mudhol, Mahagaon, Kurikota, hebbal, Kalagi and there was little resistance from the Razakarars. The Indian army entered into the village Turuk chincholi 10th October, 1948, come out to the surrender to the Indian army. Chandrashekhar and Apparao Patil were .directing the Indian police to fire at a specific spot, by chance, one bullet .fired by the Razakarars leaders who was arrested hit Shri. Apparao Patil of Magaon who succumbed to injuries. He was brought to Gulbarga hospital for treatment where he died on the day of Vijaya Dashami 1948. The Razakars at Hebbal Turuk Chincholi surrendered on 13n October, 1948. On the 18th September 1948 at 5.00 pm. Nizam surrendered and signed the documents expressing his willingness to join Indian federation.

CONCLUSION

17th September 1948 important day in the history of Hyderabad Karnataka state was lost state to Merge in the Indian Union the historical background of the movement started with new era in Indian history. The people of Gulbarga district struggled hard for their independence. We find in history people who are in the power climb to it by Hook and Crook the committed many blunders. There was neither freedom speech nor freedom of Association nor freedom press the people were deprived and denied their fundamental rights. The rise of Mobilized and political development started with nationalism the Arya Samaj movement and Hyderabad Karnataka State Congress and Educational institutions played vital role awakening people for freedom struggle.

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