



## AN EVALUATION OF RANI CHENNAMMA - A QUEEN OF KITTUR

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### ABSTRACT:

"Kittur Rani Chennamma" Channamma, "Kittur Rani Chennamma" is the hero woman who fought against the British for the freedom of her small state, who is famous among the Desais of Kittur region for the initial struggle of independence. 1778 November 24, 6 km north of Belgaum district, Karnataka. Her father-Kakatiya Desai Dhulappa Gowda is her hometown in the distant "Kakati". Chennammalu practiced horseback riding and archery at an early age. Since she has no children of her own, Guru Siddappa is loyal to her. - Himmasingha - Sangolli Rayanna - Narasingarava - Guruputra The other supporter A gave the title to her adopted son.<sup>[1]</sup>



**KEYWORDS :** Rani Channamma, Background of Kittoor, Mallasarja's Administration, Kodugu Rebellion, Achievements of Chikkavira Rajendra.

### INTRODUCTION:

Rani Chennamma and the local people opposed strongly British high handedness. Thackeray invaded Kittur. In the battle that ensued, hundreds of British soldiers were killed along with Thackeray. The humiliation of defeat at the hands of a small ruler was too much for the British to swallow. They brought in bigger armies from Mysore and Sholapur and surrounded Kittur. Rani Chennamma tried her best to avoid war; she negotiated with Chaplin and Governor of Bombay Presidency under whose regime Kittur fell. It had no effect. Chennamma was compelled to declare war. For 12 days, the valiant Queen and her soldiers defended their fort, but as is the common trait, traitors sneaked in and mixed mud and dung in the gunpowder in the canons. The Rani was defeated (1824 CE). She was taken a prisoner and kept in the fort of Bailhongal for life. She spent her days reading holy texts and performing pooja till her death in 1829 CE. Kittur Rani Chennamma could not win the war against British, but she etched her presence for many centuries in the world of history. Along with Onake Obavva, Abbakka Rani and Keladi Chennamma, she is much revered in Karnataka as an icon of bravery. Rani Chennamma has become a legend. During the freedom movement, her brave resistance to British formed theme of plays, songs, and song stories. Folk songs or lavanis were a legion and freedom struggle got a good boost through singing bards who moved throughout the region. It is heartening news that a statue of Kittur Chennamma was installed in the Parliamentary Building premises at New Delhi on 11th September 2007. It is the most fitting tribute to a brave queen, who was the earliest ruler in Bharat to fight the British rule.<sup>[2]</sup> In this context the present article attempts to fulfill the research gap.

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## KITTUR RANI CHENNAMMA - A REVIEW

### Other Names of Chennamma

For Rani Channammali, Kittur Rani, brave woman, brave, brave, enemy of British, freedom fighter, brave, adventurous, woman can be said as Kittur Rani Chennamma.

### History Background of Kittur:

The history of Kittur region starts from 1586 when both "Malla" sisters of Bede clan of Malnadi joined the Bijapur Shahi army. For the elder in this That is, Malla was given the title of "Shamsher Janga Bahadur" and was given Sardeshmukhi of "Hubli". After the fall of Bijapur, the Desais of Kittur became the vassals of Savanur Nawab and after some time, when Kittur was given to the Peshwas in 1746, as their vassals, during the reign of Hyder Ali and Tippa-Sultans, Kittur was not difficult and the Peshwas Mysore lords were not the helpers of Kittur.

### "Mallasarjana - Administration

A man named Mallasarja came to power in the "Kittur" region of Belgaum in 1782 and ruled as the ruler for about 24 years. With the help of this Wellesley, he established a dominion from the Peshwas and received an annual tribute of 1,75,000 = 00 rupees. After a few years, the Peshwas arrested Mallasarjan by fraud and put him in Poona prison for 3 years. After being released from prison in 1816, when he came to Kittur, Mallasarjan died of cholera. The son "Shivalingasarjanu" surrendered to the British and established an independent state in 1818, fought against the Peshwa and died of illness.<sup>[3]</sup>

### Achievements of Rani Kittur Chennamma

Kitturu Rani Channamma, who was a brave woman, brave woman, wielded a sword and wielded a sword, was an important woman in the freedom struggle and achieved many achievements.

- British invasion of Kittur district stopped : Kittur district was the place of heroic woman "Chennamma. She is famous as a brave woman who fought against the British. "Chennamma" wrote to Thackeray, Monro and Chaplain to prevent British attack on Kittur and convinced them to negotiate.
- Attack on Kittur fort prevented: British Thackeray attacked Kittur on 21st October 1824. When he ordered his army to fire on 23rd October day, thousands of Kittur warriors under the leadership of Sardar "Gurusiddhapana" attacked Thackeray's army and "Tiger guard" "Chennammal" attacked the fort. "Thackarey fell victim to Balappa's bullet." Kittur attack was stopped there.
- Re-Attack on Kittur Fort: The British, humiliated by the defeat of the Battle of Kittur, from Mysore, Solapur, Mumbai, assembled a heavy army, Le|| Under the leadership of Colonel Duncan AD. On December 3, 1824, "Kittur fort was attacked and a fierce battle took place and on December 5, Kittur was defeated and "Rani Chennamma" was captured by Bennett. On December 18, Kittur Fort was captured by the British. Patriots were imprisoned. In February 1830, "Rani Chennamma" ascended the throne.
- Anti-adopted son: After the death of Rani Chennamma's husband Mallasarja and Shivalingasarja, when the British government opposed the adoption of the adopted son, it was Rani Chennamma's opposition to it that marked the beginning of the freedom struggle in the country.<sup>[4]</sup>
- Chennamma's personality and position: The position of Kittur Rani Chennamma, who was the lion's dream of the British, is very important. Kittura Chennamma was the only woman who fought fiercely and put the British to sleep in the Karnataka independence struggle. She has a strong position in history because she defied the British when they attacked the Kittur region and called her heroism.

### Sangolli Rayanna - 1829

The reign of the family of Mallasarja Desai of Kittur came to an end and the adventure behind it can be said to be the Mahana Kantriveera continued from 1829 by the anti-British olekaran "Krantiveera Sangolli Rayanna".

### • **Childhood life**

"Sangolli Rayanna was born in the married life of Bharamappa and Kenchav in Sampagavi taluk of Belgaum district of Karnataka. The tendency to fight in him was hereditary. His grandfather "Ragappa" also showed great bravery in the battle of "Chinagi Kowada". Because of this "Kittur

- He was given the title of "Savira Onti Sardar" by the ruler Veerappa Desai. There was an Inama land that came from Sangolli Rayanna. Sangollirayanna, whose grandfather's prize land was acquired by the British government, became a "revolutionary Sangollirayanna" against the British.

### **Accomplishments of Sagolli Rayanna**

- Sangollirayanna, the arch-enemy of the British, is many He is successful in his achievements.
- Rebellion for Shivlingappa: On January 5, 1830, there was a rebellion in favor of Shivlingappa, the adopted son of Kittur, and its leader himself, along with 60 people including "Guntyana" and Ravaji, took Rs. 1900 from the treasury of "Mamalidara" of Bidadi Taluk. He got and destroyed all the papers.
- Khanapur looted: Khanapur looted in Belgaum, an important military center of the British, and the attack on the British army under the command of Major Pickering was unsuccessful.
- Attack on Sampagavi: On January 12, 1830, they attacked Sampagavi in Belgaum and killed some of Rayanna's soldiers. And they burned the head of Chikkanayak and looted the treasury and destroyed the forts and military bases.<sup>[5]</sup>
- Sangolli Rayanna's Arrest: A few days later he was arrested and hanged on 26th January 1831 at "Nandagada" as a conspiracy of traitors by persons named Venkanagowda and Linganaowda.
- Rebellion of Kittoor Leaders: The struggle in the presence of Deekshita Ravajee Raste Balappa Takkelli of Kittoor, Sankranna Narappajapati, Sawai Shetty Rudrappa Kotagi in opposition to the British who arrested Gurusiddappa, a loyal leader, did not continue for many days.
- Originally the rebellion was aimed at killing Khodanpura Linganna.

### **Rayanna's Personality Position:**

- The British arrested Rayanna and hanged him on 26 January 1831 as a conspiracy of the traitors Krantiveera Sangolliraya, Venkanagowda and Linganaowda, who were bitter enemies of the British. In the pages of the history of Kannada nation, the heroic struggles of Veerarani Rani Kittoor Channamma Krantiveera Sangolli Rayanna are still shining like the sun. It can be said that It can be said that because they fought as bitter enemies of the red-faced British.<sup>[6]</sup>

### **Urban Rebellion 1830-1831**

The urban revolt in the presence of "Budhibasappa" was limited to "Mysore province" when the British imposed nepotistic exorbitant taxes. The main objective of this urban uprising was to "drop the revenue" and raise the revenue rate.

### **The leader of the urban rebellion**

Rangappanayaka, a camp leader of the Tarikere clan, along with Basappa Budhi, a peasant leader, captured the "Kalladurga" and the "Kamana Durga" in July 1830 to eradicate excessive taxation.

### **Acts of Urban Rebellion**

In July 1830, under the leadership of Budi Basappa and Rangappanayakara, the "Nagar Revolt" started and the peasants cheered and cheered and went to Channagiri-Shivamogga stream Honnuru-Tarikere. The Naragunda revolt gained excessive force when the peasants forgot their cultivation and joined the revolts, helping the protest in places like Alamatti. In 1831, the 3rd Krishnaraja Wodeya called for the assistance of the British Army to quell the urban rebellion and the British Army attacked Hari-Hara with the help of the port of "Captain Rock". Kamana Durga in March - Chandragutti in April - Captured the city in June Finally in 1834 Budi Basappa was caught and "hanged". Here the city-rebellion abated a little.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Incidents of Urban Revolt

The city was a land-part of the highlands of the Malenadu or Mysore region. Earlier Keladi was a province administered as a state. The land revenue system implemented by Shivappanayaka in Keladi is said to be noble. Allowed to make land private property. Land tax was a popular tax as a basis of cultivation-fall quality fertility. But when Keladi was captured by "Hyder Ali" as a change in tax policy, the cultivators and businessmen expressed their displeasure. The urban rebellion was notably dominated by the Lingayatus. The kingdom was ruled by "native Brahmins. Due to declining revenue from the city, the king became two advisers.

Ramarava commissioned Venkatakiṣṭhānaya in 1827. He complained about the torture of farmers who were taxed on uncultivated land. By December 1830, "Budhi Basappa was declared king of the city and Basappa and Rangappa Nayaka joined forces and incited rebellions as far away as Chitradurga, Manjarabad, Bangalore. Rangappa Nayaka "promised low-cost taxation and the restoration of the Keladi kingdom. Around 1830, a city riot resulted in over 50 deaths and 200 injuries. Around 1500 to 15000 armed police joined the rebellion. The rebellion became more and more popular. Meanwhile, the king, displeased with Urs' inability to deal with the urban rebellion, reinstated "Kishna Rao". Kishana went further into the city. On the way, Kishanarao's troops killed 10 farmers and injured more than 100 when they found two to three thousand farmers at Kuttam in Hoonura. However, the farmers did not hesitate from the attack and 25K of Kuttam. m. 20,000 farmers gathered in "Honnali" to the north. "These farmers were also attacked by Kishan Rao's army and 25 farmers were cut off their ears and noses and 25 farmers were arrested. On December 18, 1830, "A crowd gathered at Channarayapatna. He ordered people to be killed in the city. Army executed 5 people in this. Many ran away when they were hit with lots. The total death toll in the rebellion is 164 in Mysore. But the survey conducted by the investigation team said 240. Later in 1831 the king surrendered his kingdom and Mysore was ruled directly by the British for half a century. A committee was constituted to find out the main causes of the city-riot. Major General Thomas Kara-William Morrison-J.M. MacLeod conducted a year-long investigation involving Mark Carbon. and submitted its report in 1833 to the Lord Governor William Bentinck.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Kodugu Rebellion: 1834

The Nilgiris region of Karnataka, famous for its natural beauty, "The British power-hungry in Kodagu led to the Kodagu Rebellion, a process of seizing small states from the local rulers. Veerarajendra of the Kodagu state was a particularly trustworthy figure as he lent a helping hand to the British in the Anglo-Mysore wars between Hyder Ali Tipu Sultan from 1760-1809. When Veerarajendra died sometime later in 1809, he had 4 daughters. As Vira Rajendra had no male child, he appointed his eldest daughter "Devammaji" as his successor.<sup>[10]</sup> A few days later Lingaraja 2, the brother of Veerarajendra of the Haleri dynasty, declared himself independent king in Kodagu in 1811, sidestepping "Devammaji". After him, "Chikka-Veerajendranu" is known as the king who ruled Kodagu state from 1820-34.

## Achievements of Chikkavira Rajendra

The young Veerarajendra of Koda was an adventurous person. prevailed in the opening battle. In 1834, it accepted the British rule and retained the status of a separate state. At first Chikke-Vira Rajendra on his sister Devammaji in Appangala-her husband viz. "He was unfaithful to Chennabasappa. He also tried to arrest him.<sup>[11]</sup>

## CONCLUSION/FINDINGS

Realizing the matter, they sought the help of the British to hand over Devammaji and Channabasappa to me, but the British refused when they persisted. Depose the "Little-Devaraja" from power. The British were successful in capturing the "power of Koda". Next, in 1835, Aparampara Swami and Kalyana Swami, claiming that we are the descendants of the deposed kings of Kodagu, rose up in a "rebellion in Kodagu", and in 1837, Kalyanaswamy was "hanged" in Vikramakolise of "Mangalore" and the rest of the rebels were "exiled" and sent to Singapore.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

There is wide scope for the Research Scholars and Teachers to conduct a Research on An Evaluation of Kittur Rani Chennamma - A Review. Present study is having good future towards research projects and Doctoral Programmes.

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