Introduction:
The state of Hyderabad, which formed the heartland of the Deccan, was the biggest among the Native states of India at that time. It actually comprised of Telangana, Marthawada and Karnataka with three different linguistic areas. The districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal and Yadgir, which now from part of Karnataka, were then included in the Nizam's dominions. The people of Hyderabad state had to fight not only against the British imperial power, but also against the Nizam's feudal and communal rule for achievement of independence and responsible government. The libraries played a vital role in bringing political and national awareness among the people in the freedom movement of Hyderabad.

The History of Library Movement is traced from ancient times. Libraries were established in ancient India mainly by the patronage extended by Emperors, capitalists, and Scholars. There is evidence of well-developed libraries in the 6th Century A.D. The famous Nalanda University in Bihar had its own magnificent library with a massive collection of manuscripts covering the universal knowledge. The other ancient universities such as Taxashila and Vikrama Shila had valuable libraries. Foreign travelers Fa hiien and Hiuan-tsang appreciated the working of these libraries.

The establishment of libraries which also contributed to the growth of awareness about freedom movement. Libraries are the storehouses of knowledge. Public opinion can be moulded by supplying newspapers, books, and periodicals to readers. The present paper is focused on Library movement in Hyderabad state in general and Hyderabad Karnataka in particular during National Movement.

KEYWORDS
Library, Hyderabad Karnataka, Freedom Movement

The present paper is focused on Library movement in Hyderabad state in general and Hyderabad Karnataka in particular during National Movement. Public libraries played a very significant role in the political, social, economic, cultural, spiritual, and Nationalistic development in all most parts of the world. The library Movement in Hyderabad state resulted in the establishment of libraries which also contributed to the growth of awareness about freedom movement. Libraries are the storehouses of Knowledge. Public opinion can be moulded by supplying News Papers, Books, and Periodicals to readers. The establishment of Libraries created great attention towards mother tongue. It helped the various movements to spread rapidly. The library movement gradually became a literal, cultural renaissance and nationalistic feelings which resulted in the political movement.
lowed by the Young Men’s Improvement Association Library at Chanderaghat in 1878 with the great efforts K.V.Laxmanrao, Raja Saheb Mungale, Ravi Chatti Ranga Rao and Adipali somanath Rao. In 1895 Bharath Gana Vardhak Samsthe was established at Pathergatti. The position of Library movement in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was a great renaissance in the history of Hyderabad.

In 1901 Komarraju Venkata Laxmana Rao started a library named ‘Krishnadevararaya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam’ in Hyderabad. A literary association named the ‘Vignana Chandrika Gratha Mandali’ was established in 1906 to promote publication of popular books in Telugu on science and literature. Young Association Library in 1908, Hyderabad Educational Conference Library was established in 1914, ‘Andhra Samvardini’ in 1905, ‘Marathi Grantha Sangrahlaya’ in 1920, at Hanmakonda, ‘Sri Bal Sarswathi Andhra Basha Nilayam’ in 1922, and ‘Vemanna Andhra Bhasa Nilayam’ established in 1923. The library movement, so initiated spread to different towns in the state. These movements helped in the intellectual awakening.

The Library movement in Hyderabad coordinated its activities with the Kendra Sangham, but after the first Library conference held in 1925 the government became suspicious of its aims and did not permit the holding of the second Conference in 1926. Restrictions also imposed on the establishment of Libraries by the Government of Hyderabad. In spite of these restrictions number of public owned libraries came into existence under the inspiring leadership Andhra Pitamaha Madpathi Hanmanth Rao and Suravarma Prathap Reddy. As a part of political awakening of the people libraries played an important role in the History of Hyderabad. The Arya Samaj established libraries in main places of the Hyderabad state with the collection of Books in Telugu, Hindi, Marathi, Kannada, and Urdu. Among them Sultan Bazar Library was the biggest one. Many journals and weeklies like Neelagiri Patrika, Teligu Patrika, Prema, Navashakti, Nizam Vijay etc, published during this period, created the social and cultural needs of the Hyderabad state.

The starting of the Library Movement helped in the cultural and political revival in the state. Thus we find that the seeds for the cultural revival in the state were sown as early as 1901, but due to the peculiar suffocating conditions prevailing in the state, one of them being the educational backwardness for the cultural revival in the state, one of them being the educational backwardness of the people in general and the Hyderabad people in particular. This library movement, so initiated spread to different towns in the state. These movements helped in the intellectual awakening.

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