



## DEVELOPMENT IMPERATIVES IN HYDERABAD- KARNATAKA REGION: AN ANALYSIS

**Doddaraju R**

*Research Scholar ,Department of Studies in Political Science ,Manasagangothri, University of Mysore  
Mysuru, Karnataka, India.*

### **Abstract**

Hyderabad-Karnataka is a region located in North-East Karnataka ruled by Nizams of Hyderabad and popularly known as the Hyderabad Karnataka. Hyderabad Karnataka comprises six districts which include Bidar, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts. Before the Independence the British government had hold on old Mysore region and Mysore province was one of the developed provinces in India in all aspects. The kings of Mysore was implemented various social, economical and educational welfare programmes and policies for the development of the state. On the other hand, Hyderabad Nawabs did not plan any programmes for the development of the people and state. It is one of the prime reasons that Hyderabad Karnataka region did not develop. The same case was with Bombay Karnataka region, but it is comparatively better than Hyderabad Karnataka terms of development. As a matter of fact, it leading to marked disproportion. The region belonging to northern part of the Karnataka state has been lagging behind in almost all the facets of development when compare to the southern region of Karnataka. Even, after the independence, The Hyderabad Karnataka was neglected by the central and state government. Karnataka has failed in inducing balanced development in to all the regions. In order to reduce the developmental gap among various regions, Both Central and Karnataka Government has taken various steps like forming Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board, Bayaluseeme Development Board, Malanad Area Development Board, Border Area Development Programme, and so on. In addition, Government had also appointed a high power committee for Redressal of regional Imbalances under the chairmanship of Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa during the year 2000. Prof. D.M.Nanjundappa committee had done an extensive and elaborate study on regional imbalances and recommended series of measures for the development. Veteran political leader Mallikarjun Kharge has played a crucial role in representing the aspirations of the Hyderabad Karnataka people and prevailed upon the national leaders to ensure a 371(J) to the region. In 2012, United Progressive Alliance Government made a Constitution amendment bill and granted special status to six backward districts in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, with provision for reservation in education and jobs for locals. The present paper deals with the issues relating to the development imperatives in the Hyderabad Karnataka region.

**Keywords:** *Hyderabad-Karnataka, Mysore province, Regional imbalances, Mallikarjun Kharge, Constitution amendment.*

### **Introduction**

Karnataka state has acute problem of regional disparity in all aspects before and after independence. The people of Hyderabad Karnataka region had strongly protested against the inequality and disparities attitude of the state and central government for past several years. The scholars and administrators have noticed that the development process during recent times is not at all percolated equally throughout Karnataka state. There are many serious gap and differences in social, economical, political, and cultural affairs between two princely state which are Mysore and Nizam in Karnataka. Even after Independence, the Hyderabad Karnataka is neglected by the administrators, researchers, economists and policy makers. The development experiences of North Karnataka are one of the painful processes. Modern Karnataka has a long and notable history. Prior to Unification people of Karnataka had been living under five separate control the Bombay province, the madras province, and the princely state of Mysore, the chief Commissioner of province of Coorg and Hyderabad. Under the States Reorganization Act of 1956, the new state of Mysore was born on November 1st 1956 with Bengaluru as its capital.

The regional imbalances have grown over the period between Hyderabad-Karnataka and Mysore region, leading to unequal levels of development in particular. Northern parts of Karnataka especially Hyderabad-Karnataka was under constant neglect right from the monarchs to the present day. Royal Families did not develop this region, during British rule this region was the southernmost part of their domain, later as and when it was amalgamated with the princely state of Mysore it became the northern most area where in the development could not traverse uniformly. One can find the inter district disparities in terms of development variables such as Industries, Education, Health. Transport and Irrigation facilities etc. The continuous lopsided concentration of economic activities has further widened the degree of imbalances. Karnataka has failed in inducing balanced development in to all the regions. In order to reduce the developmental gap among various regions, Both Central and Karnataka Government has taken various serious measures and started implementation through many developmental boards. Prof. D.M.Nanjundappa committee had done an extensive and elaborate study on regional imbalances and recommended series of measures for the development. Veteran political leader Mallikarjun Kharge has played a major role in representing the aspirations of the Hyderabad Karnataka people and prevailed upon the national leaders to ensure a 371(J) to the region. In 2012, United Progressive Alliance Government made a Constitution amendment bill and granted special status



to six backward districts in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, with provision for reservation in education and jobs for locals. The majority of the people living in Bidar, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts are excluded from the mainstream of development and pushed to the wall from security and development points of view. The state and central government and other stakeholder have realized the importance of social security and implemented certain programmes for the inclusive development and social security of the marginalized sections of the society. In the present article, an attempt has been made to analyze the Development imperatives in Hyderabad- Karnataka region on the basis of qualitative analysis.

### **Review of Literature**

Mofidul Hassan (2016) stated that the Development process emerges in some regions and then generally gets spread to other parts over a period of time. But whether developed regions continue to remain ahead of the rest of the regions of a country or regions tend to converge in their development attainment over time is a much debated issue in development economics. Scholar observed that some theories suggest increasing regional disparities over a period of time; neoclassical theories suggest that diminishing returns tend to produce convergence. Thus, the empirical evidence of whether regional development has tended to increase or decrease assumes significance. In his study he deals with a review of the theoretical debate.

Ashok, Gireesha et.al (2016) have studied about the media role in regional development of Karnataka state. The researchers have stated that decentralization of communication has not been achieved especially in the Hyderabad Karnataka and other backward places to ensure active participation of people in the process of human, rural and other development. The media have also facilitated better connectivity of individuals and organizations. The Scholars have emphasized that the region's development requires an understanding of the development environment and transmission of ideas, experience and other intellectual resources from government to people through various media of communication. The researchers have concluded that the media should provide judicious space and time for critical assessment of regional imbalance and serve effectively as new channels for solution.

Ratnakar (2013) has discussed that the conflicts of the social, political, economic, cultural, attitudinal disparities among the regions in India. The disparities arose due to the initial advantages enjoyed by some regions under kings and were compounded under the rule of the British. Thus, the disparities continued even after implementing several plans in different phases. Regional imbalances involve non utilization of available resources to the optimum levels. He stated that several agitations took place to correct the injustice caused by various political party governments right from the days of state reorganization in 1956. Looking to the gravity of the situation the Union Government took a historic step and approved the Special status to Hyderabad Karnataka Region as to develop the backward area. He concluded that peoples' movement for regional development has really brought happiness amongst the people of Hyderabad Karnataka. The peoples movement has really strengthened the democratic set up.

Rajalakshmi (2013) highlighted that the economic backwardness has been measured by either sector-specific or composite indices, which often cover more than one sector. It is important for the government and the private sector to realize that disparity can be removed only if greater attention is given to areas which are backward, which means more investments need to be made in backward regions by private companies, and increased allocations need to be made by the government in backward regions. The study shows a significant positive correlation between levels of Aspiration and Scholastic Achievement which indicate that the higher the level of aspiration higher the scholastic achievement .

Rakesh and Reena Kumari (2012) have examined the overall development of Indian economy and they have stated that agriculture sector contributes significantly to the export earnings and affects the performance of other sectors of the economy through forward and backward linkages. Scholars have studied that district and regional level disparity in agriculture development in Uttar Pradesh on a number of agricultural parameters. Empirical reports shows existence of high and persistent inter-state disparity in agriculture in the state over the years. They concluded that a more determined effort on the part of the policy makers is needed if the development policy has to be made truly inclusive.

Nyambuga and Onuonga (2012) have emphasized that the region's development requires an understanding of the development environment and transmission of ideas, experience and other intellectual resources from government to people through various media of communication. The media possess direct or indirect influence on the audience. Arguably the media has an important role in regional development

Roy and Satyaki (2012) studied the disparities in reference to both the parameters are much higher in the rural segments across states compared to the urban segments. The urban India might be converging in terms of income while rural India is left with larger disparities within themselves. The performance of the states in terms of human development indicators provides a different aspect of inter-regional disparity apart from differences in per capita income. The per capita income

increased for all the states in the past four decades but as it was expected that liberalizing markets would bring down the gaps between states did not come to be true. The distribution of industry and services that grew over the years need to be looked into in order to explain divergence in income.

### **Profile of Hyderabad- Karnataka Region**

Karnataka is a state of diverse languages, cultures, traditions, faiths and conventions. The social and economic scenario in the state is marked by a lot of regional disparities. The state has 30 districts and 176 Taluks. According to physiographic features the state is divided into four natural regions – The Coastal Region, The Western Ghats or Malnad Region, the Southern Plateau and the Northern Plateau region. Agriculture is the backbone of the people in Karnataka and is characterized by wide crop diversification. The state has 66% of rural population and 56% of the workers have been classified under the cultivators and agricultural laborers as per 2011 census. Currently, the marginalized sections of the community are not in a position to afford their food due to inflation. The Hyderabad Karnataka regions are facing draughts and floods. Most of the people become homeless due to floods in Kalburgi, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts. Due to the draught situation in north east Karnataka most of the people migrate to Maharashtra, Hyderabad and also to the south Karnataka in search of employments. The inappropriate implementation of the government programme MNREGA in the state also resulted to the prevalence of poverty situation.

Hyderabad Karnataka region is the name given to the locale which was a part of erstwhile province of Hyderabad. In the year 1956 the new state of Mysore presently known as Karnataka has emerged. At present Hyderabad Karnataka region includes the district of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal. Location and Boundaries Hyderabad Karnataka region is situated in the North Eastern part of the Karnataka state and falls within the geographical region of North Maidan. The region is bounded on the North by Solapur, Nanded and Osmanabad districts of Maharashtra state and on the east by Nizamabad, Medak, Mahaboobnagar, Rangareddy districts of Andhra Pradesh, in the south by Karnool district of Andhra Pradesh and Chitradurga, Davangere districts of Karnataka state. In the west by Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gadag and Haveri districts of Karnataka state. The Hyderabad Karnataka region covers the total area of 44,108 sq. kms., which accounts for 23% of the total geographical area of the Karnataka state. There are three Karanja, Bheema, Krishna, Tungabhadra are the major rivers of the Hyderabad Karnataka region. Sex ratio of Hyderabad Karnataka Region shows that in 2001 the sex ratio was 964 as against the state average of 960. In 2011 the sex ratio in Hyderabad Karnataka region increased to 968, which is again higher than the state average of 964. In 2011, 163 the literacy rate in Hyderabad Karnataka Region increased to 65.15% whereas state average is 79.04%. Another important observation during both the periods is that the female literacy rate in Hyderabad Karnataka Region is lower than the state average. In 2011 the female literacy in Hyderabad Karnataka Region has increased to 55.33%, the state female literacy rate during the same period is 60.45%. The government of Karnataka confiscated land from most of the marginalized tribal groups and agrarian communities for the creation of special economic zones in the state. These unorganized groups depend on agriculture and now have been rendered landless. Their families are now in crisis. Even some of the economic development programmes of the state government have continuously hindered the growth of the citizens in the state. The status of poor remains the same.

### **Special status under Article 371(J) of the Constitution**

The Hyderabad Karnataka area is considered as the most backward region in south India. Lack of basic immunities, illiteracy, unemployment and starvation are the major problems faced by the people and the disabled community is not an exception to it. Therefore Special attention and status are essential for the socio-economic development of underdeveloped area. Development of infrastructure facilities and employability are considered important, as it provides base for the developmental activity and stimulates industrial activity by locating industrial undertaking. The transport, communication, health and education facilities will have positive impact on the progress of the underdeveloped area. Therefore, The Hyderabad-Karnataka region was given the special status through an amendment to the Article 371 of the Constitution which was notified by former governor of Karnataka Hamsa.Raj Bhardwaj.

The seven districts of the state, part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state under the Nizams till 1948, to get the special status are Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgir. In 2013, The governor has also notified the setting up of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board and the Karnataka Educational Institutions (regulations of admission in the region) to provide 70 percent reservation to students from the region and eight percent for them in institutions in other regions across the state. And also the Karnataka Public Employment order to create a local cadre and reservation for local candidates in the region in government service. Under the Karnataka Private Unaided Educational Institutions (regulations of admission in the region) order, 70 percent reservation will be provided for local youth in every course in any regional university or educational institution and eight percent of seats in universities in other regions of the state.



“The article grants special status to six backward districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region to establish a separate development board. This board will undertake the responsibility to see that adequate funds are allocated for the development of the said region. The article also calls for local reservation in education and government jobs (domicile requirement). By domicile requirement, it means one must be a resident of the given area for getting admission in college, job, land purchase, contesting elections” (Dev, 2012).

Vidya (2013) “The Constitutional special status will enable the establishment of a Development Board which will get more central and state budgetary funds for development. One of the first tasks of the Board is to identify disparities in development in different sectors in the region and suggest the quantum of grants required to bring the region on a par with the rest of the State. In all, the Cabinet sub-committee headed by Sri H K Patil had made several recommendations, including providing the special grants for educational institutions in the region, incentives for growth of industrial investment, sub-plan for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and special programmes for the welfare of women, among others”.

### **Vision for Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka**

The state and central government have a direct role to play in improving the quality of life in any states. Every region requires a vision and a clear concept of where to go and how to get there. Article 371(J) of the constitution tries to bring out the aspirations of its people for a better future. The formulation of a vision requires an understanding of the preceding development trajectory of the region, an analysis of what it wants for and from its people and resources in the years to come and the possible ways to achieve them, as well as the anticipated challenges that need to be overcome while traversing the desired path. The Hyderabad Karnataka region has several strengths that should allow it to accelerate forward and build on this legacy which includes strong economic growth, well structured and qualified administrative system, development of small scale industries, Reputation as a progressive region, the strong position in new high-technology industries such as biotechnology, Rub-off from success of high technology industry, Availability of trained manpower, Wide network of educational institutions and so on.

### **Conclusion**

The Government of India and State Government have been taking lot several steps for the Hyderabad- Karnataka development as discussed above. But still there are many loopholes in this development process. The development regarding social life of the people, belief system, family system, education, health, sanitation, gender bias, women empowerment, children health and education, industry, market and infrastructural development should be improved. Senior political leader Mallikarjun Kharge has played a crucial role in representing the aspirations of the Hyderabad Karnataka people and prevailed upon the national leaders to ensure a 371(J) to the region. Therefore, Government and NGO's should take initiative to improve the socio-economic taking into consideration socio-cultural diversities of the region. With suitable action plan, this region can certainly develop to the comparable level of the other regions of Karnataka. The development of less developed societies poses a challenge not only to politicians, administrators and planners but also to social scientists. The people of Hyderabad Karnataka are not happy with the government for meagre allocations of funds. There is some development in Hyderabad Karnataka region. The goal of integrated development of Hyderabad Karnataka region has not been actualized due to several political and economic constraints.

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