



## MULTI DIMENSION STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION

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**Abstract:** *The sub continent, India has diversity in many respects. No doubt all the states in the country are not even in all respects. No all regions are similar and equally developed. The different Finance Commissions and the Planning commission laid stress on the objective of achieving evenhanded regional development. In Karnataka state also all the regions are not equally treated and developed. It is quite essential to maintain the equality in most of the aspects. Recently the government of Karnataka has opened eyes and showing interest in the development of backward regions of Karnataka. The development of Hyderabad Karnataka (Gulbarga Division) is to be achieved on priority base as it has been neglected by the earlier rulers (Hyderabad Nizam). The present Hyderabad Karnataka region includes Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal and Raichur districts. The Hyderabad Karnataka region is situated in the North-Eastern part of Karnataka and bonded with Maharashtra on the North and Andhra Pradesh on the East and South. The climate of the Hyderabad Karnataka region comprised with dryness for the major part of the year and has very hot summer and scanty rain fall. In this paper attempt is made to highlight the resources available in the Hyderabad Karnataka region and the new avenues possible for the development of the region.*

**Keywords:** *Backward Region, development, diversity, scanty, resources, avenues.*

### INTRODUCTION

The sub continent, India has diversity in many respects. No doubt all the states in the country are not even in all respects. No all regions are similar and equally developed. The different Finance Commissions and the Planning commission laid stress on the objective of achieving evenhanded regional development. In Karnataka state also all the regions are not equally treated and developed. It is quite essential to maintain the equality in most of the aspects. Recently the government of Karnataka has opened eyes and showing interest in the development of backward regions of Karnataka. The development of Hyderabad Karnataka (Gulbarga Division) is to be achieved on priority base as it has been neglected by the earlier rulers (Hyderabad Nizam). The present Hyderabad Karnataka region includes Bellary, Bidar,



Gulbarga, Koppal and Raichur districts. The Hyderabad Karnataka region is situated in the North-Eastern part of Karnataka and bonded with Maharashtra on the North and Andhra Pradesh on the East and South. The climate of the Hyderabad Karnataka region comprised with dryness for the major part of the year and has very hot summer and scanty rain fall.

Development of the every region is to be achieved as the region is of our own. If any region is neglected by the state may lead to violence and demand for separate state. Hence the development is the right of all regions and citizens. The development strategy is to be developed by keeping in the mind about the geographical and demographical characteristics of the region on the one hand and avenues, possibilities and potentialities on the other hand.

### THE PRESENT SCENARIO OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION

The Hyderabad Karnataka Region if compared with other districts within the region will clear about the condition and situation of the region. The following table gives clear picture about the developed and backwardness of the regions.

**Table No. -1 Division wise Number of Backward Taluks in the Year 2000 and 2010**

Division	Developed		Backward	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
Belgaum	18	21	31	28
Gulbarga	03	05	28	26
Bangalore	18	21	33	30
Mysore	22	30	22	14
Karnataka	61	77	114	98

**Source:** *International Journal of World Research, Vol: I Issue VII, July 2014, pp-36* (Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts).

Total 61 taluks were developed in Karnataka in the year 2000 of which only 03 taluks were of Gulbarga Division, the number changed to 77 and 05 in the year 2010. In 2010, 30 of Mysore Division, 21 of Bengaluru Division and 21 of Belagavi Division out of 77 taluks were developed. Out of total 114 backward taluks in the year 2000, 33 from Bengaluru Division, 31 from Belagavi, 28 from Gulbarga Division and 22 from Mysore Division. In the year 2010 the total number of backward taluks decreased to 98 of which 28, 26, 30 and 14 taluks were backward in Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mysore respectively. Here remarkable thing



is that, in Gulbarga Division only 05 taluks are developed and 26 taluks are backward. The backwardness is highlighted thing.

From the above table it is clear that, only two taluks of Bellary and one taluk of Bidar were developed in 2000 and in 2010 three taluks of Bellary, one taluk of Gulbarga one taluk of Raichur were developed. In 2000, 28 taluks of Hyderabad Karnataka Region were backward. The number of backward taluks decreased to 26 in 2010. Fifteen taluks were considered as most backward in 2010 where as the number was 21 in the year 2000 which shows the slow development process.

**Table No.2- District wise Number of Backward Taluks in Hyderabad Karnataka Region in the Year 2000 and 2010**

District	Developed		Backward		More Backward		Most Backward		All Backward	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bellary	2	3	0	1	3	3	2	0	5	4
Bidar	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	4	5
Gulbarga	0	1	1	1	0	2	9	6	10	9
Koppal	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Raichur	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	5	4

**Source:** *International Journal of World Research, Vol: I Issue VII, July 2014, pp-36* (Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts).

For the development of any economy multi dimensional improvement is to be made. Agricultural development, industrial development and service sector development is to be achieved. But the development of each sector requires particular the good atmosphere and support from the state. For the development of Hyderabad Karnataka region potentiality of the region must be identified.

## POTENTIALITY OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION

### Rivers

The Hyderabad Karnataka Region has three major river basins of South India such as Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra cover the region. Karanja, Bheema, Krishna, Tungabhadra are the important rivers which provide irrigation potential for the development of irrigation.

### Minerals



This region has been gifted with affluent mineral resources. The minerals found are Lime Stone, Gypsum, Quartz, Stearite, Bauxite, Kaolin, Red ochre, White Quartz, Iron Ore, Manganese, etc. In about 15000 Sq mile of Chittapur, Sedam Chincholi, Shahapur, Shorapur and Jevaragi of Gulbarga district Lime Stone is found. The huge deposits of Kaoline is in Bidar district is available. Hatti Gold Mine in Raichur district possesses gold reserves estimated to be 4.11lakh tones. Bellary district has been endowed with iron ore and manganese. The mineral rich Hyderabad Karnataka has more potential for the development of industries like- Iron and Steel, Glass and Gem Stone (artificial gems), Carving, Aluminum, pottery, bricks, cement, plastering material, color lakes (insoluble dyes), and insulators. As Kaolin a raw material, it is commonly found in paper, plastics, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals, and it is also used in pharmaceutical preparations as a filtering agent to clarify liquids. As Gypsum is found in the region and used for the manufacturing of fertilizer and plaster, blackboard chalk and wallboard.

#### **Important Identity**

The existence of the number of industrial units such as world famous ACC at Wadi (Gulbarga Dist) Hatti Gold mines (Raichur Dist), Manganese Company at Sandur, Jindal Iron Company at Hospet (Bellary district) have increased the height of recognition of Hyderabad region.

#### **Tourist Places**

The Bellary Fort, Hampi and its surroundings such as Kings Palace, Mahanavami Dibba, Queens Bath, Lotus Mahal, Elephant Stables, Pushkarni, Hazara Rama Temple, Vithala Temple, Virupaksha Temple, Lakshminarsimha, Badavilinga, Ganesha Images, Kamalapur, Tunga Bhadra Dam (Hospet), Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary, Sandur Lakes and many more sights. Anegundi, Navabrindavana is a small island located at the Tungabhadra River and Kishkinda, Itagi Mahadeva Temple, Pampa Sarovar, Kanakagiri, Sri Gavishiddeswar Math, Kukanoor, Hirebenakal and Hulagi. Itagi Mahadeva Temple in Koppal district Raichur Fort, and other monuments, House of Ghjana Gouda, Mudagal Fort, Narada Gadde, Gudgunti, Jaladurga, Sajjalagudda, Maski etc. Fort, Jumma Masjid, Chor (Shor) Gumbaz, Shaha Bazar Mosque, Dargah Khwaja Banda Nawaz, Lord Sharnbasveshwara, Sath (Seven) Gumbaz, ShrineShahi, Buddha Vihara, Aiwan-E, Firozabad, Malkhed, Ganagapur Lord Dattatreya, Kalagi, Nagavi, Sannati, Yadgiri Fort.



## **SUGGESTIONS AND STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDERABAD REGION**

Now question comes what strategy is to conducive for the development backward talukas of Hyderabad region. The above discussed points reveal that,

1. As the region has scanty rain fall the attempt to develop agriculture is difficult task. Therefore the agriculture must be given next priority.
2. As the region has sufficient open land area, been endowed with rich mineral resources and man power, variety of industries can be developed. It will, not only increases the industrial production also solves the problem of migration of labour.
3. As the region has been ruled by so many rulers who have left many historical tourist places. Those places must be preserved, developed and popularized for the development of tourism.
4. As sufficient land is available on one hand the density of population is increasing in the place like Bangalore, etc. some of the offices, educational institutions, training schools, sports stadiums, etc. should be shifted to Hyderabad Karnataka region.

## **CONCLUSION**

Balanced regional development is the old concept. Getting developed is the right of every region. No doubt the Hyderabad Karnataka region is backward if compared with other regions of Karnataka state. This may be because of natural reasons or forced reasons or negligence of the concerned or no voice from the mass. Now it is the time for the development of the area by adopting variety of strategies.

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