CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF HYDERABAD

KARNATAKA REGION
KARNATAKA STATE PROFILE

Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India in area. It was formerly known as Mysore. On 1\textsuperscript{st} November 1973, the name of Mysore was changed to Karnataka. Karnataka lies between 74\textdegree{} and 78\textdegree{} East longitudes and 11\textdegree{} and 18\textdegree{} North latitudes. It is situated on the western edge of the Deccan plateau and is surrounded by Maharashtra and Goa on the north, Andhra Pradesh on the east, and Tamil Nadu and Kerala on the south. On the west it opens out on the Arabian Sea. As per 2011 Census, the State's population was 611 lakhs (approximately). Karnataka occupies ninth place with regard to population and the density of population as per 2011 Census, was 319 per sq. km which was lower than the all-India density of 382. Karnataka State has been divided into four revenue divisions, 49 sub-divisions, 30 districts, 177 talukas for administrative purposes.

PROFILE OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION

Hyderabad Karnataka is a region located in the north east Karnataka, India. It is a karnada speaking region of Hyderabad state ruled by the Nizams of Hyderabad until 1948 and after merging with Indian union, the region was the part of Hyderabad State until 1956. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region comprises of kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellari. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region is the second largest arid region in India. [9][10][11][12]
The provisions of Article 371(J) of the Constitution, aimed at bringing about all-round development in six districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

Table. 2.1

List of Banks in Hyderabad Karnataka Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>State Bank of India Total No: of Branches</th>
<th>State Bank of Hyderabad Total No: of Branches</th>
<th>State Bank of Mysore Total No: of Branches</th>
<th>Total No: of all Branches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kalaburagi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellari</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koppal</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadgir</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: website of various banks and reports

The above three banks were taken for the study in Hyderabad Karnataka region. In kalaburagi district there were total 68 select nationalised bank branches, in Bidar district there were 34 select banks branches, in Raichur there were 34 select banks branches, Bellari there were 36 select banks branches, in Koppal there were 24 select banks branches, and in Yadgir there were 12 select banks branches. While taking individually, State Bank of India had 80 branches in six districts, State Bank of Hyderabad had 113 branches, and State Bank of Mysore had 15 branches.
PROFILE OF KALABURAGI DISTRICT

History

The city of kalaburagi was founded by the Bahmani Sultans in the 14th century as their capital. However the history of the region dates back to the 6th Century when the Rashtrakutas gained control over the area, but the Chalukyas regained their domain and reigned for over two hundred years. Around the close of the 12th century the Yadavas of Devagiri and, the Hoysalas of Halebidu took control of the district. The present kalaburagi district and Raichur district formed part of the domain.

The Northern Deccan, including the district of kalaburagi, passed under control of the Muslim Sultanate of Delhi. The revolt of the Muslim officers appointed from Delhi resulted in founding of the Bahmani Sultanate in 1347 by Hassan Gangu, who chose kalaburagi (Ahsenabad during this period) to be his capital.

From 1724 to 1948 the territory occupied by the present-day kalaburagi district was part of Hyderabad state ruled by the famous Nizams. It was integrated into India in September 1948. Kalaburagi district is situated in the northern part of Karnataka State. In the earlier days, kalaburagi was a district of Hyderabad Karnataka area and became a part of Karnataka State after re-organization of states. In Kannada kala means stones buragi means land thus name kalaburagi land of stones. [13]

Kalaburagi City Muncipal Council came into existence on June 15th 1965.[13] Later it was upgraded as Kalaburagi Mahanagara Palike on October 2nd 1982.[13] This district is bounded on the west by Vijaypur district and Sholapur district of Maharashtra state, on the north by Bidar district and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra state, on the south Yadgir
district, and on the east Ranga Reddy district of Telangana state. The district is spread across 7 taluks – Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholli, Chittapur, Kalaburagi, Jewargi and Sedam. Economy is predominantly agrarian with few industries. Kannada and Urdu are the main languages spoken in Kalaburagi.

**Table 2.2**

**Demographic Profile of Kalaburagi District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical Location</th>
<th>12°54' to 13°53' North longitude 75°04' to 76°21' East longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>48° C (Max) 22° C (Min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Rainfall</td>
<td>839 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td>Bhima, Krishna, Kagina and Bennetore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>16,224 sq.km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Headquarters</td>
<td>Kalaburagi City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talukas</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2,56,4892 (2011 Census)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density</td>
<td>233 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>65.65% (2011 Census)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.3

List of Select Nationalized Banks in Kalaburagi District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State Bank of India</th>
<th>State Bank of Hyderabad</th>
<th>State Bank of Mysore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kalaburagi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Websites and Annual Reports

Map 2.1 Map of Kalaburagi District

Source: http://www.karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in.

PROFILE OF BIDAR DISTRICT

Bidar is a district of Karnataka state in southern India. Bidar is the administrative centre of the district. The district is located in the north eastern corner of the state, near the border with Telengana to the east and...
Maharashtra to the north and west. Kalaburagi district lies to the south. Till 1956, Bidar was a part of Hyderabad state.

**History**

The first Rashtrakuta capital was Mayurkhandi in the present day Bidar district. The regional capital was later moved to Manyakheta in the present day kalaburagi district by Amoghavarsha I. Kalyani (today called Basavakalayan after Basaveshwara) in Bidar district was the capital of Western Chalukyas, who were also called Kalayani Chalukyas after their capital. The Kalachuris continued with Kalyani as their capital. Later, Bidar was ruled in succession by the Vassals to Sevuna Yadavas of Devagiri. Kakatiyas of Warangal, Allauddin Khilji and Mohammad bin Tughluq. The generals of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq who were nominated as viceroys of the newly conquered Deccan region broke up and formed the Bahmani Sultanate under Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah. The Bahmani capital was shifted from kalaburagi or Kalabaruge (pronounced as Kalaburagi and subsequently renamed Ahsanabad by the Muslim newcomers) to Bidar (renamed Muhammadabad by the Bahmanis) in 1425. Bidar remained the capital until the Sultanate's breakup after 1518. It then became the center of the Barid Shahis, one of the five independent sultanates known as the Deccan sultanates. These were the successor states to the Bahmani kingdom. The Bidar Sultanate was absorbed by the Vijayapur Sultanate to the west in 1619, which was in turn included into their Deccan province by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb during his viceroyship of Deccan in 1656. After the death of Aurangzeb, Asaf Jah I, the Mughal Subehdar of the Deccan province, became independent and assumed the title Nizam-ul-mulk, with the whole of the province under the Nizam's sovereign control. This status remained unchanged until operation polo, when the
Nizam's territory was merged to the Republic of India. With the reorganization of states in 1956 along linguistic lines, Bidar was deemed a Kannada speaking area, and became a part of unified Mysore state which later was renamed Karnataka. Bidar, kalaburagi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Bellari are collectively referred to as Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayats Raj named Bidar one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the five districts in Karnataka currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district has five talukas, Bidar, Humanabad, Bhalki, Aurad and Basavakalayana.

**Demographics**

According to the 2011 census Bidar district has a population of 1,700,018 roughly equal to the nation of The Gambia or the US state of Nebraska. This gives it a ranking of 289th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 312 inhabitants per square kilometer (810/ Sq. Km). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 13.16%. Bidar has a sex ratio of 952 females for every 1000 males, literacy rate of 71.01%.

**Economy**

Agriculture is the main occupation in rural parts of the district. Green gram, Bengal gram, black gram, paddy, groundnut, wheat, red gram, sugarcane and chilies are other agricultural crops and jowar remains the major crop. Now the trend is changing towards sunflower and most of the rabbi crop is sunflower.
Table 2.4
List of select Nationalized Banks in Bidar District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State Bank of India</th>
<th>State Bank of Hyderabad</th>
<th>State Bank of Mysore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Websites and Annual Reports

Map 2.2 Map of Bidar District

Source: http://www.karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in.

PROFILE OF RAICHUR DISTRICT

Raichur district is an administrative district in the Karnataka state. It is located in the northeast part of the state and is bounded by Yadgir district in the north, Vijaypur and Bagalkot district in the north west, Koppal district in the west, Bellary district in the south, Mahabubnagar of Telangana and Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh in the east.
History

The recorded history of the district is traced to as far back as the third century B.C. The fact that three minor rock edicts of Ashoka are found in this district one at Maski in the Lingasugur taluk and the other two near Koppal, prove that this area was included in the dominions of the great Mauryan king Ashoka (273-236 B.C.). At that time, this region was under the governance of the Viceroy or Mahamatra of Ashoka. Early in the Christian era, the district appears to have been a part of the kingdom of the Satavahanas. The Vakatakas, who reigned during the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D., seem to have held sway over Raichur for some time, after which it appears to have been included in the Kadamba dominions. The next dynasty of importance, which ruled over this region, was that of the Chalukyas of Badami. According to an inscription from Aihole, Pulikeshi-II having defeated the Pallavas, occupied this area and made it a province in his empire under the governance of his son Adityavarma. Later the whole of the present Raichur district was included in the dominions of the Rashtrakutas, who rose to power in the eighth century, as could be gathered from the inscriptions of that period found in this district. According to an inscription from Manvi taluk, one Jagattunga, a subordinate ruler under the Rashtrakuta king Krishna-II, was ruling the province of Adedore Eradusavirapranta, i.e., the area constituting the present Raichur district. Nripatunga, a Rashtrakuta king, has described Koppal in his Kannada work, Kavirajamarga, as the great Kopanagar. Numerous inscriptions of the Western Chalukyas, are found in the various parts of the district, testify to the fact that this region was under their sway for a considerable length of time between the 10th and 12th centuries A.D. It is learnt from an inscription found at Naoli in Lingsugur taluk that during the reign of Chalukya Vikramaditya-V, the Adedore -
pranta, i.e., the Raichur region, was being ruled by his younger brother Jagadekamalla-I. Another inscription from Maski describes the place as a capital and makes a reference to the reign of Jayasimha. There were, however, frequent wars between the Chola kings of the south and the Chalukyan kings of Kalyani (aka Western Chalukyas) for supremacy over the Raichur region and the territory had passed into the hands of the Cholas for a short period. The Haihayas and Sindas also seem to have ruled some parts of this region for some time. Later, after the fall of the Chalukyas, Raichur passed into the hands of the Kalachuri and later Sevna Yadava kings. Then came the Kakatiyas in the 13th century. From an inscription on the fort-wall of Raichur, it was learnt that the original fort was built by one Gore Gangayya Reddy, a general of the Kakatiya queen Rudramma Devi of Warangal, in 1294 A.D., at the instance of the latter. Raichur was sacked by Malik Kafur, the commander of Sultanate of Delhi in 1312. Raichur district was passed to Vijayanagara Empire in 1323 after the demise of Kakatiyas due to invasions of Sultanae of Delhi. It was captured by Bahmani Sultanate in 1363. It was passed to Bijapur Sultanate in 1489 after fragmentation of Bahmanids. Vicayanagara recaptured it after Battle of Raichur in 1520 but Vijaypur recaptured it in 1565 after Vijayanagara's defeat at hands of Deccan Sultanates during battle of Talikota. Aurangzeb, emperor of Mughal Empire captured the district in 1686. Finally, in 1724 Raichur became part of Nizam of Hyderabad between 1724 and 1948 except British Empire rule between 1853 and 1860 as part of Madras Presidency. During Nizam rule it was part of Kalaburagi division. After the Operation Polo, Nizam was forcibly integrated to Indian Union on 17 September 1948. Between 1948 and 1956, it was part of Hyderabad State. During the division of the state based linguistic basis, it became part of Mysore state, later it was
renamed as State of Karnataka, thus, Raichur came under the state of Karnataka.

**Demographics**

According to the 2011 census Raichur has a population of 1,924,773 \[^{19}\] roughly equal to the nation of Lesotho\[^{20}\] or the US state of West Virginia.\[^{21}\] This gives it a ranking of 246\(^{th}\) in India (out of a total of 640).\[^{19}\] The district has a population density of 228 inhabitants per square kilometer (590/ Sq Km) \[^{19}\]. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 15.27\%.\[^{19}\] Raichur has a sex ratio of 992 females for every 1000 males,\[^{19}\] and a literacy rate of 60.46\%.\[^{19}\]

Raichur district has five talukas, Raichur, Devadurga, Sindhnur, Manvi and Lingsugar. The capital of the district is the city of Raichur, which is 409 Km from the state capital, Bangalore.

### Table. 2.5

**List of Select Nationalized Banks in Raichur District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State Bank of India</th>
<th>State Bank of Hyderabad</th>
<th>State Bank of Mysore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Websites and Annual Reports
PROFILE OF BALLARI DISTRICT

Earlier Ballari district was part of Rayala Seema, a region in today's state Andhra Pradesh. During the period of the British Raj, Ballari district was severely affected by the Great Famine of 1876-78. After Indian independence, when the Indian states were reorganized along linguistic lines, Ballari became part of Karnataka.

Geography

Ballari district is spread from southwest to northeast and is situated on the eastern side of Karnataka state. The district is 15° 30' and 15’50’ north latitude and 75° 40’ and 77° 11’ east longitude. The geographical area is 8447 km². This district is bounded by Raichur district on the north, Koppal district on the west, Chitradurga district and Davanagere district on the south, and Anantapur district and Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh on the east.
Demographics

According to the 2011 census Ballari district has a population of 2,532,383\(^{[22]}\) roughly equal to the nation of Kuwait\(^{[23]}\) or the US state of Nevada. This gives it a ranking of 168\(^{th}\) in India (out of the total of 640)\(^{[22]}\). The district has a population density of 300 inhabitants per square kilometer (780/ Sq. mi)\(^{[22]}\). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 24.92\(^{\%}\)\(^{[22]}\). Ballari has a sex ratio of 978 females for every 1000 males,\(^{[22]}\) and a literacy rate of 67.85\(^{\%}\)\(^{[22]}\). List of select nationalized banks in Ballari.

Table. 2.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State Bank of India</th>
<th>State Bank of Hyderabad</th>
<th>State Bank of Mysore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ballari</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Websites and Annual Reports

Map 2.4      Map of Ballari District

Source: http://www.karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in.
PROFILE OF KOPPAL DISTRICT

History

Koppal, now a district headquarters is ancient Kopana a major holy place of the Jainas. Palkigundu is described as the Indrakila parvata of epic fame and there is an ancient Shiva temple called the Male Malleshwara. There are two Ashokan inscriptions at Palkigundu and Gavimatha. It was the capital of a branch of Shilaharas under the Chalukya's of Kalyan. In Shivaji's time it was one of the eight prants or revenue divisions of Southern Maratha Country. During India's First War of Independence Mundargi Bheema Rao and Hammige Kenchanagouda died fighting with the British here in June 1858. Kinhal 13 km away from Koppal is famous for its traditional colourful lacquerware work.

Koppal district of Karnataka State was carved out of Raichur district that came into existence on 4th January 1998. It consists of four taluks viz., Koppal, Gangavathi, Kushtagi & Yelburga. Koppal district is surrounded by Raichur district in the east, Gadag district in the West, Bagalkot district in the north, Bellary district in the south. Koppal district headquarters is closest to the world heritage Hampi.

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Koppal district has a population of 1,391,292 roughly equal to the nation of Swaziland or the US state of Hawaii. This gives it a ranking of 350th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 250 inhabitants per square kilometer (650/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 16.32%. Koppal has a sex ratio of 983 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 67.28%.
Table 2.7

List of Select Nationalized Banks in Koppal District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State Bank of India</th>
<th>State Bank of Hyderabad</th>
<th>State Bank of Mysore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koppal</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Websites and Annual Reports

Map 2.5  
Map of Koppal District

Profile of Yadgir District

This district was carved out from the erstwhile Kalaburagi district as the 30th district of Karnataka on 10 April 2010. Yadgir town is the administrative headquarters of the district.
History

Yadgir popularly called as “Yadavagiri” by the local people, was once a capital of the Yadava Kingdom. It has rich historical and cultural traditions. Yadavas chose Yadgir to be their capital and ruled from 1347 to 1425 AD. Yadgir district has its deep roots in history. The famous dynasties of the south, the Satavahans, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rastrkuta, Shahis, the Adil shahis, the Nizam Shahis have ruled over the district. In 1504 Yadgir was permanently annexed to Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur. In 1657 with the invasion of Mir Jumla it passed into the hands of Mughals. Later with the establishment of Asaf Jahi (Nizam) Dynasty of Hyderabad (1724-1948) Yadgir came under it.

The Government issued Gazette Notification declared Yadgir as a 30th new district of Karnataka State on 26th December 2009. The Yadgir district came into existence with effect from 30th December 2009. The district comprises three talukas, Shahpur, Surpur and Yadgir. The district has 16 hoblies, 117 Gram Panchayats, 519 villages (inhabited & uninhabited) and four municipalities. The district occupies an area of 5,160.88 km².

Today Yadgir district is the second smallest district in the state. The vast stretch of fertile black soil of the district is known for bumper red gram and jowar crops. The district is a “Daal bowl” of the state. The district is also known for cluster of cement industries and a distinct stone popularly known as “Malakheda Stone”.

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Yadgir district has a population of 1,172,985 roughly equally to the nation of Timor-Leste or the US state
of Rhode Island.\textsuperscript{[34]} This gives it a ranking of 404\textsuperscript{th} in India (out of a total of 640).\textsuperscript{[32]} The district has a population density of 224 inhabitants per square kilometer (580/ Sq mi) \textsuperscript{[32]}. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 22.67\%. \textsuperscript{[32]} Yadgir has a sex ratio of 984 females for every 1000 males,\textsuperscript{[32]} and a literacy rate of 52.36\%.\textsuperscript{[32]}

\textbf{Table. 2.8}

\textbf{List of Select Nationalized Banks in Yadgir District}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State Bank of India</th>
<th>State Bank of Hyderabad</th>
<th>State Bank of Mysore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yadgir</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Map 2.6}

\textbf{Map of Yadgir District}

Source: http://www.karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in.
References

1. www.ksdma.co.in/News_And_Events


