ABBREVIATIONS

R.B.I. : Reserve Bank of India
S.B.I : State Bank of India
I.F.C.I : Industrial Finance Corporation of India
I.D.B.I. : Industrial Development Bank of India
S.F.Cs. : State Financial Corporations
U.T.I : Unit Trust of India
L.I.C. : Life Insurance Corporation of India
G.I.C. : General Insurance Corporation of India
I.C.I.C.I. : Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
R.R.Bs. : Regional Rural Banks
B.M.S. : Bill Market Scheme
Ch. : Chapter
P. : Page
U.K. : United Kingdom

1 Crore = 10 Million
1 Million = 10 lakhs
100 lakhs = 1 Crore
INDIA
Location Map

ARABIAN SEA
Karnataka
LACANDO
AMONGU
MONDOY ISLAND
PORT BLAIR

BAY OF BENGAL

KOLKATA
DELHI
MUMBAI
BANGALORE
HYDERABAD

KOLKATA
DELHI
MUMBAI
BANGALORE
HYDERABAD

100 200 300 400 500 600 MILES

KILOMETRES

100 200 300 400 500 600

12 EAST OF GREENWICH 12
KARNATAKA STATE - THROUGH THE AGES

The earliest recorded history of Karnataka goes back to the rulers of Satavahana Dynasty. Shalivahana, one of the rulers of Satavahana Dynasty, is referred to as the founder of SAKA ERA in 78 A.D. The Satavahanas, the Kadambas, the Gangas, the Pallavas, the Rastrakutas, the Nolambas, the Cholas, the Kalachuryas, the Vijaya Nagar Kings and the Mysore Rajas held sway over the land till the formal liquidation of the princely order in 1950 (i.e., after the end of alien rule and Independence of India in 1947).

There were interruptions to the rule of Rajas, once during the regime of Mysore Kings, when Haider Ali usurped the throne, and again during the British regime, when the Old Mysore was under the British Commission. With the result, Karnataka was divided into several parts, which were eventually lost to the neighbouring states, leaving only the princely state of Mysore to be identified as Karnataka. After Independence, with the reorganisation of states in 1956, all the once separated Kannada speaking areas were brought together, and the integrated Mysore state came to be renamed "KARNATAKA" in 1973. The New Karnataka State is the realisation of our long cherished aspiration.
The essence of Karnataka history and civilization has always been harmony: harmony of the soul with the body and of the body with the environment. Freedom, tolerance, opposition to arbitrary government, willing acceptance of law and order and growing desire to check excessive privilege—these are some of the classic characteristics of Kannadigas who have produced some of the world famous sculptors and artists, like Jakkanna and Bidigoja, great poets like Pampa, Ranna, Harihara, Raghavanka, Chamaras and Kumaravyasa and such founders of religion, like Madhva and Basaveshwara, and sheltered Shankara and Ramanuja.

Karnataka State which is often described as "priceless gift of indulgent nature" has now to harness its abundant natural resources, to strive to usher in a new era of prosperity marked with social justice, and has to rededicate itself to the service of the nation.