



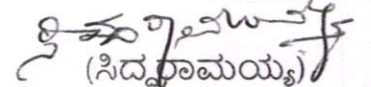
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 1096
 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು : ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎ. ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ
 (ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು)
 ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 25.07.2024
 ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಸಚಿವರು : ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು	ಉತ್ತರ
ಅ)	ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 371(ಜೆ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ; ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು ಯಾವುವು; ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿರುವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳಾವುವು; (ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 371(ಜೆ) ರನ್ವಯ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ:01.01.2013 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿರುವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಆ)	ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಿಂದ, ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಅನುದಾನ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳಾವುವು; (ವರ್ಷವಾರು ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನುಸಾರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುದಾನ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
ಇ)	2020-21ನೇ ತಹಲ್ ವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿವೆ; ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ; (ವರ್ಷವಾರು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುದಾನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 2013-14ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ 2020-21ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಅನುದಾನದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-2ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಕೃಷಿ, ನೀರು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಈ)	ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 371(ಜೆ) ಅಡಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವ ದೇಶದ ಇತರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿದರ್ಭ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾದರಿ	ದಿನಾಂಕ:15.02.2021 ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ:04.02.2022ರಂದು ಎರಡು ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ (ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ), ಆದರೆ

<p>(Development Model)ಯಂತೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದೇ? (ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)</p>	<p>ಈವರೆವಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.</p>
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ಸಿಆಸುಇ 108 ಹೈಕೋ 2024


(ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯ)
ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ



राज कुमार सिंह
संयुक्त सचिव (केन्द्र-राज्य)
दूरभाष : 301 3178
सशक्त समाज
R.K. SINGH
JOINT SECRETARY (C)
TELE : 301 3178
नविता सशक्तिकरण वर्ष
Women's Empowerment Year 2001

गृह मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

नार्थ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली-110001
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NORTH BLOCK, NEW DELHI-110001

D.O. No. 12015/1/1999-SR

Dated the 3rd December, 2001.

Dear Shri

Please refer to your letter No. DPAR 17 PLX 98 dated 22nd October, 2001 on the subject mentioned above. You are requested to furnish the following information which is necessary for examining the proposal for amending the Constitution of India to make special provisions under article. 371. to make reservation in favour of different regions in educational institutions and employment:

- i. Indicators of development in terms of the existing level of literacy, per-capita income, employment opportunities under the Government Sector in each district and proposed local areas of the State. Comparisons with indicators for the State as a whole and with national averages;
- ii) Names of State-wide and non-State-wide universities and other educational institutions in different districts;
- iii) The population of each district/proposed local area;
- iv) Justification for treating local areas differently for education and employment in group 'C' and group 'D' posts;
- v) The existing representation of the local people in the proposed local areas/region/district in group 'C' and group 'D' posts under the State district level Govt. bodies/offices and in State and non-State-wide universities and educational institutions;
- vi) The regions remain backward due to limited scope for employment and lesser number of institutions for providing quality education and human resource development. If reservation is made on the basis of local areas, will the people belonging to the backward regions not suffer more than those living in relatively more developed areas in the long run?

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri. Raju Premkumar,
Secretary,
Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms,
Vidhana Soudha,
BANGALORE - 560001.

(R.K. Singh)

51/10/18/87/ FA No. 688/634
D.O. No. 12015/1/1999 SR

L. K. ADVANI
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

22 NOV 2002

Dear Shri Krishna Ji,

Kindly refer to your D.O. letter No. CM 5701 GOI 2001 dated 12.11.2001 and DO No. DPAR 17 PLX 98 dated 27.8.2002 regarding the proposal of the State Government of Karnataka for amendment of Article 371 of the Constitution of India to provide for regional reservation in Karnataka on the pattern of article 371 D of the Constitution in respect of Andhra Pradesh.

2. I have had the matter examined. The circumstances in Andhra Pradesh that led to the insertion of article 371-D in the Constitution in 1973 do not exist in Karnataka. The Central Government, therefore, do not find the proposal of the Government of Karnataka feasible.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

L. K. Advani

(L.K.ADVANI)

Shri S.M.Krishna,
Chief Minister,
Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore.



North Block, New Delhi - 110 012

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even if the mover has sought permission of the House to withdraw his resolution and even if a single member objects to such a permission being granted, it is put to vote. When a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to all the restrictions regarding the admissibility of amendments, move an amendment to such resolution. A copy of the resolution passed by the Assembly will be forwarded to the Government.

i) Sri Vatal Nagaraj moved the following non-official resolution on 31st March 1995.

“ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸದನವು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.”

Discussion on the above motion continued for 2 hours and 8 minutes. Discussion was inconclusive when the House was dissolved on 22nd July, 1999.

ii) Sri Vaijanath Patil moved the following Non-official resolution on 20th March 1998.

“ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 371ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸದನವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.”

Resolution couldn't be taken up for discussion as the House was dissolved.

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OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

Sri B.S. YADIYURAPPA, HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

"This House unanimously urge the Central Government to make special provisions for the Hyderabad Karnataka areas of the State of Karnataka, on the same lines as made in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh under article 371D of the Constitution by bringing amendment to the Constitution of India".

Formulated version of
the Resolution
passed in the Karnataka
Assembly on 17-3-2000

A. K. V. Lakshminarayana
S. K. V. Lakshminarayana
Joint Secretary
Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Bangalore

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A
KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

112TH SESSION

Resolution approved by the House on 18th March, 2010

This House unanimously resolved "the resolution to urge the Central Government to make special provisions for the Hyderabad Karnataka areas of the State of Karnataka, on the same lines as made in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh under article 371D of the Constitution by bringing amendment to the Constitution of India".

Veeranna Mattikatti
Chairman
Karnataka Legislative Council

Karnataka Government Secretariat
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated 6th July 98.

FROM:

The Secretary,
Dept. of Personnel & Administrative Reforms,
Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

TO:

The Secretary to Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub: Amendment of Constitution of India
for providing regional reservations
in Karnataka.

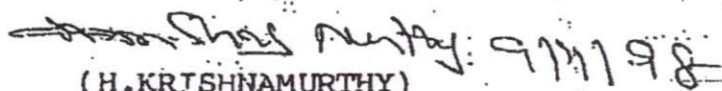
I am directed to state that according to the Article 371(D) of the constitution of India, the president may by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh provide, having regard to the requirement of the State as a whole, for equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of the State, in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education and different provisions may be made for various parts of the State. The object of enacting this provision was two fold:

- (a) to promote accelerated development of the backward areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh so as to secure the balanced development of the State as a whole;
- (b) to provide equitable opportunities to different areas of the State in the matter of education, employment and career prospects in Public Service.

To promote accelerated development of Backward areas in Karnataka, the Government has constituted the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board; Malnad Area Development Board and Rayaluseema Development Board, so as to secure the balanced development of the State as a whole. Copies of the enactments creating these Boards are enclosed.

The Government of Karnataka proposes to provide for regional reservation with a view to make available suitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of the State in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education, as has been done in Andhra Pradesh and thus promote accelerated development of Backward areas of Karnataka. Therefore, I am to request you kindly to take immediate necessary action to amend the Constitution of India, so as to make special provision with respect to the State of Karnataka on the lines of Article 371(D) of the Constitution which provides for special provision in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Yours faithfully,



(H. KRISHNAMURTHY)

Under Secretary to Government,
DCA & DPAR(Political)

Copy for information to Deputy Secretary (Cabinet) with reference to Cabinet decision take vide No.C.242/98 dt:8-6-98.



Government of Karnataka

Memorandum

submitted

by

Chief Minister

& Leaders of all Parties of both Houses of the Legislature

to

Sri. L. K. Advani

Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister of India

on

Karnataka's proposal to amend
Article 371 of the Constitution of India
for providing **regional reservation**

24th April, 2003

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Government of Karnataka

Memorandum
submitted

by

Chief Minister

& Leaders of all Parties of both Houses of the Legislature

to

Sri, L.K. Advani

Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister of India

on

Karnataka's proposal to amend
Article 371 of the Constitution of India
for providing regional reservation

24th April, 2003

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No: DPAR 17 PLX 98

Karnataka Government Secretariat
Vidhana Soudha
BANGALORE, dated: 24-4-2003

TO:

Sri L.K. Advani,
Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister of India,
NEW DELHI.

MEMORANDUM

Sub : Amendment to the Constitution of India for
providing Regional Reservation in the State

On behalf of the people of Karnataka, we, the leaders of all the political parties in the Karnataka Legislature and the Chief Minister of Karnataka, wish to submit this Memorandum to the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister seeking his kind attention towards the proposal of the State Government for making provision under Article 371 of the Constitution of India to provide Regional Reservation in Karnataka in the matter of public employment and education in the light of the following facts:-

1. The present State of Karnataka comprises areas from the princely State of Mysore, Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State, Madras Presidency and the hilly region of Coorg. All these were at different levels of development culturally, economically and politically at the time of reorganization of the States in November, 1956.

2. In order to overcome these imbalances and to promote accelerated development of backward areas in Karnataka, the Government has constituted separate Boards such as Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board and Bayaluseeme Development Board, so as to secure balanced development of the State as a whole. About Rs. 802 crores have been invested till 2001 on the activities and programmes of these Boards.

3. However, imbalances have still continued in the areas of public employment and education among

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various regions of the State. Hence, the Government of Karnataka propose to provide for regional reservation with a view to make available equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of the State in the matter of employment and in the matter of education.

4. A proposal was sent to Government of India as per the Government letter No. DPAR 17 PLX 98 dated: 8-7-1998 with a request to amend the Constitution of India, so as to make a special provision with respect to the State of Karnataka, on the lines of Article 371-D, which contains special provisions in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
5. The Government of India vide its letter dated: 23-2-1999 sought clarification on the following: -

"Whether amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution sought is on similar lines as that of provisions for Andhra Pradesh with all its rigours and curtailments. In case any modifications are required, the same may be intimated. A detailed draft presidential order

along with detailed information including financial implication etc. may also kindly be sent for necessary examination at our end."

6. The State Government examined in detail the above observations and decided to request Government of India to make suitable provision, as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, so as to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in public employment and in education. Draft Presidential orders viz: "The Karnataka Public Employment (Organization of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order" and "The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order" were prepared and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs as desired by them vide letter dated: 22nd October 2001. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs sought certain clarifications vide their letter dated: 3-12-2001, which were also furnished on 27-4-2002. All relevant statistics regarding literacy, educational institutions, per capita income, were also made available.

7. The people belonging to the Hyderabad Karnataka region have been agitating over the disparities prevailing in different regions of the State. The State Government has been taking steps to redress the imbalances in various fields of development. The State Government in its Order No. PD 637 PMM 1997 dated 3rd October 2000 appointed a High Power Committee for redressal of Regional Imbalances under the chairmanship of Prof (Dr.) D.M. Nanjundappa, former Vice Chairman of the Karnataka State Planning Board. Eminent economists, scholars and educationists were the members of this Committee. The Committee, after a detailed study has submitted a detailed report in June 2002 highlighting the present imbalances in all fields including education and public employment. A map prepared by this Committee showing the classification of taluks in the State as most backward (39), more backward (40), backward (35) and relatively developed (61) is annexed.

8. The State had proposed to reserve certain categories of Group-C posts and all the posts of Group-D for the people of Districts/Regions in order to see that they get due representation in these posts in Government services/local bodies/Universities and other Public sector undertakings. With the same objective, reservation at University level had been proposed. If this is done, it would help in restricting competition only to the District / regional level as against the State level at present and help in providing equal opportunities to all the regions in these matters. These measures, if brought into force, will not have any financial implications either on the part of State Government or on the part of Central Government.

9. But, to our surprise, Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister vide his D.O. letter No. 12015/1/1999 SR dated: 22/11/2002 has stated that the proposal of the State Government is not feasible as the circumstances in

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Andhra Pradesh that led to the insertion of Article 371-D in the Constitution in 1973 do not exist in Karnataka. In this connection, it is pointed out that the State Government had not mentioned at any point of time that the circumstances were exactly similar to those prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. It has made the proposal only to see that the imbalances now prevailing from region to region in the matter of public employment and education are removed and all the people of the State in all the regions get equal opportunities.

10. This matter has been discussed on many occasions in both the Houses of Legislature and the members have unanimously demanded that the Central Government may be persuaded to bring the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Vob

In these circumstances, we once again request the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister to kindly reconsider the view taken by the Government of India and make suitable provision under Article-371 of the Constitution, in order to enable the State Government to provide adequate and equal opportunities to the people of Hyderabad Karnataka *other backward* region in the State.

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REGIONAL IMBALANCES

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6/8/04

LEGEND

- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| MOST BACKWARD | (39) |
| MORE BACKWARD | (40) |
| BACKWARD | (35) |
| RELATIVELY DEVELOPED | (61) |



Government of Karnataka

Memorandum

Submitted

by

Hon'ble **Chief Minister**

& Leaders of all Parties of both Houses of the Legislature

to

Shri. Shivraj Patil

Hon'ble Home Minister

Government of India

on

Karnataka's proposal to amend

Article 371 of the Constitution of India
for providing **regional reservation**

23rd August, 2004

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Government of Karnataka

Memorandum

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Hon'ble Chief Minister

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to

Shri. Shivraj Patil

Hon'ble Home Minister

Government of India

on

Karnataka's proposal to amend

Article 371 of the Constitution of India

for providing regional reservation

23rd August, 2004

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On behalf of the people of Karnataka, we the leaders of all political parties in Karnataka Legislature and the Chief Minister of Karnataka, wish to submit this memorandum to the Hon'ble Union Home Minister requesting him to consider the proposal of Karnataka Government for making a provision under article 371 of Constitution of India to provide regional reservation for the Hyderabad Karnataka region in the matter of public employment and education in the light of the following facts.

1. The present state of Karnataka comprises areas from the princely State, of Mysore, Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State, Madras Presidency and the district of Coorg. At the time of re-organisation of States in November 1956, all these above mentioned regions were at different levels of political, economical and cultural development.

2. In order to overcome these imbalances and to promote accelerated development of backward areas of Karnataka, the Government has constituted separate Boards such as Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board, Bayaluseeme Area Development Board so as to secure balanced development of the State. About Rs. 1000 Crore have been invested up to June 2004 on the programmes of these Boards. However, the imbalances still continue in the areas of public employment and education among the various regions of the State. Hence, the State Government has proposed to provide regional

2 101

reservation with a view to make available equal opportunities and facilities in the matter of public employment and education for the people belonging to Hyderabad Karnataka region comprising of five districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary.

3. Redressal of imbalances, in facilities that constitutes infrastructure as well as investment for development, is not a matter that can be achieved in one stroke. The solution to the problems of disparities cannot emerge solely from resource distribution and special schemes. It needs identification of barriers to development and concentration of resource and efforts to get-over these barriers. Any solution to overcoming regional imbalances also involves substantial improvement in human resource development of the regions.

4. The people belonging to Hyderabad-Karnataka region have been agitating over the disparities prevailing in different regions of the State. The State Government vide its order No. PD-637 PMM 97 dated 3rd October 2000 appointed a High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances under the Chairmanship of Prof. (Dr). D.M Nanjundappa, former Vice Chairman of Karnataka State Planning Board. Eminent economists, scholars and educationalists who were members of this Committee made an in-depth study regarding the extent of regional imbalance and the measures required to redress these imbalance. A map prepared by this Committee

showing the classification of taluks in the State as most backward (39), more backward (40), backward (35) and relatively developed (61) is annexed to this report.

5. This committee has made inter district comparison over time taking into account several criteria such as per capita income, poverty, literacy rate and representation of districts in the appointment of gazetted and non-gazetted officials. All these different criteria clearly indicates the consistent need for reservation in favour of Hyderabad-Karnataka region in the matter of public employment as well as the need to provide for admission in educational institutions.

6. The Government of Karnataka has proposed to reserve certain categories of Group-C and all the Group-D posts within Hyderabad-Karnataka region for purpose of this region in order to see that they get due representation in Government service / Local Bodies / Universities and Public Sector Undertakings. Providing reservation in admission to educational Institutional will help in restricting competition only to the regional level as against State level at present and thus provide better opportunities to the people of this backward region. These measures will not have any financial implications on either State or Union Government.

7. A proposal was sent to Government of India as per the Government letter No.DPAR 17 PLX 98 dated 8.7.1998 with a request to amend the Constitution of India so as to make a special provision with respect to State of Karnataka on the lines of article 371(d) which contains special provisions in respect of State of Andhra Pradesh. When this memorandum was submitted to the Union Government the Government of India had taken a stand that the proposal is not feasible as the circumstances in Andhra Pradesh that led to insertion of article 371(d) of Constitution in 1973 did not exist in Karnataka. The circumstances in Andhra Pradesh which led to the insertion of Article 371(d) of Constitution were due to pronounced regional imbalances. Similar imbalances also exist in Karnataka vis-a-vis Hyderabad Karnataka region and hence the need to set right the regional imbalances in the matter of public employment and education.

8. The State Government examined in detail the above observations and decided to request Government of India to make suitable provisions, as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, so as to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in public employment and education. Draft Presidential orders viz., "The Karnataka public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order" and "The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order" were prepared and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs as desired by them vide letter dated 22nd October 2001. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs sought certain clarifications vide their letter dated

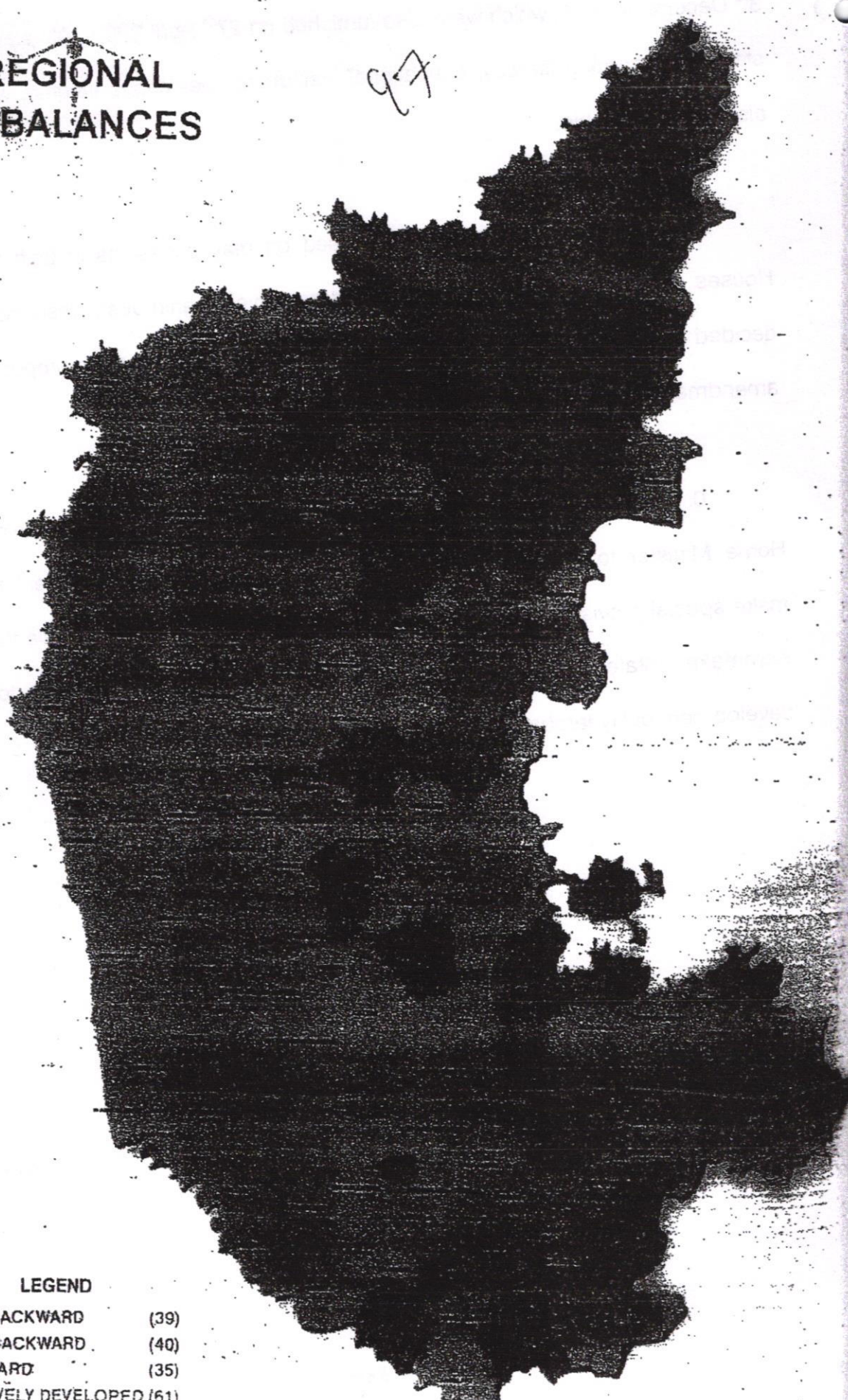
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3rd December 2001, which were also furnished on 27th April 2002. All relevant statistics regarding literacy, educational institutions, per capita income, were also made available.

9. This matter have been discussed on many occasions in both the Houses of State Legislature and Members have unanimously resolved / decided that the Union Government may be persuaded to bring the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

10. In the circumstances, we once again, request the Hon'ble Union Home Minister to kindly consider the request of the State Government to make special provision under article 371 of Constitution in order to enable the Karnataka State Government to provide improved opportunities for development of Hyderabad Karnataka region in the State.

REGIONAL
IMBALANCES

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LEGEND

- MOST BACKWARD (39)
- MORE BACKWARD (40)
- BACKWARD (35)
- RELATIVELY DEVELOPED (61)



Government of Karnataka

Memorandum

Submitted

by

Hon'ble Chief Minister

& Leaders of all Parties of both Houses of the Legislature

to

Dr. Manmohan Singh

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

On

Karnataka's proposal to amend
Article 371 of the Constitution of India
for providing regional reservation

11th February 2005

9/13
On behalf of the people of Karnataka, we, the leaders of all political parties in Karnataka Legislature and the Chief Minister of Karnataka, wish to submit this memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister requesting him to consider the proposal of Karnataka Government for making a provision under Article 371 of Constitution of India to provide regional reservation for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region in the matter of public employment and education in the light of the following facts:-

1. The present State of Karnataka comprises areas from the princely State of Mysore, Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State, Madras Presidency and the district of Coorg. At the time of re-organisation of States in November 1956, all these above mentioned regions were at different levels of political, economical and cultural development.
2. In order to overcome these imbalances and to promote accelerated development of backward areas of Karnataka, the Government has constituted separate Boards such as Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board and Bayaluseeme Area Development Board so as to secure balanced development of the State. About Rs.1000 Crore have been invested upto June, 2004 on the programmes of these Boards. However, the imbalances still continue in the areas of public employment and education among the various regions of the State. Hence, the State Government has proposed to provide regional reservation with

study regarding the extent of regional imbalance and the measures required to redress these imbalances. It has indicated that as many as 39 taluks are most backward, 40 more backward, 35 backward and 61 taluks are relatively backward.

5. This committee has made an inter district comparison taking into account of several criteria such as per capita income, poverty, literacy rate and representation of districts in the appointment of gazetted and non-gazetted posts. All these different criteria clearly indicates the consistent need for reservation in favour of Hyderabad-Karnataka region in the matter of public employment as well as the need to provide for admission in educational institutions. ✓

6. The Government of Karnataka has proposed to reserve certain categories of Group-C and all the Group-D posts within Hyderabad-Karnataka region for purpose of this region in order to see that they get due representation in Government service / Local Bodies / Universities and Public Sector Undertakings. Providing reservation in admission to educational institutions will help in restricting competition only to the regional level as against State level at present and thus provide better opportunities to the people of this backward ✓

so as to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in public employment and education. Draft Presidential orders viz., "The Karnataka Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order" and "The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order" were prepared and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs as desired by them vide letter dated 22nd October 2001. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs sought certain clarifications vide their letter dated 3rd December 2001, which were also furnished on 27th April 2002. All relevant statistics regarding literacy, educational institutions, per capita income, were also made available.

9. Subsequently, the then Hon'ble Chief Minister along with the leaders of all parties of both the Houses of the Legislature presented a Memorandum to the then Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister on 24.4.2003. The Government of India vide its letter dt. 13.5.2003 sought a copy of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report which was made available vide State Government letter dated: 5.6.2003. A copy of the Human Development Report, 1999 was also

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the proposal for regional reservation on the pattern prevailing in Andhra Pradesh.

12. This matter has been discussed on many occasions in both the Houses of State Legislature and Members have unanimously resolved / decided that the Union Government may be persuaded to bring the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

13. In the circumstances, we once again, request the Hon'ble Prime Minister kindly to consider the request of the State Government to make special provision under Article 371 of Constitution in order to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in employment and education on the pattern prevailing in Andhra Pradesh.



Government of Karnataka

Memorandum

Submitted

by

Hon'ble Chief Minister

& Leaders of all Parties of both Houses of the Legislature

to

Dr. Manmohan Singh

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

On

Karnataka's proposal to amend
Article 371 of the Constitution of India
for providing **regional reservation**

3rd August 2007

On behalf of the people of Karnataka, we, the leaders of all political parties in Karnataka Legislature and the Chief Minister of Karnataka, wish to submit this memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister requesting him to consider the proposal of Karnataka Government for making a provision under Article 371 of Constitution of India to provide regional reservation for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region in the matter of public employment and education in the light of the following facts:-

1. The present State of Karnataka comprises areas from the princely State of Mysore, Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State, Madras Presidency and the district of Coorg. At the time of re-organisation of States in November 1956, all these above mentioned regions were at different levels of political, economical and cultural development.
2. In order to overcome these imbalances and to promote accelerated development of backward areas of Karnataka, the Government has constituted separate Boards such as Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board and Bayaluseeme Area Development Board so as to secure balanced development of the State. About Rs.1000 Crore have been invested upto June, 2004 on the programmes of these Boards. However, the imbalances still continue in the areas of public employment and education among the various

regions of the State. Hence, the State Government has proposed to provide regional reservation with a view to make available equal opportunities and facilities in the matter of public employment and education for the people belonging to Hyderabad-Karnataka region comprising of five districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary.

3. Redressal of imbalances, in facilities that constitutes infrastructure as well as investment for development, is not a matter that can be achieved in one stroke. The solution to the problems of disparities cannot emerge solely from resource distribution and special schemes. It needs identification of barriers to development and concentration of resource and efforts to get-over these barriers. Any solution to overcome regional imbalances also involves substantial improvement in human resource development of the regions.
4. The people belonging to Hyderabad-Karnataka region have been agitating over the disparities prevailing in different regions of the State. The State Government vide its order No. PD 637 PMM 97 dated 3rd October 2000 appointed a High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances under the Chairmanship of Prof. (Dr.) D.M. Nanjundappa, former Vice Chairman of Karnataka State Planning Board. Eminent

economists, scholars and educationists who were members of this Committee made an in-depth study regarding the extent of regional imbalance and the measures required to redress these imbalances. It has indicated that as many as 39 taluks are most backward, 40 more backward, 35 backward and 61 taluks are relatively backward.

5. This committee has made an inter district comparison taking into account of several criteria such as per capita income, poverty, literacy rate and representation of districts in the appointment of gazetted and non-gazetted posts. All these different criteria clearly indicates the consistent need for reservation in favour of Hyderabad-Karnataka region in the matter of public employment as well as the need to provide for admission in educational institutions.

6. The Government of Karnataka has proposed to reserve certain categories of Group-C and all the Group-D posts within Hyderabad-Karnataka region for purpose of this region in order to see that they get due representation in Government service / Local Bodies / Universities and Public Sector Undertakings. Providing reservation in admission to educational institutions will help in restricting competition only to the regional level as

against State level at present and thus provide better opportunities to the people of this backward region. These measures will not have any financial implications on either State or Union Government.

7. A proposal was sent to Government of India as per the Government letter No. DPAR 17 PLX 98 dt. 8.7.1998 with a request to amend the Constitution of India so as to make a special provision with respect to State of Karnataka on the lines of Article 371-D which contains special provisions in respect of State of Andhra Pradesh. When this memorandum was submitted to the Union Government, the Government of India had taken a stand that the proposal is not feasible as the circumstances in Andhra Pradesh that led to insertion of Article 371-D of Constitution in 1973 did not exist in Karnataka. The circumstances in Andhra Pradesh which led to the insertion of Article 371-D of Constitution were due to pronounced regional imbalances. Similar imbalances also exist in Karnataka vis-a-vis Hyderabad-Karnataka region and hence the need to set right the regional imbalances in the matter of public employment and education.

8. The State Government examined in detail the above observations and decided to request

Government of India to make suitable provisions, as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, so as to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in public employment and education. Draft Presidential orders viz., "The Karnataka Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order" and "The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order" were prepared and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs as desired by them vide letter dated 22nd October 2001. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs sought certain clarifications vide their letter dated 3rd December 2001, which were also furnished on 27th April 2002. All relevant statistics regarding literacy, educational institutions, per capita income, were also made available.

9. Subsequently, the then Hon'ble Chief Minister along with the leaders of all parties of both the Houses of the Legislature presented a Memorandum to the then Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister on 24.4.2003. The Government of India vide its letter dt. 13.5.2003 sought a copy of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report which was made available vide State Government letter dated: 5.6.2003. A copy of

the Human Development Report, 1999 was also furnished vide letter dt. 27.4.2004, as desired by Government of India.

10. Since there was delay in accepting our request, the Hon'ble Chief Minister led an All Party leaders delegation and presented a Memorandum to the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 23.8.2004 emphasising the State's proposal.
11. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs sought a clarification vide letter dt. 18.10.2004 as to whether the State has proposed to provide regional reservation on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh (Article 371-D) or it is a proposal to set up Development Boards on the pattern of Maharashtra. In this connection the State has specifically clarified that it requires a provision under Article 371 to provide regional reservation on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh and not the Development Boards, as existing in Maharashtra. Again, in the letter dt. 4.2.2005, the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the Government of India would consider the proposal for the Development Boards on the pattern of Maharashtra under Article 371(2) and would not support the proposal for regional reservation as in the case of Andhra Pradesh under Article 371-D.

The State has vide letter dt. 10.2.2005 reiterated the proposal for regional reservation on the pattern prevailing in Andhra Pradesh.

12. A memorandum was also submitted to your kindself on 11/2/2005 by the then Chief Minister and Leaders of all parties of both Houses of the Legislature.
13. This matter has been discussed on many occasions in both the Houses of State Legislature and Members have unanimously resolved / decided that the Union Government may be persuaded to bring the proposed amendment to the Constitution.
14. As of now whatever information was sought by the Government of India has already been furnished. The stand of the State Government has been made amply clear to amend Article 371 of the Constitution, as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh under Article 371D to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in the field of education and employment, as proposed in the draft presidential orders, already sent to Government of India.

15. Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, in his letter dated 25/6/2007, was kind enough to inform that the concerned officers have been directed to look into the matter for appropriate action.

16. In the circumstances, we once again, request the Hon'ble Prime Minister kindly to consider the request of the State Government to make special provision under Article 371 of Constitution in order to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in employment and education on the pattern prevailing in Andhra Pradesh and thus fulfill the long pending aspiration of the people of this region.

* * * * *



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

MEMORANDUM

presented to

Dr. Manmohan Singh
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

by

The All Party Delegation

led by

Sri. B.S. Yeddyurappa
Chief Minister of Karnataka



New Delhi, 2nd July 2008.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

MEMORANDUM

presented to

Dr. Manmohan Singh

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

by

The All Party Delegation

led by

Sri. B.S. Yeddyurappa

Chief Minister of Karnataka

New Delhi, 2nd July 2008.

RESPECTED PRIME MINISTER,

On behalf of the people of Karnataka I thank you for having spared valuable time for receiving our all-party delegation. We wish to highlight five pressing issues that need your immediate attention and we request you to kindly instruct the Ministries concerned to take action on them at the earliest:

1. INADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF FERTILIZERS IN KARNATAKA

1.1 On behalf of the farmers of Karnataka, we seek your indulgence and intervention to direct the Union Fertilizer Ministry and Railways to immediately supply required quantities of DAP and Complex fertilizers to Karnataka. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has brought to your kind notice the inadequate availability of fertilizers in Karnataka when he first called on you on June 2, 2008 and again when he met you, along with his cabinet colleagues on June 11, 2008. The Chief Minister has also addressed three letters to you in quick succession on June 4, June 11 and June 19, 2008 in this regard.

1.2 Most parts of Karnataka have received good rains and our farmers are awaiting the arrival of fertilizers. However, the Union Fertilizer Ministry has failed to make timely supplies of adequate quantity of fertilizers to Karnataka. This shortage of fertilizers is bound to have adverse effect on the agricultural production and economic security of our farmers and this led to widespread protests and worsening law and order situation in the State. Since the matter is of utmost importance and urgency, we are approaching you as an all party delegation with earnest hopes for a very quick response.

1.3 We wish to place before you the following facts to enable you to consider in proper perspective the various issues regarding fertilizer shortage in Karnataka.

- i. The State has been experiencing shortage of fertilizers for the last eight months. During October 2007 - March 2008, the State was short by approximately 75 thousand MTs of DAP and 3 lakh MTs of complex fertilizers vis-à-vis the demand.

October 2007 - March 2008

(Quantity in MTs)

GRADE	REQUIREMENT	SUPPLIED	SHORTAGE
DAP	2,25,300	1,50,800	74,500
COMPLEX	5,46,500	2,43,600	3,02,900

- ii. The opening stock of DAP and Complexes as on 1-4-2008 was much lower than the opening stock as on 1-4-2007. This depletion of our buffer stocks has resulted in scarcity of fertilizers for Kharif 2008.

(Quantity in MTs)

GRADE	Opening stock as on 1.4.2007	Opening stock as on 1.4.2008	% of Opening stock 2008 to 2007
DAP	31,001.62	3782.87	12.00%
COMPLEX	78,131.41	9137.60	11.69%

- iii. Vide his letter dated 25-2-2008, His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka informed the Union Fertilizer Minister about the "severe shortage of fertilizers, especially DAP and Complex fertilizers". His Excellency also indicated the exact demand of fertilizers for Karnataka for kharif 2008 and sought immediate intervention of the Union Fertilizer Ministry, since kharif in Karnataka starts early by April itself.
- iv. Although 75% of the June requirement of fertilizers for Karnataka is to be positioned in Karnataka by the Union Fertilizer Ministry before June 1, 2008, the opening stock as on June 1, 2008 was only 17.48% of requirement for DAP and 14.48% of requirement for complex fertilizers.

(Quantity in MTs)

GRADE	Minimum pre-positioning requirement as on 1-6-2008	Actual Opening stock as on 1-6-2008	% to requirement
DAP	80,000	13,984	17.48%
COMPLEX	80,000	11,589	14.48%

- v. The Union Fertilizer Ministry had fixed our supply Plan for the month of June, as per their letter dt. 4-6-2008, at 1,39,580 MTs of DAP and 1,14,200 MTs of complexes based on the actual short supply of fertilizers during the month of May and the requirement for the month of June 2008. However, actual supplies during the month of June were not sufficient, especially of complexes.

(Quantity in MTs)

GRADE	Quantity required to be supplied during June	Quantity actually supplied during June	Shortfall
DAP	1,39,580	1,05,470	34,110
COMPLEX	1,14,200	61,048	53,152

- vi. For the month of July 2008, the Union Fertilizer Ministry has issued orders dt. June 16, 2008 wherein they have allocated only 45000 MTs of DAP against the July requirement of 95000 MTs and 100410 MTs of complexes as against the July requirement of 164000 MTs. This issue was discussed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka with the Secretary (Fertilizers) on 26-06-2008 and was promised better allocation. The revised allocations are however awaited from Union Fertilizer Ministry.
- vii. Although the June shortfall and 75% of the July requirement of fertilizers for Karnataka is to be positioned in Karnataka by Union Fertilizer Ministry before July 1, 2008, the opening stock as on June 30, 2008 was only 18.80% of requirement for DAP and 10.53% of requirement for complex fertilizers.

(Quantity in MTs)

GRADE	minimum prepositioning requirement as on 1-7-2008	Reported opening stock as on 30-6-2008	% to requirement
DAP	1,05,360	17,845	18.80
COMPLEX	1,76,152	18,551	10.53

1.4 We are sure that a perusal of the figures given above will enlighten you about the gravity of the situation. Unless immediate measures are initiated by Union Government to supply the required quantity of fertilizers to Karnataka, the farmers of

Karnataka will be put to irreparable loss and agony. The plight of our farmers is all the more glaring and inequitable when we compare the situation in the neighbouring States, where no shortages have been reported.

1.5 We once again seek your good offices to come to the rescue of our farmers and direct the Union Fertilizer Ministry and Railways to allocate and supply the full quota of fertilizers to Karnataka on a war footing.

No. of fertilizer plants	Fertilizer production (in lakh tons)	Fertilizer consumption (in lakh tons)	Balance (in lakh tons)
1	1.5	1.5	0
2	1.5	1.5	0
3	1.5	1.5	0

2. REIMBURSEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEBT WAIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA IN 2006-07

2.1 The Government of Karnataka has waived crop loans of farmers taken from Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies upto Rs.25,000 during the period from 01.01.2006 to 31.12.2006 along with interest. This benefit was available to farmers who had taken crop loans in excess of Rs.25,000 from co-operative credit institutions if they repaid the principal in excess of Rs.25,000/- on or before 31.05.2007.

2.2 Loans taken by weavers from co-operative credit institutions and weavers societies during 01.01.2006 to 31.12.2006 upto Rs.25,000 have also been waived along with interest. In respect of weavers who had taken loans in excess of Rs.25,000, if the principal in excess of Rs.25,000/- was repaid on or before 31.05.2007 to the respective co-operative institutions, loans upto Rs.25,000 and related interest was written off. The same facility was made available to loans taken by fishermen also.

2.3 This was for the first time in the entire country that such a benefit was given to the farmers, weavers and fishermen by the State Government.

2.4 Out of the total cultivable area of 114 lakh hectares in Karnataka, 72% of the cultivable area is rain fed and only 28% is under assured irrigation. 2/3rd of the geographical area of Karnataka is under arid and semi-arid conditions. Out of the 29 districts, 18 are drought prone. In terms of land, which is drought prone, the state ranks next only to Rajasthan.

2.5 The loan waiver scheme implemented by the Government of Karnataka during the year 2007 was not only for the farming community but also fishermen and weavers, who had availed loans from the Co-operative sector. As per the scheme, the crop loans availed by the farmers from agricultural credit cooperative institutions during 01.01.2006 to 31.12.2006 were waived upto a ceiling of Rs.25,000 along with interest irrespective of land holding. Under the scheme, 12 lakh farmers have been benefited amounting to Rs.1,880 crores. Out of which, the Government of Karnataka has already released Rs.1750 crores.

2.6 It is needless to State that if the Government of Karnataka had not implemented the loan waiver scheme in 2007, the farmers of the State would have got the benefit to the extent of about 1,880 crores now, under the GOI scheme of 2008. It is estimated that at present the farmers who have availed agricultural loans from

Co-operative Credit Institutions of the State would get a small benefit of around Rs.500.00crores only under the GOI scheme.

2.7 During the last visit of the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister to the State on 16.06.2008, the position has been explained to him and he was kind enough to assure us to look into the request of the State favourably.

2.8 The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka has written DO letters to bearing No. CM 29 GOI 08 dated 26.06.2008 to Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Union Finance Minister requesting the Government of India to reimburse Rs.1,880 crores to the Government of Karnataka in this regard.

2.9 Therefore, it is requested that the Government of India may be pleased to consider the benefit of loan waiver given to 12 lakh farmers of the State in 2007 also under the Debt Relief Scheme of 2008 and reimburse Rs.1,880 crores to Government of Karnataka besides the regular claims that will be made with NABARD under the Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme of 2008.

3. ACCORDING SPECIAL STATUS TO HYDERABAD - KARNATAKA AREA : AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 371 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

3.1 This representation is being filed on behalf of the people hailing from the districts of Karnataka viz., Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Koppal seeking kind intervention of the Central Government to introduce a suitable amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D (which governs the State of Andhra Pradesh) to provide for regional reservation in the State of Karnataka.

3.2 We are aware that a similar representation was made by a delegation led by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Dharam Singh, when he met the Union Home Minister on 02/01/2005. This request was however turned down by the Central Government, who in turn suggested that creation of Development Boards in Karnataka on the pattern of Development Boards in Maharashtra under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution of India could be considered by the State Government.

3.3 Without prejudice to the aforesaid suggestion of the Union Home Ministry, we would urge a reconsideration of the matter having regard to the facts and grounds cited hereunder.

3.4 A High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances was constituted under the chairmanship of late Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa in October 2000 to study the problem of regional imbalances and advise the Government on the measures to redress the same. The terms of reference of the Committee covered study of disparities in the level of development from district to district and from region to region and also between South and North Karnataka and to recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter district and inter-regional disparities and also to suggest appropriate institutional mechanisms for operationalising the strategy.

3.5 By adopting 35 indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and financial and technological infrastructure and by considering the taluk as the primary unit for identification of backwardness, the committee classified the 175 taluks of the State as hereunder:

1. Most backward taluks	=	39 (0.52<CCDI<0.80)
2. More backward taluks	=	40 (0.79<CCDI<0.89)
3. Backward taluks	=	35 (0.88<CCDI<1)
Total	=	114
Other taluks	=	61 (CCDI=1)
Total	=	175

The spatial distribution of the aforesaid backward taluks in the State is as follows:

TABLE - I

Name of the Division	Most Backward	More Backward	Backward
Gulbarga Division (Hyderabad Karnataka)	21	5	2
Belgaum Division	5	12	14
Bangalore Division	11	13	9
Mysore Division	2	10	10
TOTAL	39	40	35

From the above, it could be observed that the concentration of most backward taluks lie in the Gulbarga Division, in the 3 districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka (now four with creation of the new district of Koppal out of the erstwhile Raichur District).

3.6 The Karnataka Human Development Report has also shown that in respect of the key indicators of human development, these districts fall behind the State average (0.650) and are well behind the developed regions.

TABLE

District	HDI Value	HDI Rank
Developed Districts		
1. Bangalore (Urban)	0.753	1
2. Dakshina Kannada	0.722	2
3. Udupi	0.714	3
Backward Districts		
1. Raichur	0.547	27
2. Gulbarga	0.564	26
3. Koppal	0.582	24
4. Bidar	0.599	21

Summary of Recommendations:

3.7 The HPC have made a detailed study of the resource inventory, gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and suggested a comprehensive Special Eight Year Development Plan as a strategy to reduce the regional imbalances. The Development Plan suggested by the HPC covers the outlays required in respect of each of the sectors. A total outlay of Rs.31,000 crores was recommended to be invested over a time span of eight years commencing from 2003. Out of the total outlay of Rs.31,000 crores, the anticipated flow (outlay) in annual plan to these 114 taluks has been estimated at Rs.15,000 crores and as such the net additional outlay suggested by HPC FRRI, over a period of 8 years amounts to Rs.16,000 crores. The specific objectives include:

- i. accelerating growth in the backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors/area in the backward taluks,
- ii. building infrastructure to make good the identified backlog in the backward taluks,
- iii. establishing the needed institution/organizations,
- iv. providing location specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks and,
- v. helping the planning authority in preparing action plans with three priority like most backward taluks, more backward taluks and backward taluks with time profiles like 2003-05, 2005-08 and 2008-10 and giving scientific and technological support needed for the programmes of special development plan.

The additional outlay proposed for the Special Development Plan is envisaged to be Rs.16000 crores spread over major sectors and programmes. The Committee has also, while considering the sectoral analysis, identified the gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and come out with a number of sector specific recommendations.

3.8 The State Government took a decision to implement the recommendation relating to a Special Development Plan (SDP) for a period of 8 years, during 2007-08 and earmarked a sum of Rs.1571.50 crores. During 2008-09, Rs.2489.00 crores is earmarked as SDP outlay. Although efforts were made during Annual Plan discussions (2007 - 08) with Planning Commission to persuade Government of India to co-finance the SDP, the same did not meet with success. The SDP is being implemented as a subset of the normal plan programme of the State.

3.9 It is admitted that even with the implementation of the Special Development Plan, a major impediment being faced by State Government in achieving its objective of balanced regional development in the delivery of key services in the social sector is lack of adequate personnel at the cutting edge. This is due to the absence of a provision for regional reservation, which would enable local persons to gain employment for posts at the district and sub district level. It is for this reason we would urge that a constitutional amendment is necessary. It must also be appreciated that the demand for regional reservation in Hyderabad is supported by historical facts also.

3.10 As you may be aware the former State of Hyderabad which comprised the three linguistic areas: Telengana, Marathwada and Hyderabad Karnataka. The Hyderabad Karnataka area consisted of the present Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts (the present Koppal District carved out of Raichur district). There were inadequate educational facilities for the people of the State, as a result of which there were few opportunities available to the people of the region to enter into public service as they were not in a position to compete with persons from other regions of the state in the matter of employment even in their own State. In this context the erstwhile Nizam had promulgated the "Mulki Rules" which provide for birth or 15 years residence in the State as an essential qualification for public employment and these were made part of Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations 1949. Article 39 of the Regulations provided for appointment of only those persons who are Mulki. When the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, the Constituent Assembly made a provision under Article 35(b) of the Constitution for the continuance of those laws. By virtue of Article 35(b) the Mulki rules and the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulation 1949, which prescribe residence in Telangana area as a condition for employment in the State of Hyderabad will continue to be in force notwithstanding anything inconsistent in other Articles of the Constitution.

3.11 On November 1, 1956, as a result of the coming into force of the States Reorganisation Act, the State of Hyderabad was trifurcated. Telengana region became a part of the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh, while Marathwada and Karnataka regions ultimately became parts of Maharashtra and Mysore States (now Karnataka). Under Section 4 of the Act, three districts from the Hyderabad State i.e. Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar were transferred to the newly constituted State of Mysore (now Karnataka).

3.12 The declaration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Director of Industries & Commerce, A.P.v.V. Venkata Reddy, (AIR 1973 SC 827) protected the rights of the people

from the erstwhile State of Hyderabad (Telangana area) in the matter of public employment on the basis of residence. By the Constitution 32nd Amendment 1972, (1:7:1974) a new Article 371-D was inserted in the Constitution. Article 371-D adopts uniform reservation policy for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of residence and makes such reservation immune from judicial review on the touchstone of Article 16 of the Constitution. To give effect to the provisions of Article 371-D, the President of India has issued several orders for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

3.13 The grievance made out in this representation is that the erstwhile districts of Hyderabad namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur (now Koppal, carved out of Raichur District) are totally left from the purview of Article 371-D, as there is no corresponding provision in the Constitution of India for regional reservation in respect of these four districts of Karnataka. Unlike the other districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and now part of Andhra Pradesh who have the protection of Article 371-D, the candidates from the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka area (which become part of Karnataka State) are placed at a disadvantage in the matter of obtaining employment opportunities compared to those from the more developed regions of the State.

3.14 It is therefore considered just and appropriate that those hailing from these four districts which were part of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad are also protected on the lines of Article 371-D of the Constitution of India applicable to Andhra Pradesh. Hence a suitable provision/amendment may be provided in the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D for these four districts, in the interest of securing justice to the people from these districts.

* * * * *

4. ACCORDING CLASSICAL LANGUAGE STATUS TO KANNADA

4.1 The issue of declaring Kannada as a classical language has been taken up by the State Government with the Government of India. We have been urging time and again that Kannada be given the status of classical language.

4.2 The Government of India has spelt out the criteria for the recognition of a language as a Classical Language. These are as follows:

- a) High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a thousand years.
- b) A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
- c) The literary traditions has to be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
- d) The Classical Language could be distinct with its later current form or could be discontinuous.

4.3 I submit that Kannada language more than satisfies these criteria:

- i) Kannada was the first major language after Tulu to become an independent language of the Dravidian family (6th-5th centuries BC) modern Kannada has evolved over atleast two thousand years.
- ii) Creative Kannada literature has blossomed by the 9th century. The epics of Pampa (born 902 AD) bear the continuous heritage of Kannada literature over eleven hundred years, at least.
- iii) The works of Pampa and Ranna (10th century) are treasured possessions even today. The Pampa Award bears testimony to the justified pride of the Kannadigas in the world literature. Even today, Kannada is one of the richest literatures of India.
- iv) From the 10th Century, Kannada has been independent of Sanskrit both in form and in spirit.

4.4 Government of India has given classical language status to some other languages recently and since then there has been great anticipation amongst the

people of Karnataka that Kannada would also get its due place as a classical language. We are sure you appreciate the sensitivity of such emotional issues in maintaining harmony in the society.

4.5 We understand that the matter is in its final stage and I take this opportunity to request you to kindly use your good offices in according the status of classical language to Kannada earliest possible. An early decision would prevent this emotional issue from getting aggravated.

5. SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR PROVIDING INFRASTRUCTURE TO BANGALORE CITY

5.1 Bangalore is witnessing an exponential urban growth, assuming uncontrollable proportions in the peri urban and rural areas adjoining the city. There were 8 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) surrounding the Corporation area. The growth occurring in these ULBs and adjoining villages, which were not having even the basic infrastructure, was so rapid and haphazard that it could have rendered any master planning exercise, especially for providing transport and water & sewerage, at a future date, difficult and even impossible. In order to ensure an orderly growth and develop transport, water and sewerage and other infrastructure in a holistic manner, the State Government merged the 8 ULBs (7 City Municipal Councils and 1 Town Municipal Council) and 110 adjoining villages with the Bangalore Mahanagara Palike to create the Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) in January 2007.

5.2 The erstwhile Bangalore Mahanagara Palike was having jurisdiction over 226 Sq. Kms. The City Development Plan (CDP) prepared for Bangalore in 2006, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), took into account the erstwhile BMP and surrounding ULBs covering an area of 517 sq. kms. After the merger the BBMP jurisdiction got extended to over 800 sq. kms. In the wake of the formation of the BBMP, the Government of Karnataka got a study conducted with the help of M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory, to assess the infrastructure deficit and arrive at an optimum capital investment plan for the BBMP area.

5.3 As per the CDP prepared during 2006 under the JNNURM, Rs.22,536 crore was required for upgrading the infrastructure in the erstwhile BMP and 8 ULB areas, during the JNNURM period (2005-06 to 2011-12). This requirement has increased with the formation of the BBMP. As per the CRISIL report, **Rs.31,048 crore** will be required by the year 2012 for developing infrastructure looked after by the BBMP and BWSSB alone. The study also went into the investment sustaining capacity of these two organizations. The key findings of the study are as follows.

- Based on the current revenue stream, the BBMP will be able to sustain an investment of Rs.6,807 crore (34%) against their total requirement of Rs.20,019 crore leaving a gap of Rs.13,213 crore.
- The study identifies certain revenue augmentation measures within the BBMP and assesses that with the implementation of those measures, the BBMP can sustain an investment worth of Rs.8,888 crore which will constitute 44.4% of its requirement, still leaving a gap of Rs.11,131 crore.
- Likewise, BWSSB can sustain an investment of Rs.772 crore (7%) only against their requirement of Rs.11,029 crore leaving a gap of Rs.10,257 crore. With the implementation of revenue augmentation measures, the investment sustaining capacity of BWSSB can go up to Rs.4,963 crore (45%) leaving a gap of Rs.6,066 crore.

- Thus it may be seen that against the total requirement of Rs.31,048 crore, even after taking up the revenue augmentation measures, a gap of Rs.17,197 crore would persist.

5.4 While the JNNURM was announced, the State was given to understand that the support from the Mission would be available for tackling infrastructure deficit as per the City Development Plan prepared under the JNNURM. However, the Planning Commission has limited the allocation for the State to Rs.2,317 crore during the entire JNNURM period. Of this, a sum of Rs.443 crore has been earmarked for UIDSSMT and Rs.137 crore for IHSDP, both of which are relevant outside Bangalore. Thus, only an allocation of Rs.1,737 crore for both the components of JNNURM is available, for both the cities (Bangalore and Mysore) of Karnataka. In view of the fact that almost all the allocation under JNNURM has been tied up for different projects, the civic agencies cannot rely on JNNURM funding.

5.5 On 28th June 2008, I had organized an interactive workshop namely ABIDe (Agenda for Bangalore Infrastructure Development) of all the stakeholders and Government with the opinion makers, experts, leaders of the Trade and Industry including IT & BT, NGOs and other to evolve an agenda for the development of infrastructure for Bangalore. I, along with all the Ministers representing Bangalore and having stake in Bangalore, attended the programme for the whole day and keenly heard the views and concerns of the people. During the workshop, my feeling is that Bangalore City is crying for a major investments on the front of the urban infrastructure and the same concerns were expressed from all sections of the society. I strongly feel that this is high time that the infrastructure issues of the Bangalore City are addressed effectively.

5.6 The issue of infrastructure for Bangalore City has been raised on several occasions and a detailed presentation was made to the Hon'ble Prime Minister during visit to Bangalore on 3rd August 2007. The issue was also raised during the visit of Hon'ble Union Finance Minister to Bangalore on 16th June 2008.

5.7 It is requested that out of the funding deficit of Rs.17,197 crore, 50% of the funding may be given from the Government of India and the State will try to mobilize the remaining 50% of the funding and as such, it is requested that a special package of Rs.8,500 crore may be sanctioned to the State for tackling the infrastructure needs of the City of Bangalore during 11th Five Year Plan period.

(B.S.YEDDYURAPPA)
CHIEF MINISTER



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

MEMORANDUM

presented to

Sri P. Chidambaram

Hon'ble Minister of Home
Government of India

by

Sri B.S. Yeddyurappa

Chief Minister of Karnataka

New Delhi, 6th August, 2009

ACCORDING SPECIAL STATUS TO HYDERABAD - KARNATAKA AREA:

AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 371 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- 1.1 This representation is being submitted on behalf of the people hailing from the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Koppal of Karnataka seeking the intervention of the Central Government to introduce a suitable amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D (which governs the State of Andhra Pradesh) to provide for regional reservation in the State of Karnataka.
- 1.2 We are aware that a similar representation was made by a delegation led by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Dharam Singh, when he called on the Union Home Minister on 02/01/2005. This request was however turned down by the Central Government, who in turn suggested that creation of Development Boards in Karnataka, on the pattern of those in Maharashtra, under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution of India could be considered by the State Government.
- 1.3 Without prejudice to the aforesaid suggestion of the Union Home Ministry, we would urge a reconsideration of the matter having regard to the facts and grounds cited hereunder.
- 1.4 A High Power Committee (HPC) for Redressal of Regional Imbalance was constituted under the chairmanship of late Dr. D.M.Nanjundappa in October 2000 to study the problem of regional imbalances and advise the Government on the measures to redress the same. The terms of reference of the Committee covered study of disparities in the level of development from district to district and from region to region and also between South and North Karnataka and to recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities and also to suggest appropriate institutional mechanisms for operationalising the strategy.

1.5 By adopting 35 indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure and financial and technological infrastructure and by considering the taluk as the primary unit for identification of backwardness, the Committee classified the 175 taluks of the State in the following manner:

i) Most backward taluks	-	39
ii) More Backward taluks	-	40
iii) Backward taluks	-	35
iv) Other taluks	-	61
Total (taluks in the State)	-	175

The spatial distribution of the aforesaid backward taluks in the State is as follows:

TABLE - I

Name of the Division	Most Backward	More Backward	Backward
Gulbarga Division (Hyderabad Karnataka)	21	5	2
Belgaum Division	5	12	14
Bangalore Division	11	13	9
Mysore Division	2	10	10
TOTAL	39	40	35

From the above, it may be seen that the concentration of most backward taluks is in the Gulbarga region, (i.e. three districts - Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur) of the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka (now four with the creation of the new district of Koppal out of the erstwhile Raichur District).

1.6 The present Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Sri. Shashil G. Namoshi, M.L.C., to oversee the implementation of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee's recommendations on regional imbalance in Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

- 1.7 The Karnataka Human Development Report has also shown that in respect of the key indicators of human development, these districts of the Hyderabad Karnataka Region fall behind the State average and are well behind the developed regions.

TABLE - II

District	HDI Value	HDI Rank
Developed Districts		
1. Bangalore (urban)	0.753	1
2. Dakshina Kannada	0.722	2
3. Udupi	0.714	3
Backward Districts		
1. Raichur	0.547	27
2. Gulbarga	0.564	26
3. Koppal	0.582	24
4. Bidar	0.599	21

Summary of Recommendations of the Nanjundappa Committee:

- 1.8 The HPC have made a detailed study of the resource inventory, gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and suggested a comprehensive special Eight Year Development Plan as a strategy to reduce regional imbalances. The Development Plan recommended by the HPC indicates the outlays required in respect of each sector. A total outlay of Rs.31,000 crores has been recommended to be invested over a time span of eight years commencing from 2003. Out of the total outlay, the anticipated flow (outlay) in annual plans to these 114 taluks has been estimated at Rs. 15,000 crores. Thus as such, the net additional outlay suggested by the HPC over a period of 8 years amounts to Rs. 16,000 crores. The specific objectives of the Development Plan are:
- accelerating growth in the backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors.
 - building infrastructure to make good the identified backlog in the backward taluks.
 - establishing the needed institution/organizations.

- IV. providing location specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks and,
- V. helping the planning authority in preparing action plans with three priorities like most backward taluks, more backward taluks and backward taluks with time profiles like 2003-05, 2005-08 and 2008-10 and giving scientific and technological support needed for the programmes of special development plan.

The additional outlay proposed for the Special Development Plan is envisaged to be Rs. 16000 crores spread over major sectors and programmes. The Committee has also, while considering the sectoral analysis, identified the gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and come out with a number of sector specific recommendations.

1.9 The State Government took a decision to implement the recommendation relating to a Special Development Plan (SDP) for a period of 8 years, during 2007-08 and earmarked a sum of Rs. 1571.50 crores. During 2008-09, Rs.2489.00 crores is earmarked as SDP outlay. Although efforts were made during Annual Plan discussions (2007-08) with Planning Commission to persuade Government of India to co-finance the SDP, the same did not meet with success. The SDP is being implemented as a subset of the normal plan programme of the State.

1.10 It is admitted that even with the implementation of the Special Development Plan, a major impediment being faced by the State Government in achieving its objectives of balanced regional development is lack of adequate personnel at the cutting edge. This is due to the absence of a provision for regional reservation, which would enable local persons to gain employment for posts at the district and sub district level. It is our considered view that a constitutional amendment is necessary to remedy this situation. This demand for regional reservation in Hyderabad-Karnataka through a constitutional amendment is supported by historical facts also.

1.11 As you may be aware the former State of Hyderabad comprised the linguistic area, Telengana, Marathwada and Hyderabad-Karnataka. The Hyderabad Karnataka area had inadequate educational facility apart from totally inadequate other infrastructure. As a result there were few opportunities available to the people of the region nor could they compete for employment

with people from other regions. The erstwhile Nizam had promulgated the "Mulki Rules" which provide for birth or 15 years residence in the State as an essential qualification for public employment and these were made part of Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations 1949. Article 39 of the Regulations provided for appointment of only those persons who are Mulkis. When the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, the Constituent Assembly made a provision under Article 35(b) of the Constitution for the continuance of this arrangement. By virtue of Article 35(b), the Mulki rules and the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulation 1949, which prescribe residence in Telangana area as a condition for employment in the State of Hyderabad continue to be in force notwithstanding anything inconsistent in other Articles of the Constitution.

- 1.12 On November 1, 1956, as a result of the coming into force of the States Reorganisation Act, the State of Hyderabad was trifurcated. Telangana region became a part of the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh, while Marathwada and Karnataka regions ultimately became parts of Maharashtra and Mysore States (now Karnataka). Under Section 4 of the Act, three districts from the Hyderabad State i.e. Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar were transferred to the newly constituted state of Mysore (now Karnataka).
- 1.13 The declaration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Director of Industries & Commerce, A.P. v. V. Venkata Reddy (AIR 1973 SC 827) protected the rights of the people from the erstwhile State of Hyderabad (Telangana area) in the matter of public employment on the basis of residence. By the Constitution 32nd Amendment 1972, (1:7:1974) a new Article 371-D was inserted in the Constitution. Article 371-D adopts uniform reservation policy for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of residence and makes such reservation immune from judicial review on the touchstone of Article 16 of the Constitution. To give effect to the provisions of Article 371-D, the President of India has issued several orders for the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- 1.14 The grievance made out in this representation is that the erstwhile districts of Hyderabad namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur (now Koppal, carved out of Raichur District) are totally left out from the purview of Article 371-D, as there is no corresponding provision in the Constitution of India for regional reservation

in respect of these four districts of Karnataka. Unlike the other districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State which are now part of Andhra Pradesh and have the protection of Article 371-D, candidates from the districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka area (which has become part of Karnataka) are placed at a disadvantage in the matter of obtaining employment opportunities compared to those from the more developed regions of the State.

- 1.15 It is therefore considered just and appropriate that those hailing from these four districts which were part of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad are also protected on the lines of Article 371-D of the Constitution of India applicable to Andhra Pradesh. This issue is pending with the Government of India for over 10 years. As many as 6 memoranda have been submitted and more than 18 letters written to Government of India on this subject as may be seen from the annexure. But so far no action seems to have been taken by the Central Government. Hence I earnestly request that a suitable provision /amendment may be introduced in the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D for these four districts, in the interest of securing justice to the people from these districts and thus fulfilling a long pending aspiration of the people of this region.

ANNEXURE**Special Status to Hyderabad - Karnataka****Memoranda submitted to Government of India**

- 1) Memorandum dated 08-7-1998
- 2) Memorandum dated 24-4-2003
- 3) Memorandum dated 23-8-2004
- 4) Memorandum dated 11-2-2005
- 5) Memorandum dated 03-8-2007
- 6) Memorandum dated 02-7-2008

Letters sent to Government of India

- 1) Letter dated 08-07-1998
- 2) Letter dated 31-10-1998
- 3) Letter dated 28-01-1999
- 4) Letter dated 09-03-1999
- 5) Letter dated 22-10-2001
- 6) Letter dated 12-11-2001
- 7) Letter dated 02-03-2002
- 8) Letter dated 26-04-2002
- 9) Letter dated 27-08-2002
- 10) Letter dated 25-04-2003
- 11) Letter dated 14-12-2004
- 12) Letter dated 10-02-2005
- 13) Letter dated 01-04-2005
- 14) Letter dated 30-09-2006
- 15) Letter dated 06-06-2007
- 16) Letter dated 05-06-2008
- 17) Letter dated 31-01-2009
- 18) Letter dated 10-02-2009



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

MEMORANDUM

Presented to
Dr. Manmohan Singh
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

By
the delegation led by
Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa
Chief Minister of Karnataka

New Delhi, 21st March, 2011

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

MEMORANDUM

Presented to

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

By

the delegation led by

SHRI B.S. YEDDYURAPPA

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka

New Delhi, 21st March, 2011

ACCORDING SPECIAL STATUS TO HYDERABAD - KARNATAKA AREA :

AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 371 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

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- 1.2 We are aware that a similar representation was made by a delegation led by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Dharam Singh, when he called on the Union Home Minister on 02/01/2005. This request was however turned down by the Central Government and suggested that the creation of Development Boards in Karnataka, on the pattern of those in Maharashtra, under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution of India could be considered by the State Government.
- 1.3 Without prejudice to the aforesaid suggestion of the Union Home Ministry, we would once again urge a reconsideration of the matter having regard to the facts and grounds cited hereunder.
- 1.4 A High Power Committee (HPC) for Redressal of Regional Imbalance was constituted under the Chairmanship of late Dr. D.M.Nanjundappa in October 2000 to study the problem of regional imbalances and advise the Government on the measures to redress the same. The terms of reference of the Committee covered study of disparities in the level of development from district to district and from region to region and also

between South and North Karnataka and to recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities and also to suggest appropriate institutional mechanisms for operationalising the strategy.

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From the above, it may be seen that the concentration of most backward taluks is in the Gulbarga region, (i.e. Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Koppal, Raichur and Bellary) 5 of the 6 districts were from the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka.

1.6 The present Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of **Sri Sunil Y. Vallyapur M.L.A.**, to oversee the implementation of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee's recommendations on regional imbalance in Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

1.7 The Karnataka Human Development Report has also shown that in respect of the key indicators of human development, these districts of the Hyderabad - Karnataka Region fall behind the State average and are well behind the developed regions.

TABLE - II

District	HDI Value	HDI Rank
Developed Districts		
1. Bangalore (Urban)	0.753	1
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3. Udupi	0.714	3
Backward Districts		
1. Raichur	0.547	27
2. Gulbarga & Yadgir	0.564	26
3. Koppal	0.582	24
4. Bidar	0.599	21
5. Bellary	0.617	18

Summary of Recommendations of the Nanjundappa Committee:

1.8 The HPC have made a detailed study of the resource inventory, gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and suggested a comprehensive special Eight Year Development Plan as a strategy to reduce regional imbalances. The Development Plan recommended by the HPC indicates the outlays required in respect of each sector. A total outlay of Rs.31,000 crores has been recommended to be invested over a time span of eight years commencing from 2003. Out of the total outlay, the anticipated flow (outlay) in annual plans to these 114 taluks has been estimated at Rs. 15,000 crores. Thus as such, the net additional outlay suggested by the HPC over a period of 8 years amounts to Rs. 16,000 crores. The specific objectives of the Development Plan are:

- I. accelerating growth in the backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors.
- II. building infrastructure to make good the identified backlog in the backward taluks.
- III. establishing the needed institutions/organizations.
- IV. providing location specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks and,
- V. helping the planning authority in preparing action plans with three priorities like most backward taluks, more backward taluks and backward taluks with time profiles like 2003-05, 2005-08 and 2008-10 and giving scientific and technological support needed for the programmes of special development plan.

The additional outlay proposed for the Special Development Plan is envisaged to be Rs. 16000 crores spread over major sectors and programmes. The Committee has also, while considering the sectoral analysis, identified the

gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and come out with a number of sector specific recommendations.

1.9 The State Government took a decision to implement the recommendation relating to a Special Development Plan (SDP) for a period of 8 years, during 2007-08 and earmarked a sum of Rs. 1571.50 crores. During 2008-09, Rs.2489.00 crores was earmarked as SDP outlay. Although efforts were made during Annual Plan discussions (2007-08) with Planning Commission to persuade Government of India to Co-finance the SDP, the same did not meet with success. The SDP is being implemented as a subset of the normal plan programme of the State.

1.10 It is admitted that even with the implementation of the Special Development Plan, a major impediment being faced by the State Government in achieving its objectives of balanced regional development is lack of adequate personnel at the cutting edge level. This is due to the absence of a provision for regional reservation, which would enable local persons to gain employment for posts at the district and sub district level. It is our considered view that a constitutional amendment is necessary to remedy this situation. This demand for regional reservation in Hyderabad-Karnataka through a constitutional amendment is supported by historical facts also.

1.11 As you may be aware, the former State of Hyderabad comprised the linguistic areas namely Telengana, Marathwada and Hyderabad-Karnataka. The Hyderabad Karnataka area had inadequate educational facility apart from totally inadequate other infrastructure. As a result there were few opportunities available to the people of the region and people could not compete for employment with people from other regions. The erstwhile Nizam had promulgated the "Mulki Rules" which provide

for birth or 15 years residence in the State as an essential qualification for public employment and these were made part of Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations 1949. Article 39 of the Regulations provided for appointment of only those persons who are Mulki. When the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, the Constituent Assembly made a provision under Article 35(b) of the Constitution for the continuance of this arrangement. By virtue of Article 35(b), the Mulki rules and the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulation 1949, which prescribe residence in Telangana area as a condition for employment in the State of Hyderabad continue to be in force notwithstanding anything inconsistent in other Articles of the Constitution.

- 1.12 On November 1, 1956, as a result of the coming into force of the States Reorganisation Act, the State of Hyderabad was trifurcated. Telangana region became a part of the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh, while Marathwada and Karnataka regions ultimately became parts of Maharashtra and Mysore States (now Karnataka) respectively.
- 1.13 The declaration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Director of Industries & Commerce, A.P. vs. V. Venkata Reddy (AIR 1973 SC 827) protected the rights of the people from the erstwhile State of Hyderabad (Telangana area) in the matter of public employment on the basis of residence. By the Constitution 32nd Amendment 1972, (1:7:1974) a new Article 371-D was inserted in the Constitution. Article 371-D adopts uniform reservation policy for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of residence and makes such reservation immune from judicial review on the touchstone of Article 16 of the Constitution. To give effect to the provisions of Article 371-D, the President of India has issued several orders for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- 1.14 The grievance made out in this representation is that the erstwhile districts of Hyderabad namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur (now Koppal and Yadgir carved out of Raichur and Gulbarga District) and Bellary are totally left out from the purview of Article 371-D, as there is no corresponding provision in the Constitution of India for regional reservation in respect of these six districts of Karnataka. Unlike the other districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State which are now part of Andhra Pradesh and have the protection of Article 371-D, candidates from the districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka area are placed at a disadvantage in the matter of availing employment opportunities compared to those from the more developed regions of the State.
- 1.15 It is therefore considered just and appropriate that those hailing from the six districts of north Karnataka are also protected on the lines of Article 371-D of the Constitution of India applicable to Andhra Pradesh. This issue is pending with the Government of India for over 10 years. As many as 7 memoranda have been submitted and several letters were written to Government of India on this subject as may be seen from the annexure. However so far no action seems to have been taken by the Central Government. Recently both the Houses of the Karnataka Legislature have unanimously passed a resolution urging the Central Government to amend the Constitution of India to provide for the special privileges to the Hyderabad-Karnataka Areas of the Karnataka State similar to that of the special privileges that are being given to certain parts of Andhra Pradesh under Article 371D of the Constitution. **Copies of the unanimous resolution have been sent to Govt. of India on 17-4-2010 for taking suitable action. There will be no financial burden on the part of Govt. of India by agreeing to this proposal.**

[illegible]

ANNEXURE**Special Status to Hyderabad - Karnataka****Memoranda submitted to Government of India**

- 1) Memorandum dated 08-07-1998
- 2) Memorandum dated 24-04-2003
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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

MEMORANDUM

Presented to
Dr. Manmohan Singh
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

By
All Party delegation led by
Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda
Chief Minister of Karnataka

On
Karnataka's proposal to amend Article 371 of the
Constitution of India for providing regional reservation

New Delhi, 2nd May 2012

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New Delhi, Date: 2nd May, 2012

**ACCORDING SPECIAL STATUS TO HYDERABAD - KARNATAKA AREA:
AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 371 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

- 1.1 On behalf of the people hailing from the Northern Karnataka that is districts of Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Bidar, Koppal and Bellary, we, the leaders of all political parties in Karnataka Legislature and the Chief Minister of Karnataka, wish to submit this memorandum seeking the intervention of the Central Government to introduce a suitable amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D (which governs the State of Andhra Pradesh) to provide for regional reservation in the State of Karnataka.
- 1.2 We are aware that a similar representation was made by a delegation led by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Dharam Singh, when he called on the Union Home Minister on 02/01/2005. This request was however turned down by the Central Government and suggested that the creation of Development Boards in Karnataka, on the pattern of those in Maharashtra, under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution of India could be considered by the State Government.
- 1.3 Without prejudice to the aforesaid suggestion of the Union Home Ministry, we would once again urge a reconsideration of the matter having regard to the facts and grounds cited hereunder.
- 1.4 A High Power Committee (HPC) for Redressal of Regional Imbalance was constituted under the chairmanship of late Dr. D.M.Nanjundappa in October 2000 to study the problem of regional imbalances and advise the Government on the measures to redress the same. The terms of reference of the Committee covered study of disparities in the level of development from district to district and from region to region and also between South and North Karnataka and to recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities and also to suggest appropriate institutional mechanisms for operationalising the strategy.
- 1.5 By adopting 35 indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like

agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, financial and technological infrastructure and by considering the taluk as the primary unit for identification of backwardness, the Committee classified the 175 taluks of the State in the following manner:

i) Most backward taluks	-	39
ii) More Backward taluks	-	40
iii) Backward taluks	-	35
iv) Other taluks	-	61
Total (taluks in the State)	-	175

The spatial distribution of the aforesaid backward taluks in the State is as follows:

TABLE - I

Name of the Division	Most Backward	More Backward	Backward
Gulbarga Division (Hyderabad Karnataka)	21	5	2
Belgaum Division	5	12	14
Bangalore Division	11	13	9
Mysore Division	2	10	10
TOTAL	39	40	35

From the above, it may be seen that the concentration of most backward taluks is in the Gulbarga region, (i.e. Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga,

Yadgir, Koppal, Raichur and Bellary) 5 of the 6 districts were from the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka.

1.6 Government have constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of **Sri Sunil Y. Vallyapur, M.L.A.**, to oversee the implementation of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee's recommendations on regional imbalance in Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

1.7 The Karnataka Human Development Report has also shown that in respect of the key indicators of human development, these districts of the Hyderabad Karnataka Region fall behind the State average and are well behind the developed regions.

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- 1.16 In the circumstances, we once again, request the Hon'ble Prime Minister kindly to consider the request of the State Government to make special provision under Article 371 of Constitution in order to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in employment and education on the pattern prevailing in Andhra Pradesh and thus fulfill the long pending aspiration of the people of this region.

(D.V. SADANANDA GOWD)
CHIEF MINISTER OF KARNATAKA

(5) Memorandum dated 03-08-2007

[illegible]

ANNEXURE

Special Status to Hyderabad – Karnataka

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- 18) Letter dated 10-02-2009
- 19) Letter dated 15-09-2011

INCLUSIVE GROWTH-371 FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HK REGION

A SUMMARY

Despite many interventions at State level, over a period of time Hyderabad Karnataka region has continued to remain in the trap of backwardness. It is alarming to note that even in 2008- 09 :

- Out of 31 talukas in Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Yadgir, Koppal and Bellary comprising of Hyderabad Karnataka Area, 21 taluks lie in the most backward group 5 in more backward group and 2 in backward group. **This region is thus constituted by 68 % of most backward taluks.**
- Half of the States' **school dropouts** are from this region. As high as 25 % of the children dropout at primary level as compared to State average of 13.9% leading to rampant child labour.
- The number of primary schools per 10,000 population, is the lowest in Hyderabad Karnataka as compared to other regions.
- The expenditure per child in the age-group 6-14 years is lowest in Raichur and Koppal districts.
- As against National average of 65.37% and State average of 67% as per 2001 Census, HK region has only 54.24% literacy.
- The gender gap in literacy is 25% vis a viz 20% in the State.
- The share of students of this region in securing seats in medical and Engineering courses is very low due to lack of competitive skills and inability to pay high fees.
- 40.71% of rural households are below poverty level (BPL) vis a viz 33.00% of the State.
- 28.32% deliveries are unsafe in HK region vis a viz 13.08% of the State.
- MMR for HK region is 126 vs 112 of the State during 2008-09.
- 67% women and children are malnourished.
- IMR for HK region is 21 vs 16.9 of the State during 2008-09. The crude Birth ratio of HK region is 23 against 22.4 of the State and crude Death Ratio is 8.0 as against 7.5 of the State.

- The number of hospital beds per lakh population is less than half of the State average. With regard to Bed population, infrastructure in Hyderabad Karnataka is 30% less than South Karnataka.
- Population coverage per Health unit in Hyderabad Karnataka is 5620 which is more than the State average of 4918.
- 44% of habitations are not fully covered by the safe drinking water facilities and 1/3 rd of the drinking water sources are unsafe due to the presence of Nitrate, Arsenic and Flouride.
- Telephones per lac population served in HK region is 1733 as against State average of 4402.
- Number of vehicles per lac population in the division is 7886 as against State average of 15694.
- The total road length of the division is 22841 km vs 1,47212 km of the State as on 31-3-2009. The average road length of the region is 4568 km which is less than the State's average of 5076 km.
- Percentage of over aged buses is 26% as against 10% of KSRTC, inspite of the fact that fleet utilization percentage is more in NEKRTC.
- 19.15% of total population belongs to Scheduled Caste Categories vs 12% of State.
- A high percentage (52%) of the marginal holdings are held by SCs, 83.25% of which is un-irrigated.
- 13% of Scheduled Tribe population resides in the HK region vis a viz 6.5% of the State.
- Muslims among Minorities population constitute 15.03% in the region vis a viz 12.23% of the State, with low levels of HDI and GDI.
- Only 1% of the cattle population is of high yielding variety.
- The average number of main workers in the region is 6.4 lac per district vis a viz 6.7 of the State.
- Percentage of marginal workers in HK region is 9.5 vis a viz 7.8% of the State. The agricultural labourers are therefore increasingly migrating in search of jobs.
- There are more number of small and medium farmers (SF & MF) owning 2 to 10 hectares of land, since the dry land cultivation is uneconomical. As against the State average of 44076 Small farmers (SF) in the State, there are 81327 Small farmers in HK region.

- As per 2007-08 estimates, the agricultural income per hectare of agricultural land in Gulbarga Division is Rs.17995 compared to the State average of Rs. 27008, the district's figures being Rs. 16764 for Gulbarga district, Rs.20326 for Bidar district, Rs.17063 for Raichur district, Rs 16309 for Koppal district and Rs. 21897 for Bellary District.
- The agricultural income per agricultural labourer for the State as a whole is Rs. 26558 whereas it is Rs 23676 for Gulbarga Division. Even the average yield of cereals, pulses and oil seeds per hectare is also low in these districts compared to the State average except in case of pulses in Gulbarga district and oil seeds in Bellary district.
- The area covered under forest in the Division is 5.54% as against State average of 16.1% in 2007-08
- The average number of registered unemployed in the division is 30482 as against State average of 22473, Bidar has the highest number ie 58099 after Bangalore.
- The number of Scheduled Banks in Division ie 138 is less than the State average of 197.
- The average number of people served per bank branch in the division is 9923 as against the State's average of 7667.
- The average loans provided by Co-operatives in HK region stood at 4074.45 lakhs as against the State's average of 35162.60 lakhs. The number of primary land development banks equals the state's average but the loan advances i.e credit proxy is very much lower than the State's average.
- There is hardly any industry other than Cement. No-industries list of 1983, Planning Commissions worst 100 district lists or the Rating done by the National Commission on Population in 2001 have quoted the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka ie Bidar and Gulbarga in the list.
- The average number of large industries in the region (192.60) is less than the State average of 413.20 whereas the average number of small scale units ie 470 is less than the State average of 541. However the employment generated by small scale units is more (205920) than the State's average of 105063.
- A survey was conducted by India Today on India's most backward districts in its issue dated August 25, 2003. To quote "Karnataka is one of India's progressive State and hosts the Silicon Valley, it also hosts Gulbarga,

one of the worst districts where every second person lives below the poverty line"

- **After the introduction of article 371 (2), Maharashtra region has gained an additional financial assistance to the tune of Rs 11,801 crore. The Vidarbha model has helped to promote economic development in Marathawada region in terms of per capita income higher than HK region.**
- **After the introduction of article 371D, Telengana Region is able to enjoy better position in literacy and Employment, on account of Special provision in Education and Jobs.**
- **The staff vacancy position in various departments of Gulbarga Division is much higher than the rest of the State. The posts are filled up from all over the State and the appointees being largely from South Karnataka, take transfers to regions other than HK region, leading to poor plan implementation.**
- **73% Officers working in the Secretariat belong to South Karnataka as against 22% from North Karnataka.**
- **The share of Hyderabad Karnataka in Secretariat is only 5.45% in the State and with regard to Heads of Department working in the State services is only 10%.**

It is ironical that a land rich in Gold, Diamond, Iron ore, Cement, Uranium etc. has majority of its people below the poverty line. Thus, demand for a special status from the people of Hyderabad Karnataka region is an outcome of a long spell of stagnation and deprivation. Now it has reached a threshold of people's tolerance limits. They are now too ashamed to continue with the "backwardness tag" and are now unified enough to put up a tough fight for their rights. Hence the enclosed proposal based on a micro level analysis of the sector wise backwardness of HK region, needs to be considered by the State and the Central Govt. to ensure positive and immediate interventions for rectifying the severe regional imbalances.

A note on comparative status of development of the three regions- Telengana- Marathawada- HK region

An attempt is made here based on available statistics to analyse the progress achieved in Marathawada and Telengana Region due to Special status provided to these regions and the deprivation experienced by HK region due to lack of it. The Vidarbha model has helped to promote economic development in Marathawada region. This is evident from the level of per capita income in Marathawada region as compared to Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

Level of per capita district domestic product (at current prices) 2006-07

Sl. No.	Marathawada Region			Hyderabad Karnataka Region		
	Districts	Per Capita NDDP	% Share in State population		Per Capita NDDP	% Share in State population
1	Jalna	23436.47	1.63	Bidar	19190.0	1.56
2	Osmanabad	23760.09	0.86	Raichur	20731.0	1.87
3	Parbhani	24859.8	1.56	Gulbarga	22419.0	3.92
4	Beed	26017.69	2.18			
5	Aurangabad	35844.98	2.98			

Source : GoM 2008 & DES Karnataka 2008-09

Actual Expenditure provided for removal of backlog from 1985-86 to 2001-02 in the three regions of the Maharashtra State is as follows:

Development Expenditure of Boards in Maharashtra (1985-2002)

(1985-2002) Annual Plan	Rest of Maharashtra			Marathawada			Vidharba			Total (in crores)		
	Outlay	Exp.	% of Util.	Outlay	Exp.	% of Util.	Outlay	Exp.	% of Util.	Outlay	Exp.	% of Util.
	3900.9	3668.5	94.043	2993.8	2803.4	93.649	4906.2	4402.5	89.734	11801.0	10872.8	92.136

Source: Annual Plan documents, Planning Dept. Govt. of Maharashtra.

Thus after the introduction of article 371 (2), this region has gained an additional financial assistance to the tune of Rs 11,801 crore. On the contrary, the third portion of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, which became part of Karnataka, was deprived of any of the above assistance.

Comparative position of Literacy and Employment

Telangana was equally discriminated as Hyderabad Karnataka and Marathawada and therefore was initially more or less in the same position as the other regions were. But the Special provision in education and jobs has helped Telangana Region to enjoy better position in literacy and Employment. Some evidence from the available statistics is presented in the following table.

Indicators of Progress in Telangana and HK region 2009-10

Sl. No.	Indicator	HK Region	Telangana
1	Level of literacy	51.45	58.77
2	Female literacy	41.2	47.77
3	Employment share in State	10.13	54.67

Thus it is clear that the Hyderabad Karnataka Region has lagged behind on account of lack of adequate provisions to speed up the process of development in the region. **This scientific analysis based on statistical facts clearly shows how the region was deprived of development over the time period. It would have been able to develop rapidly and the people here would have been able to enjoy secured livelihood if the region would have been granted special status along with Marathwada and Telangana Regions.**

Percentage share in Higher Education seats in HK region

	Engineering	Medical	Dental	Ayurveda	Unani	Homeopathy	Naturopathy
HK region	2732 (7.48)	365 (19.5)	134 (16.9)	47 (7.42)	8 (10.9)	20 (10.4)	- -
Karnataka State	36,524	1871	791	633	73	191	49

Source: CET CELL REPORT 2008-09

The seats secured by students are expected to be at least 25% of the State total. The low percentage indicates low participation of students of this region in Higher Education.

Share of employment in Organised sector

The shares of different divisions in employment in Public and Private organized sectors is indicated in the following table.

Division wise Percentage share in Employment-2001

Sl. No.	Divisions	% share of Public Sector	% share of Private Sector	% share of total sectors
1	Bangalore Division	43.42	42.30	42.96
2	Belgaum Division	21.27	13.23	17.97
3	Gulbarga Division	13.57	5.17	10.13
4	Mysore Division	21.74	39.30	28.94
5	Karnataka State	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Source Report of the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances June, 2002.

The low level of participation of Gulbarga division in employment in organized sector is on account of low levels of literacy and professional skills and slow growth of enterprises - both public and private - in this region. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide for reservation in education and employment to get access to quality education and remunerative employment.

Representation of total A & B Group officers working in the State Government Services

Sl. No.	Division	A Group Nos	% share in State Total	B Group Nos	% share in State Total	A & B Group Nos	% Share in the State Total
1	Belgaum Divn.	999	18.64	2668	20.11	3667	19.68
2	Gulbarga Divn.	593	11.07	1803	13.59	2396	12.86
3	Bangalore Divn.	2213	41.30	4955	37.34	7168	38.48
4	Mysore Divn.	1473	27.49	3745	28.22	5218	28.01
	Outside Karnataka	81	1.51	99	0.75	180	0.97
	North Karnataka	1592	29.71	4471	33.69	6063	32.55
	South Karnataka	3686	68.72	8700	65.56	12386	66.49
	State	5359	100.00	13270	100.00	18629	100.00

Source: Dept. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (2002)

Division- wise Appointment of Gazetted Posts by KPSC (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Division	Gazetted Group- A	Gazetted Group- B	Non-Gazetted Group-C	Total
1	Belgaum Division	14	744	1383	2141
2	Gulbarga Division	02	327	908	1237
3	Bangalore Division	24	1734	3102	4860
4	Mysore Division	07	1103	717	1827
North Karnataka		16	1071	2291	3378
South Karnataka		31	2837	3819	6687
State		47	3908	6110	10065

Source: KARNATAKA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT

**Representation of KAS (Selection Grade, Sr. & Jr. Scale and 'B' Group)
Officers in State.**

Sl. No.	Division	KAS (Selection grade)		KAS(Sr + Jr)Scale		KAS ('B' Group)	
		No.	% share in State	No.	% Share in State	No.	% Share in State
1	Bangalore Divn.	29	55.77	173	45.05	51	26.56
2	Mysore Divn.	16	30.77	75	19.53	40	20.83
3	Belgaum Divn.	05	9.62	83	21.61	63	32.81
4	Gulbarga Divn.	01	1.92	42	10.94	34	17.71
South Karnataka		45	86.54	248	64.58	91	47.40
North Karnataka		6	11.54	125	32.55	97	50.52
State		52	100.00	384	100.00	192	100.00

Source: DPAR Govt. of Karnataka (2008-09).

Famine and Drought conditions in Gulbarga Division

Topographically, the Gulbarga Division comes under the Northern Maidan. It presents a land-landscape of monotonous plateau covered with trappable soil in open tree-less fields. It is in the rain shadow zone of the arid Deccan plains. This area is frequented by famine. **Drought and famine are taken as the first of the many factors determining "fundamental backwardness" by the Planning Commission.** The Gazetteer of India gives an account of famines and scarcity conditions in the Gulbarga region from the 17th century. There was a great famine in 1630 which devastated vast areas in the western region of Deccan, 20 years later there was another famine caused both by wars and droughts. In 1659 there was famine throughout the sub-continent and the territory now comprising of Hyderabad-Karnataka faced a difficult situation. Again in 1681 central portion of India was affected by famine both due to a state of wars and a season of drought. The years, 1685 and 1713 were also famine years in the Gulbarga area.

The area under Barren or uncultivable lands is generally unsuitable for agriculture because of its topography. The proportion of Barren lands in HK region (34,494) is more than the State average (27,165). The fallow land in the region (97,627) also exceeds State average of 43,531. Also the land covered by permanent pastures, trees and groves is less than the State average.

Table- 4.6

Sl. No.	Districts	Other uncultivated land				Fallow Land		
		Cultivable	Permanent Pasture	Trees and groves	Total	Current	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gulbarga	11802	37610	1845	51257	177990	22995	200985
2	Raichur	10712	19816	13680	44208	116438	40832	157270
3	Koppal	2568	14675	210	17453	68440	0	68440
4	Bidar	19382	13964	10861	44207	56972	41519	98491
5	Bellary	24839	5472	3606	33917	68296	27805	96101
	Total	69303	91537	30202	191042	488136	133151	621287
	Division Average	13861	18307	6040	38208	97627	26630	124257
	State Average	14312	32057	9999	56367	43531	17416	60948

**LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT IN GULBARGA DIVISION VIS-À-VIS THE STATE
AVERAGE**

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Gulbarga Dist.	Bidar Dist.	Raichur Dist.	Bellary Dist.	Gulbarga Division	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Per hectare agricultural Income(1977-78)	Rs.	873	1412	975	1173	1020	1806
2	Agricultural Income per Agricultural Labourer (1977-78)	Rs.	758	749	781	720	755	843
3	Average yield of Cereals per hectare (1977-78)	Kgs.	705	1035	886	1055	-	1174
4	Average yield of pulses per hectare. (1977-78)	Kgs.	483	428	396	428	-	453
5	Average yield of oil seeds per hectare (1977-78)	Kgs	352	422	559	829	-	564
6	Net area irrigated as per cent of net sown area (1978-79)	Per cent	4.7	5.3	27.9	24.9	15.3	21.4
7	Area under Forest (1978-79)	Per cent	4.7	3.1	2.3	12.2	5.4	15.8
8	Per hectare consumption of fertilizers (1979-80)	Kgs.	3	13	43	57	27	36
9	Per cent of area under HYV to net sown area (1979-80)	Per cent	4.2	20.0	15.6	29.9	14.4	24.7
10	Per capita Industrial Income (77-78)	Rs.	66	35	69	1109	72	135
11	Employment in Registered Factories per lakh population (1979-80)	Nos.in '00	1000	Neg	1000	3000	1000	4000
12	Per cent of Industrial Gross fixed capital to total (1977-78)	Per cent	4.6	0.5	2.9	3.6	11.6	100.0
13	Road length per 100 sq. km. area (1980)	Kms.	27	45	35	38	34	51
14	Number of vehicles per lakh population (1979-80)	Nos.	419	267	380	858	-	1076
15	population served per health unit (1980)	(No.in'00)	230	226	220	172	212	185

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Gulbarga Dist.	Bidar Dist.	Raichur Dist.	Bellary Dist.	Gulbarga Division	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	Number of Beds per lakh population (1979-80)	Nos.	50	42	23	107	-	100
17	Literacy (1981)	Percent	25.1	26.3	24.9	30.4	26.5	38.4
18	Population in the Age group 5-14 years per school	Nos.in '00	289	299	276	247	272	233
19	Villages electrified (1979-80)	Percent	51.8	90.2	51.1	71.8	60.5	60.6
20	Bovine population served per Veterinary Institution	(Nos.in'00)	112	110	163	117	124	111
21	Population served per bank branch (1979)	(Nos.in'00)	20	24	16	11	19	11
22	Population served per post office	(Nos.in'00)	3500	3200	3960	3410	3540	4070
23	Telephones per lakh population	(Nos.in'00)	112	79	123	208	132	370
24	Density of population (1931)	(Nos.in'00)	123	182	127	150	139	193
25	Per capita income (1977-78)	Rs.	949	880	1011	1096	987	1132

Source : HK Development Committee Report. 2002

J. H. PATEL
CHIEF MINISTER



DATED...

My Dear Prime Minister,

With a view to promote the accelerated development of the backward regions of the State and to make available suitable opportunities and facilities to the people belonging to different regions of the State, in the matter of public employment and education, the Government of Karnataka in its letter dated July, 1998, has sent a proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs for amending Constitution of India. Since this will go a long way in removing the feelings of regional imbalances in the State, particularly, in the fields of education and employment, I am bringing this to your kind notice with a request to expedite action for amending the Constitution.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Patel
(J.H.PATEL)

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
NEW DELHI

J. H. PATEL
CHIEF MINISTER



BANGALORE-560001

DATED 28.1.99

Dear Sri Advaniji,

With a view to promote the accelerated development of the backward regions of the State and to make available suitable opportunities and facilities, for the people belonging to different regions of the State, in the matter of Public Employment and Education, the State Government, in its letter dated 8.7.98 had sent a proposal, for amending Article 371 of the Constitution of India, so as to make a special provision, in respect of Karnataka, on the lines of the special provision made in the case of Andhra Pradesh. I had subsequently brought this proposal to the notice of the Prime Minister in my letter, dated: 31.10.98, given to him, during his visit to Bangalore on 31.10.98. Copies of the said letters, dated: 8.7.98 and 31.10.98, are enclosed for ready reference.

Since the proposed amendment will go a long way in removing feelings of regional imbalances in the State, particularly in the field of Education and Employment, I request you to kindly expedite the action for amending the Constitution.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.H. Patel
(J.H. PATEL)

Shri. L.K. ADVANI,
Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No.DPAR 17 PLX 98

Karnataka Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated 22nd October 2001.

From:

The Secretary to Government,
Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms,
Vidhana Soudha,
BANGALORE-560 001.

To:

The Secretary to Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub: Amendment of Constitution of India for providing
regional Reservation in Karnataka.

Ref: (1) Government letter of even number dated 8th July 1998.

(2) D.O. letter No.12015/1/99-SR dated 23.2.1999
of Sri V.K. Malhotra, Joint Secretary (CS) to
Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

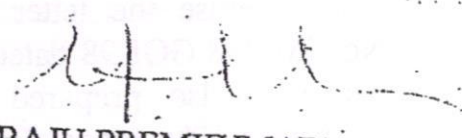
(3) Letter No.12015/1/99-SR dated 29.4.1999/3.5.1999
Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry
of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Kindly refer to the letters to above on the subject. In order to over
come the imbalances in the matter of Education and Employment in
different parts of the state, the state of Karnataka propose to introduce a
similar provision as has been made in the state of Andhra Pradesh vide the
Presidential Order namely viz. "THE ANDHRA PRADESH

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (REGULATION OF ADMISSIONS) ORDER, 1974 AND THE ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (ORGANISATION OF LOCAL CADRES AND REGULATION OF DIRECT RECRUITMENT) ORDER, 1975 in this state also. In this connection two draft orders namely viz., ^{① Karnataka} The Educational Institutions (regulation of Admissions) order and the ^{② Karnataka} Public Employment (Organization of Local cadres And Regulations of Direct Recruitment) Order have been prepared and sent herewith. There will be no additional financial implications, if these proposals are accepted.

Government of India is requested to take urgent needful action for amending Constitution of India as requested earlier vide letter of even number dated 8th July 1998, and also to issue the draft Presidential Orders, at an early date.

Yours faithfully,


(G. RAJU PREMKUMAR)

Secretary to Government,
Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

Copy to:

- 1) The Residential Commissioner, Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi, with a request to pursue the matter with Government of India.
- 2) The Joint Secretary (CS) to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
- 3) Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

4) The Deputy Secretary to Government,
DCA & DPAR (Case No. C 371: 2001)



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CM 5701 GOI 2001

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10

Dear Shri Advani ji,

Sub : Amendment to the Constitution of India for providing regional reservation in Karnataka.

- Ref : (1) Letter No.12015/1/99-SR dated 23.02.1999 of the Joint Secretary to Government of India(CS), Ministry of Home Affairs.
(2) Government of Karnataka's letter of even No. dated 22nd October 2001..

There are imbalances in the matter of Education and Employment in different parts of this State. In order to overcome these imbalances, we have proposed vide Government letter of even number dated 8th July 1998 for amending the Article 371 of the Constitution of India, as has been done in case of Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, you may also kindly peruse the letter addressed to you by my predecessor vide No.CM 298 GOI 98 dated 28.01.1999. As requested by your Ministry, we have also prepared two draft Presidential Orders viz., "The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order" and "The Karnataka Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadre and Regulations of Direct Recruitment) Order" and sent to your Ministry along with letter dated 22.10.2001, referred to above.

These draft orders have been proposed in order to provide equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different regions of the State. This proposal does not involve any additional expenditure. But, at the same time, it would enable us providing equitable opportunities and facilities to the people of different parts of the State in the matter of Education and Employment and thereby achieving a fuller emotional integration among the people.

.....2

S.M. KRISHNA
CHIEF MINISTER



BANGALORE - 560 001

DATED

- 2 -

In the circumstances, I would like to request you to kindly bestow your personal attention in the matter and arrange to issue the proposed Presidential Orders at an early date.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

S.M. Krishna
(S.M. Krishna)

Shri L.K. Advani,
Union Minister of Home,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

- 211 -

02.03.2002

The Secretary to Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi-110 011.

Sir,

Sub: Amendment of Constitution for
Providing Regional Reservation
in Karnataka.

Ref: 1. This Government's letter of
even No. dated: 22.10.2001.
2. Govt. of India, Ministry of
Home Affairs D.O. letter No:
120/5/1/1999-SR, dated: 3.12.2001.

- : - : - : -

I am directed to invite Your kind attention to the
letters cited at reference above. The Information and
details sought by the Government of India vide its letter
No. 12015/I/1999/SR dated: 3.12.2001, are being obtained. The
required information will be furnished to Government of
India shortly.

Yours faithfully,

(S. V. SATYANARAYANA MURTHY)
Under Secretary to Govt.,
D.P.A.R (Political).

2/3

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Dated

Date: 26.1.2002

D.O.No.DPAR 17 PLX 93

Dear Sir,

Sub: Amendment to Constitution of India - Article 371 for redressal of regional imbalances.

Ref: Your D.O.letter No.12015/1/1999-SR dated 3.12.2001.

With reference to your D.O. letter, I furnish the following information for examining the proposal to amend the Constitution of India, to make special provision under Article 371.

(i) (a) District wise/Region wise existing level of literacy.

Please see Annexure (i)(a).

(i)(b) District wise/Region wise per capita income.

Please see Annexure (i)(b).

(i)(c) No. of posts existing under Govt. in each District/Region under various categories.

Please see Annexure (i)(c).

(ii) Details of Statewide and Non-Statewide Universities and other Educational Institutions.

Please see Annexure-(ii).

(iii) District wise/Region wise population details.

Please see Annexure-(iii).

(iv) Justification for treating local areas differently for education and employment in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts.

The State has proposed to reserve certain categories of group 'C' posts and all the posts under Group 'D' for the people of District/region in order to see that they get due representation in these posts in Govt. services/Local Bodies/Universities and other Public Sector Undertakings. With the same objective, reservation in Education at University level has also

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been proposed. This would help in restricting competition only to the District/Regional level as against the State level.

- (v) The existing representation of the local people in the proposed local areas/region/district in group-C and group-D posts under the State/district level Govt. bodies/offices and in State and non-State-wide universities and educational institutions.

The representation of local people of each District in the appointments made to the gazetted & non-Gazetted posts by the Karnataka Public Service Commission during the years 1992-2001 is enclosed for kind perusal in Annexure(v)(i). This reflects the imbalances Districtwise in recruitment in the representation of each District. The representation of Group-A and B officers according to their native District in 36 Departments of Govt. of Karnataka, Districtwise information is also enclosed. Annexure (v)(ii). Further statement showing cadrewise recruitment made in the Govt. Departments and Govt. Boards and Corporations during the period from 1.4.1988 to 1.4.1998 indicating representation regionwise [(1) Belgaum & Gulbarga - North Divisions, (2) Bangalore & Mysore - South Divisions] also is enclosed for kind perusal. It may please be noted that representation from North Divisions is less compared to the South Divisions of the State [Annexure-v(iii)].

- (vi) Regions remain backward due to limited scope for employment and lesser number of institutions for providing quality education and human resource development. If reservation is made on the basis of local areas, will the people belonging to the backward regions not suffer more than those living in relatively more developed areas in the long run.

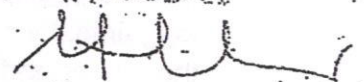
It is proposed to reserve only 85% of the available seats in every course of study in any Non-statewide University/Educational institution for the local people and the remaining 15% of the seats would be allocated to the persons of other regions. Besides, the entire seats available in the Statewide University are also open to people of all regions. Hence, the question of people of backward regions may suffer in due course of time may not arise. However

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the following categories of posts are thrown open for persons of all districts: (a) Any posts in the Secretariat of the State Government) (b) any post in an office of the Head of a Department (c) any post in a Special Office or Establishment; and (d) any post in a State-level office or Institution. Similarly in the Second Schedule to the Draft Order, eight categories of gazetted cadres have been identified as the regional cadres. These cadres have their presence equitably in all the Districts. This will be available for the local people of the region in addition to these reservations which is confined to 85%.

I request you to kindly arrange to take urgent needful action to amend the Constitution as proposed at the earliest.

With regards,

Your sincerely,



O/c (G. Raju Prem Kumar) 26/4/2002

To

Shri R.K. Singh,
Joint Secretary (GS)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India,
North Block, New Delhi-110 001

27/08/2002 21:21

91-11-5728033

REMINSTONE CHEMICAL

PAGE 01



S.M. KRISHNA
CHIEF MINISTER

BANGALORE - 560 001

DATED

27TH Aug 2002

D.D NO DPAR 17 PLX 98

Dear Shri Advaniji,

Sub: Amendment to the Constitution of India for
Providing regional reservation in Karnataka.

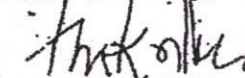
Ref: Letter No. CM 5701 GOI 2001 dated 12-11-2001.

Kindly refer to my letter No. CM 5701 GOI 2001 dated 12.11.2001
Regarding amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India and your
acknowledgement letter No. S.587 HMP/2001 dated 22.11.2001.

Since the matter has been pending with Government of India for a
long time, I would like to request you to bestow your personal attention to
the matter and kindly arrange to issue the proposed "Presidential Orders"
at an early date.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


(S.M. KRISHNA)

✓
Shri L.K. Advani
Hon'ble Dy. Prime Minister
North Block
New Delhi



ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 000
VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE - 560 000

D.O. No. DPAR 64 PLX 2004
ದಿನಾಂಕ Dated 14 December 2004

Dear Shri Srivastava,

This has reference to your letter No. 12015/1/99-SR dated 18.10.2004 regarding the memorandum dated 23.08.2004 submitted by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka and leaders of all parties of both the Houses of Legislature to the Union Home Minister in connection with the proposal to amend Article 371 of the Constitution for providing regional reservation in Karnataka.

2. The request made in the memorandum is clearly to provide regional reservation on the pattern of State of Andhra Pradesh. This proposal is in addition to the proposal made by the High Power Committee under Dr. Nanjundappa to provide for special allocations to the backward areas for redressal of regional disparities in the State.
3. You will kindly appreciate that recommendations made by Nanjundappa Committee are not in conflict with the present proposal of the State Government to provide for regional reservations. The two measures will supplement each other in reducing the regional disparities in the State.
4. As regards setting up of Regional Development Boards, Karnataka has already set up some such Boards including Malnad Area Development Board (MADB), Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board (HKDB), and Bayulseeem Area Development Programme (BADP). A Development Commissioner for Northern Karnataka has also been appointed. These Boards have however not been given a Constitutional status, as has been done in Maharashtra. As of now, the State Government has not recommended a Constitutional status for these Boards, on the lines of Article 371 of the Constitution.
5. I therefore request you to please process the proposal of State Government for providing regional reservations on the pattern of the State of Andhra Pradesh at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(K. K. MISRA)

Shri A.K. Srivastava,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
North Block,
NEW DELHI.



ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

ಎನ್ ಸಿಆರ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 001
1. SONDHA BANGALORE

D.O. No. DPAR 64 PLX 2

ದಿನಾಂಕ Dated 10-02-2005

Dear Shri Srivastava,

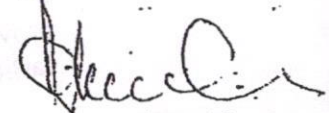
Please refer to your D.O. letter No.16013/1/2004-SR, dated 4th February, 2005, regarding the proposal of this Government seeking amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India on the lines of the provision made in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh, so as to enable the State to provide regional reservation in the fields of education and employment.

2: While thanking Government of India for their suggestion to have Development Boards on the lines of Maharashtra, the considered proposal of this State Government is to provide regional reservation in the field of education and employment, as has been provided to Andhra Pradesh under Article 371-D. Only such a provision would help the State to substantially overcome the regional imbalances.

3. ... I, therefore, once again request Government of India to consider the proposal of the State Government to amend Article 371 to provide regional reservation on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


[K. K. MISRA]

Shri A. K. Srivastava,
Joint Secretary to Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi.

DHARAM SINGH
CHIEF MINISTER



BANGALORE

DATED...

DO NO. DPAR 64 PLX 2004

Dear Sri Manikrao Gavitt ji

Sub: Amendment to Constitution of India - Article 371 for redressal of Regional imbalances

I would like to invite your kind attention to your D.O. Letter No. 16015/2/2004-SR dated Jan. 3, 2005 addressed to Sri Janardhan Poojary, Member of Parliament, wherein you have mentioned that the State Government's proposal for amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution is not very clear and, therefore, it has been requested to clarify the same and that the State Government's response is awaited.

In this regard, I am to state that the State Government has made it very clear that it needs a provision under Article 371 of the Constitution of India as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, for providing regional reservations in the field of education and employment in its various letters addressed to Government of India and more clearly in the memorandums submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. The same position has been reiterated in DO letter of even Number dated 14th Dec. 2004 of the Chief Secretary of this State in response to the DO letter No. 12015/1/99-SR dated 18th Oct. 2004 of Sri AK Srivastava, Joint Secretary in your Ministry.

Union Government raised the same issue in DO letter No. 16013/1/2004-SR dated 4th Feb. 2005 of Sri AK Srivastava, Joint Secretary. This State vide DO letter of even No. dated 10.2.2005 of the Chief Secretary (copy enclosed) has clarified that it requires a provision under Article 371 to provide regional reservation in order to overcome the imbalances prevailing in various parts of the State in the field of education and employment. Thus, the State Government's proposal is very clear and unambiguous.

DHARAM SINGH

CHIEF MINISTER



BANGALORE - 560 001

DATED

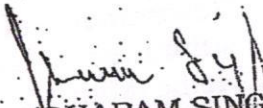
131
.. 2 ..

As of now, whatever information was sought by the Government of India has already been furnished. The stand of the State Government has also been made very clear. If any more information or material is required in this regard, the State will provide the same immediately.

In the light of the above, I request you to kindly consider the proposal of the State Government favourably and initiate necessary action to amend Article 371 of the Constitution, as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh under Article 371-D to enable the State Government to provide regional reservation in the field of education and employment, as proposed in the draft Presidential Orders, already sent to Government of India.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(DHARAM SINGH)

Shri Manikrao Gavit,
Minister of State,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India
North Block
NEW DELHI : 110 001

36
62

KUMARASWAMY
CHIEF MINISTER



CN
VIDHAN

DATED: 30.09.05

Dear Shri Manik Rao Gavit ji,

133

Sub: Amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution
for redressal of Regional imbalances

I would like to invite your kind attention to the d.o. letter of even number dated 1.4.2005 written by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Dharam Singh ji wherein certain information sought by the Government of India was furnished. I once again request you to kindly consider the proposal of the Karnataka State Government favourably and initiate necessary action to amend Article 371 of the Constitution as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, to provide regional reservation in the field of education and employment as proposed in the draft Presidential Orders, which has already been sent to the Government of India.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(H.D. KUMARASWAMY)

Shri Manik Rao Gavit
Hon'ble Minister of State,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India
North Block
NEW DELHI : 110 001

0458

H. D. KUMARASWAMY
CHIEF MINISTER



VIDHANA SOI

RE-500007

DATED

6.6.2007

CM 322 GOI 2007
DPAR 64 PLX 2004

134

Dear Shri Manik Rao Gaviti ji,

I would like to invite your kind attention to the d.o. letter dated 01.04.2005 written by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Dharam Singh wherein certain information sought by the Government of India was furnished as also to my d.o. letter dated 30.09.2006 seeking approval of the Union Government to the proposal of the Government of Karnataka to amend Article 371 of the Constitution of India.

May I request you to look into this matter urgently and to take a favourable decision earliest possible?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(H.D. Kumaraswamy)

Shri Manik Rao Gaviti,
Hon'ble Minister of State,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
Room No. 101, North Block,
NEW DELHI - 110 001.

0002

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No. DPAR 64 PLX 2004

Karnataka Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated: 05-06-2008.

From:

The Secretary to Government,
Dept. of Personnel and
Administrative Reforms
Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

To:

Director,
Prime Minister's Office
South Block, New Delhi-110101

Sir,

Sub: Amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India - reg.

Ref: Your letter PMO No.670/58/c/6/2008-ES1, dated 11-3-2008.

Please refer to your letter PMO No.670/58/c/6/2008-ES1 dated 11-3-08 forwarding a copy of a letter addressed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister by Sri KH. Muniyappa, Minister of State for Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, dated 27.2.08 along with representation signed by Sri. N.H. Suryawanshi, M.P and others regarding problem being faced by the residents of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal districts of Karnataka.

In this connection, I am directed to state that the then Chief Minister of Karnataka and the Leaders of all Political Parties of both the Houses of the Legislature have already submitted a Memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the points raised in the aforesaid representation during his visit to Karnataka on 3-8-2007. A copy of the said Memorandum is enclosed for further necessary action.

Yours faithfully

(Ramachandra)
Under Secretary to Government
of DPAR (Political)

S-PLX 08

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06/06/08

Dr. B.S. YEDDYURAPPA

CHIEF MINISTER



/G.O.I/2009
IN SOURCE
LOAF 360.0

DATE: 10-2-2009

My dear Prime Minister,

Sub. Discrimination by the Central Government – Feeling among the people of Karnataka.

There is a feeling among the people of Karnataka that the Central Government has not been fair to the State, while sanctioning special schemes and allocating special funds. I would like to bring to your notice some of the instances where Karnataka has not got its due from the Central Government.

1. **Special Status to Hyderabad – Karnataka Region under Article 371 of the Constitution**

People of Karnataka have been requesting for according special status to Hyderabad – Karnataka region under Article 371 of the Constitution on par with the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh. However, our repeated request have not been considered by the Central Government so far. The Hyderabad – Karnataka Region was part of the erstwhile Nizam's rule along with the Telangana area. It is very unfortunate that similarly placed districts in Andhra Pradesh have been given the special status under Article 371D of the Constitution, while the Hyderabad – Karnataka districts have been denied this benefit.

2. **Sanction of IIT for Karnataka**

We have been requesting for establishment of an IIT in Karnataka. Dr. U R Rao Committee had recommended for an IIT to be established in Karnataka way back in 1998. Last year, 9 IITs were sanctioned in 9 States of the country and to our dismay, Karnataka did not figure in the list. This again shows how a richly deserving State like Karnataka was left out of the special scheme of expansion of IITs in the country, for considerations other than merit.

3. **Stationing NSG Unit in Bangalore**

After the terrorists' attack on Mumbai in November 2008, the Central Government had planned to station some more NSG units in different parts of the country. The Government of Karnataka has been requesting for stationing an NSG unit in Bangalore which has a large number of sensitive defence establishments and global IT / BT companies. I had even met you

....Cont'd (2)

Despatched on 10/2/09 by Speed post

personally on this issue and had also raised the matter at the Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security chaired by you in January 2009. In your reply to my letter, you had assured that Bangalore would be one of the places for expanding the NSG hubs. However, to our disappointment, the Central Government has sanctioned NSG units for Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Hyderabad, yet again ignoring the legitimate claim of Karnataka.

4. Allocation of Power from Central Grid

The State of Karnataka is highly dependent on hydel power and is facing huge shortage of power. The share of Karnataka in the power allocated to the Southern States from the Central Grid is only about 17% amounting to 1542 MW. Our neighbouring States: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu get 32% (2955 MW) and 34% (3173 MW) respectively from the Central Grid, even though our shortage is much higher. Time and again we have been requesting the Central Government to enhance the share of Karnataka in the Central Grid. But, we have not been successful in getting our rightful share from the Central Grid.

5. Allocation under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)

Every year the Central Government has been allocating Calamity Relief Fund to different States, which is supposed to be based on the size and the need of the State. However, the allocation for Karnataka has been far less compared to other States in the country. The following figures indicate how there is a clear discrimination against Karnataka in allocating the CRF:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 Rs. in crores	2005-06 to 2010 Rs. in crores	Remarks
1	Karnataka	132.73	633.61	
2	Andhra Pradesh	398.31	1901.24	Three times compared to Karnataka
3	Tamil Nadu	242.03	1155.28	Nearly two times compared to Karnataka
4	Haryana	143.99	687.28	About 10% more than Karnataka
5	Punjab	169.04	806.88	About 30% more than Karnataka

In addition to the above, Karnataka has not been receiving adequate funds even under the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). Karnataka has been experiencing severe drought or floods every year and we have been

....Cont'd (3)



DATE: 10.2.2009

- 3 -

submitting memorandum for release of funds under NCCF. Even though the Central team has been visiting the State every time, releases under NCCF have been not more than 8% of our genuine demand. During the year 2007-08, we had requested for release of Rs.3941 crore as against which the Central Government released only Rs.256 crore. During the current year, we have submitted a detailed memorandum for release of Rs.2536 crore under NCCF. However, we have not received any amount so far from the Central Government.

6. Sanction of New Railway Projects and New Trains

Karnataka has very poor network of railway tracks and inadequate train services. The Government of Karnataka has been contributing upto 66.67% of the total cost of the new railway projects in the State. So far, six cost sharing projects have been taken up by the Railways in the State. We have been requesting for another ten new railway lines and increased number of train services in the State. Our demands have not been addressed satisfactorily. However, other States which have not been contributing any amount towards the cost of the projects, have been getting many more new railway projects and train services as compared to Karnataka.

7. Air Services from Bidar Airport

The Air Force airport at Bidar is proposed to be used for civil aviation purpose. After getting the permission from the Defence Ministry, we requested the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to develop the civil enclave for operation of the commercial flights from this airport. The State Government acquired over 120 acres of land next to the airport to be handed over to AAI. Earlier, AAI had agreed to build the terminal building and handle the civilian operations of the airport. However, there was a lot of delay in constructing the terminal building. In order to commission the airport as early as possible, the State Government has built a terminal building at a cost of about Rs.4 crore. This terminal building is ready for operations for the last 3 months. But, the Airports Authority of India has not yet come forward to commission the airport, as the Ministry of Civil Aviation has not given the permission for civilian operations from this airport.

There are many other issues where the Central Government has not been very fair to Karnataka, especially when it comes to using its discretionary powers of allocation of funds or sanction of new schemes.

....Cont'd (4)

Dr. B.S. YEDDYURAPPA
CHIEF MINISTER

CM/91/005/2
VIDHANA SOU
BANGALORE - 56

DATE: 10.2.

- 4 -

Therefore, the people of Karnataka are increasingly feeling that the Central Government is discriminating against the State, 'may be because of the political reasons.

Sir, you being a statesman and an economist of repute, I appeal to you to set right the injustice that has been happening to our State, particularly in the last four to five years. I request you to act upon all the issues that I have raised above and do the needful at the earliest.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)
(Dr. B S Yeddyurappa)

Dr. Manmohan Singh
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
South Block,
New Delhi.

41
D V Sadananda Gowda
CHIEF MINISTER

23/9/11

BANGALORE

Date: 15

CM 464 GOI 2011

(28)

143

Dear Shri Chidambaram ji,

Kindly recall the discussion I had with you on 09.08.2011 drawing your kind attention to the Memorandum submitted on 22.03.2011 by a delegation led by my Predecessor Shri B.S.Yeddyurappa regarding introduction of a suitable Amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D (which Governs Andhra Pradesh) to provide for regional reservation in the State of Karnataka. Copy of the said Memorandum is enclosed for your ready reference.

I once again request you to kindly expedite the Amendment in the interest of securing justice to the people of Northern Karnataka Districts of Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Bidar, Koppal and Bellary. This will go a long way in fulfilling the long pending aspirations of the people of this Region.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ಎಂ.ಎ. (ಸಿ)

(D.V. Sadananda Gowda)
Chief Minister

Shri P. Chidambaram,
Hon'ble Minister of Home,
Government of India,
Room No. 104, North Block,
New Delhi - 110 001.

1802/14
24/9/11

Principal Secretary to Government
DPAR

Handwritten signature and initials

ಎಂ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿ
(ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು)

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:-

- 1) ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
- 2) ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
- 3) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸಿ ಅ ಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
- 4) ನಿವಾಸಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭವನ-1, ನಂ. 10, ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗ, ಜಾಣಕೈ ಮಠ, ನವದೆಹಲಿ -110 021, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಸರಣಾ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.
- 5) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು (ನವದೆಹಲಿ), ವಿಳಾಸಸೌಧ, ಕೋಡ್ ನಂ. 207, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಸರಣಾ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.
- 6) ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭವನ, ನಂ.10, ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗ, ಜಾಣಕೈ ಮಠ, ನವದೆಹಲಿ - 110 021 ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಸರಣಾ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.
- 7) ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.

(ಸೈಯದ್ ಇಸಾಕ್ ಆಲಿ ಅಹ್ಮದ್)
ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಯೋಇ 42 ಯೋವಿವಿ 2012

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:31.10.2012.

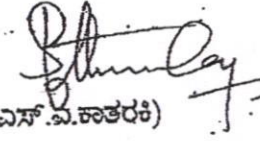
ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ

ವಿಷಯ: ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ
ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 371 ಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರಲು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ದಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಸಿಆಸುಇ-05 ರಾಕಾವ್ಯ 2012, ದಿನಾಂಕ:30.10.2012.

* * *

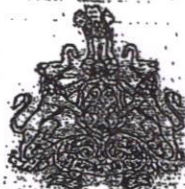
ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 371ಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ
ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ
ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ/ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು
ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ
ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.


(ಎಸ್.ವಿ.ಕಾತರಕಿ)
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಎಡಿಡಿ ವಿಭಾಗ.

ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ
ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್,
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು,
ಸಿಆಸುಇ (ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ).

SANJIV KUMAR, I.A.S.,
Principal Secretary to Government
Planning, Programme Monitoring
and Statistics Department



Government of Karnataka

Telephone Nos. 080-22252352

080-22032723

Fax 080-22371264

Karnataka Government Secretariat
Room No. 508, 5th Floor, 4th Stage,
M.S. Building, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi,
Bangalore - 560 001

No. PD 42 PMM 2008

Dated: 30-09-2011

Dear *Sri Pandey,*

Sub: Special provision for Hyderabad-Karnataka region of the State of Karnataka by amending Article 371 of the constitution-reg.

Ref: Your office letter No. F.No. 12015/1/1999-SR, Ministry of Home Affairs (C.S. division) dtd: 14th September 2011.

Please refer to the letter cited above. A self explanatory note (18 pages) giving justification regarding regional backwardness of Hyderabad-Karnataka region vis-a-vis other areas of the State including data in respect of various economic indicators justifying the proposal is sent herewith for your information and necessary action. This note is approved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka.

With

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri. V.S. Pandey,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
C.S. Division, North Block,
NEW DELHI-110 001.

30/9/11

**ACCORDING SPECIAL STATUS TO
HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA AREA:
AMENDMENTS TO
ARTICLE 371 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
—
JUSTIFICATION REGARDING**

Government of Karnataka

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ACCORDING SPECIAL STATUS TO HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA AREA; AMENDMENTS TO
ARTICLE 371 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA-JUSTIFICATION REGARDING

1. Background

This representation is being filed on behalf of the people hailing from the districts of Karnataka viz., Gulbarga (including the new Yadgir District), Raichur, Bidar, Koppal seeking kind intervention of the Central Government to introduce a suitable amendment to Article 371 of the constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D (which governs the State of Andhra Pradesh) to provide for regional reservation in the State of Karnataka.

We are aware that a similar representation was made by a delegation led by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri. Dharam Singh, when he met the Union Minister on 2/01/2005. This request was however turned down by the Central Government, who in turn suggested that creation of Development Boards in Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India could be considered by the state Government.

Without prejudice to the aforesaid suggestion of the Union Home Ministry, we would urge a reconsideration of the matter having regard to the facts and grounds cited hereunder.

2. High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances: A snapshot

A High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRR) was constituted under the chairmanship of late Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa in October 2000 to study the problem of regional imbalances and advise the Government on the measure to redress the same. The terms of reference of the Committee covered study of disparities in the level of the development from district to district and from region to region and also between South and North Karnataka and to recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter district and inter-regional disparities and also to suggest appropriate institutional mechanisms for operationalising the strategy.

By adopting 35 indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and financial and technological infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and financial and technological infrastructure and by considering the taluk as the primary unit for identification of backwardness, the committee classified the 175 taluks of the State as hereunder:

Most backward Taluks	= 39 ($0.52 < \text{CCDI} < 0.80$)
More backward Taluks	= 40 ($0.79 < \text{CCDI} < 0.89$)
Backward Taluks	= 35 ($0.88 < \text{CCDI} < 1$)
Total	= 114
Other taluks	= 61 ($\text{CCDI} \geq 1$)
Total	= 175

The spatial distribution of the aforesaid backward taluks in the State is stated in Table 1:

Table 1: Backward Taluks in Karnataka

Name of the Divisions	Most Backward	More Backward	Backward
Gulbarga Division (Hyderabad Karnataka)	21	5	2
Belgaum Division	5	12	14
Bangalore Division	11	13	9
Mysore	2	10	10
Total	39	40	35

Source: HPCRRI Report

From the above, it could be observed that the concentration of most backward taluks lie in the Gulbarga Division, in the 3 districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka (now five with creation of the new district of Koppal out of the erstwhile Raichur District and Yadgir out of Gulbarga District).

The Karnataka Human Development Report has also shown that in respect of the key indicators of human development, these districts fall behind the State average (0.650) and are well behind the developed regions, which is reported in Table 2.

Table 2: HDI Value and HDI Rank

District	HDI Value	HDI Rank
Developed Districts		
1. Bangalore (Urban)	0.753	1
2. Dakshina Kannada	0.722	2
3. Udupi	0.714	3
Backward Districts		
1. Raichur	0.547	27
2. Gulbarga	0.564	26
3. Koppal	0.582	24
4. Bidar	0.599	21

Source: KHDR-2005

2.1 Summary of Recommendations:

The HPC has made detailed study of the resource inventory, gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and suggested a comprehensive Special Eight Year Development Plan as a strategy to reduce the regional imbalances. The Development Plan suggested by the HPC covers the outlays required in respect of each of the sectors. A total outlay of Rs.31,000 crores was recommended to be invested over a time span of eight years commencing from 2003. Out of the total outlay of Rs.31,000 crores, the anticipated flow (outlay) in annual plan to these 114 taluks has been estimated at Rs.15,000 crores and as such the net additional outlay suggested by HPC FRRI, over a period of 8 years amounts to Rs.16,000 crores. The specific objectives include:

- i. accelerating growth in the backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors/area in the backward taluks,
- ii. building infrastructure to make good the identified backlog in the backward taluks,
- iii. establishing the needed institution/organizations,
- iv. providing location specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks and,
- v. helping the planning authority in preparing action plans with three priority like most backward taluks, more backward taluks and backward taluks with time profiles like 2003-05, 2005-08 and 2008-10 and giving scientific and technological support needed for the programmes of special development plan.

The additional outlay proposed for the Special Development Plan is envisaged to be Rs.16000 crores spread over major sectors and programmes. The Committee has also, while considering the sectoral analysis, identified the gaps in the infrastructure, services and service delivery and come out with a number of sector specific recommendations.

2.2 Action Taken by the State:

Government of India has suggested for creation of Development Boards in Karnataka in the line of Maharashtra Government for setting up regional development boards under Article 371(2) of the constitution. The State Government has studied the Maharashtra model in 2005 and thought that special development plan as envisaged by Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa, Chairman of the HPCRRI is better than establishing regional development Boards on the pattern of Maharashtra. Hence the State Government took a decision to implement the recommendations relating to a Special Development Plan (SDP) for a period of 8 years from 2007-08. During 4 years (2007-08 to 2010-11) Rs.9161 crore has been earmarked for SDP. Although efforts were made during Annual Plan discussions (2007-08) with Planning Commission to persuade Government of India to co-finance the SDP, the same did not meet with success. The SDP is being implemented as a subset of the normal plan programme of the State.

Table 3: Division wise progress under SDP for the last 3 years from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is as follows:

DIVISION	(Rs in crores)			
	Outlay	Release	Expenditure	% of Expenditure to Outlay
Gulbarga	2153.50	1480.14	1443.16	67.01
Bangalore	1260.94	965.80	1035.84	82.15
Belgaum	1173.85	935.12	975.30	83.09
Mysore	729.24	556.14	524.45	71.92

Source: SDP Implementation Cell, GOK

Implementation of SDP in the State shows diverse progress across districts. While utilisation of resource is satisfactory and higher (80%) in the non Hyderabad Karnataka districts and is much lesser (67.01%) in the Hyderabad Karnataka region districts (Table 3). Studies have shown that one of the key reason for the shortfall in the plan fund utilisation and programme implementation (like SDP) is lack of trained manpower as vacancy

position is higher in this region in all the departments as the officials of various key departments coming from other parts of the State often take transfer or cadre change back to their own regions at the earliest possible opportunity. For example out of 17087 primary school teachers appointed about 1912 took cadre change to other parts of the State by foregoing their seniority in last few years.

Vacancy position in Primary and High Schools in Gulbarga Division 17087
 Total number of Primary School Teachers appointed: 17087
 Total number of Primary School Teachers gone out of the division: 1912
 Total number of High School Teachers appointed: 6382
 Total number of High School Teachers gone out of the division: 377

It is admitted that even with the implementation of the Special Development Plan, a major impediment being faced by State Government in achieving its objective of balanced regional development in the delivery of key services in the social sector is lack of adequate personnel at the cutting edge. This is due to the absence of a provision for regional reservation, which would enable local persons to gain employment for posts at the district and sub district level.

The latest KPSC appointments

Sl. No.	Division	Gazetted Group-A	Gazetted Group-B	Non-Gazetted Group-C	Total
1	Belgaum Division	14	744	1383	2141
2	Gulbarga Division	2	327	908	1237
3	Bangalore Division	24	1734	3102	4860
4	Mysore Division	7	1103	717	1827
	North Karnataka	16	1071	2291	3378
	South Karnataka	31	2837	3819	6687
	State	47	3908	6110	10065

It is for this reason we would urge that a constitutional amendment under article 371(D) of the constitution is necessary. It must also be appreciated that the demand for regional reservation in Hyderabad region is supported by historical facts also.

As you may be aware the former State of Hyderabad which comprised the three linguistic areas: Telengana, Marathwada and Hyderabad Karnataka. The Hyderabad Karnataka area consisted of the present Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts (the present Koppal District carved out of Raichur district and Yadgir district out of Gulbarga district). There were inadequate educational facilities for the people of the State, as a result of which there were few opportunities available to the people of the region, to enter into public service as they were not in a position to compete with persons from other regions of the state in the matter of employment even in their own State. In this context the erstwhile Nizam had promulgated the "Mulki Rules" which provide for birth or 15 years residence in the State as an essential qualification for public employment and these were made part of

Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations 1949, Article 33 of the Regulations provided for appointment of only those persons who are Mulki. When the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, the Constituent Assembly made a provision under Article 35(b) of the Constitution for the continuance of these laws. By virtue of Article 35(b) the Mulki rules and the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulation 1949, which prescribe residence in Telangana area as a condition for employment in the State of Hyderabad will continue to be in force notwithstanding anything inconsistent in other Articles of the constitution.

On November 1, 1956, as a result of the coming into force of the States Reorganization Act, the State of Hyderabad was trifurcated. Telangana region became a part of the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh, while Marathwada and Karnataka regions ultimately became parts of Maharashtra and Mysore States (now Karnataka). Under Section 4 of the Act, three districts from the Hyderabad State i.e. Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar were transferred to the newly constituted State of Mysore (now Karnataka).

The declaration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Director of Industries & Commerce, A.P. V.V. Venkata Reddy, (AIR 1973 SC 827)* protected the rights of the people from the erstwhile State of Hyderabad (Telangana area) in the matter of public employment on the basis of residence. By the Constitution 32nd Amendment 1972, (1:7:1974) a new Article 371-D was inserted in the Constitution. Article 371-D adopts uniform reservation policy for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of residence and makes such reservation immune from judicial review on the touchstone of Article 16 of the Constitution. To give effect to the provisions of Article 371-D, the President of India has issued several orders for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The grievance made out in this representation is that the erstwhile districts of Hyderabad namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur (now Koppal, carved out of Raichur District and Yadgir out of Gulbarga district) are totally left out from the purview of Article 371-D, as there is no corresponding provision in the Constitution of India for regional reservation in respect of these four districts of Karnataka. Unlike the other districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and now part of Andhra Pradesh who have the protection of Article 371-D, the candidates from the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka area (which become part of Karnataka State) are placed at a disadvantage in the matter of obtaining employment opportunities compared to those from the more developed regions of the State.

3. Continuing Visible Disparity

3.1. Social Indicators

The proportion of SC ST population is near about 32 percent (State average of 22.75%) which is higher compared to other divisions. (Table 4) Likewise, total Minority population in the state according to census 2001 was 64,63,127. Out of which, Gulbarga region (14,70,565) is having 22.76 percent of minority population (against the State average of 12.4%). This indicates co existence of social backwardness and high incidence of poverty in the region.

Table 4: Division wise percentage distribution of SC/ST population in Karnataka

Sl.No	Division	Population (Census 2001)		Total
		% of SC	% of ST	
1	Bangalore Div	20.83	6.78	27.61
2	Mysore Div	14.96	5.20	20.56
3	Belgaum Div	12.22	4.83	17.05
4	Gulbarga Div	19.87	12.00	31.87

Source: Census of India 2001

3.2 Education:

3.2.1. Literacy and General Educational Attainment of Population

A quick review of the education scenario in the HK Region has brought out some significant facts which indicate that the expected outcomes are not yet achieved. Some basic issues identified are presented below.

It may be noted that 60% of the primary schools have less than 25 students on an average per class. There are 7784 primary schools out of which 5107 schools have less than 25 students, with Gulbarga alone accounting for 1222 out of 5107. However when a micro level analysis is made, it is found that there is a mismatch between students enrolled and the teachers positioned. A case in point is a primary school in Afzalpur which has 32 teachers for 658 students taking the ratio to 22 in contrast with schools having more than 50 students per teacher. It is seen that the enrolment in this school has come down by 42% in two years i.e. it was 1094 in 2008-09 and it came down to 967 in 2009-10 and now it is 658 only. Reasons for such a decline need to be studied in detail. Further the recent evidence of ASER survey, 2010 on various parameters of children who are studying I to VIII standard are also showing very dismal picture in Gulbarga region, which is reported in appendix Table 1.

According to the Census of India 1971-2001, though the growth rate of literacy is more than the state average during 1991-2001 still half of the population in Raichur and Gulbarga Districts and about 40 percent of the population in Bidar and Bellary districts is deprived of Education (Table 5). This is a basic deprivation as education creates capabilities and increases access to better living standards. This also explains the low quality of human resources of this region as education is essential to promote human development as well as to build up human capital. The stagnation of this region in the growth process is thus largely attributed to low levels of literacy and education.

Table 5 : Level of Literacy in HK Region

Sl. No	Districts & Divisions	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Bellary	25.12	30.64	45.57	60.64
2	Bidar	20.02	26.64	45.11	61.98
3	Gulbarga	18.74	24.94	38.54	50.65
4	Raichur	20.20	27.72	35.96	49.54
5	Koppal	-	-	-	55.02
6	HK Region	21.13	26.45	40.49	48.70
7	Belgaum Division	33.39	38.57	56.85	65.82
8	Bangalore Division	35.21	43.42	61.50	73.25
9	Mysore division	32.44	40.04	58.49	69.62
10	Karnataka	31.52	38.46	56.04	67.04

Source : computed from Census of India -Karnataka 1971,1981,1991& 2001

According to National Sample Survey of 61st round of Employment and Unemployment round, as far as literacy and general education attainment level is concerned, it is bottom heavy as nearly 64 per cent of the total population was either illiterate or below primary in the region in 2004/05 in the age-group of 15 years and above (Table 6). The share of illiterate and below primary population is higher especially in the case of women (76 %) and for rural persons (74 %). The share of primary and middle educated population is 9.1 and 9.3 per cent respectively in the region. The share of educated persons (with secondary and above level of education) is just 18 per cent in the region and their share is higher among men (24 %) and for urban population (38 %).

Table 6: Distribution of Persons with Level of Educational Attainment (in percentage) by Sectors, (2004/05)- Gulbarga Division

Educational Attainment Level	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 and Above Years									
Illiterate & below primary	62.2	86.4	74.0	25.9	48.0	36.9	52.6	75.9	64.0
Primary	12.6	4.8	8.8	11.5	8.6	10.1	12.3	5.8	9.1
Middle	9.9	4.0	7.0	14.0	16.6	15.3	11.0	7.4	9.3
Secondary & above	15.3	4.8	10.2	48.6	26.8	37.7	24.1	10.8	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-29 years									
Illiterate & below primary	43.4	73.7	57.0	21.8	26.2	24.0	37.5	58.5	47.2
Primary	18.9	6.8	13.5	4.2	7.5	5.9	14.8	7.0	11.2
Middle	16.7	9.0	13.3	20.6	27.9	24.3	17.8	15.0	16.5
Secondary	12.9	7.1	10.3	23.6	24.8	24.2	15.9	12.8	14.4
Higher secondary and above	8.0	3.4	6.0	29.7	13.6	21.6	14.0	6.6	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from the unit level records of the Employment and Unemployment Survey of the NSSO of the respective rounds

Across age-cohort also there is not much change in the levels of educational attainment. Among the youth population (15-29 years), educational attainment is still quite low with 47 per cent are either illiterate or having below primary education and another 28 per cent with primary and middle level of education in 2004/05. The share of persons with secondary and above level of education is 25 per cent, which is relatively higher compared to the 15 and above years of population.

The overall educational attainment level of the population is very low in the Gulbarga region. Changes in the educational attainment level between 1999/00 and 2007/08 are not quite significant. The share of illiterate and below primary persons have gone down just by 9 percentage points from 67 per cent in 1999/00 to 58.5 per cent in 2007/08. Similarly, the share of persons with higher secondary and above level of education has increased marginally from 7.8 per cent in 1999/00 to 10 per cent in 2007/08 (Table 7).

Table 7: Changes in the Educational Attainment level of Persons above age 15 years over various years- Gulbarga Division

General Education	Percentage		
	1999-00	2004-05	2007-08
Illiterate & Below Primary	67.2	64.0	58.5
Primary	7.2	9.1	7.8
Middle	8.6	9.3	12.6
Secondary	9.0	8.6	11.0
Higher Secondary & Above	7.8	9.1	10.1

Source: Calculated from the unit level records of the Employment and Unemployment Survey of the NSSO of the respective rounds

3.2.2. Dropouts

A study conducted by the State Government namely "Assessment of accessibility and infrastructure facilities in higher primary and high schools" by Akshara foundation, Bangalore conducted in November 2009 has found that the dropout rate at the primary school level in Gulbarga division is higher compared to the State average, and the Education Development Index in the region is also low. The dropout rate of children at the primary school level in Gulbarga district was the highest at 27.86 per cent, followed by 25.44 per cent in Raichur, 25.20 per cent in Bidar district and 18.34 per cent in Koppal district. The State average of children dropping out of schools is 13.99 per cent. The study also said that the high dropout rate at the primary school level was an indication of rampant prevalence of child labour in the region.

The education index computed by the State Government based on the indicators of accessibility, infrastructure and quality of education painted a sorry picture of the situation in Gulbarga division. An Education Development Index of less than 0.5 indicates poor availability or access to facilities, which was 0.41 in Raichur district, 0.45 in Gulbarga, 0.46 in Koppal and 0.55 in Bidar. Study also indicated a drastic decline in the number of students in higher levels of education due to several reasons, including poverty. There were several instances of students dropping out from pre-university courses. While there were 64,614

students in the first year pre-university courses; the number declined to 56,446 in the second year in Gulbarga division. In the 29 polytechnic institutions, there were only 7,484 students in the entire division.

The percentage of drop outs in Gulbarga division is much higher compared to other divisions of Karnataka as evident from Table-8. The percentage of High Schools both Govt., Aided and Private is only 17.02% in Gulbarga division, which is far lower as compared to other divisions. The details of Division wise percentage of Population and High Schools in Karnataka is given in Table 9.

Table 8: Division wise Enrolment and Drop Outs in Karnataka (2009-10)

Division	Enrolment		No. of Drop Outs	Percentage of Drop outs
	Class-I	Class-X		
Bangalore Division	351639	271876	79763	22.68
Gulbarga Division	269594	114412	155182	57.56
Mysore Division	188244	168433	19811	10.52
Belgaum Division	297838	193168	104670	35.14
Grand Total	1107315	747889	359426	32.46

Source: District Information System for Education (DISE), 2009-10

Table 9: Division wise percentage of Population and High Schools in Karnataka

Division	% of population	% of High Schools		
		Govt. & G.H.A.	Private	Total
Bangalore Division	37.40	34.17	49.94	40.16
Gulbarga Division	19.27	18.05	15.34	17.02
Mysore Division	23.85	26.19	21.77	24.51
Belgaum Division	26.38	29.28	17.31	24.74
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: District Information System for Education (DISE), 2009-10

3.2.3 POOR PERFORMANCE IN SSLC:

Of the six districts - Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, and Bellary - none has approached the State passing average of 68.77 per cent. Bidar, which is geographically located at the head of Karnataka is however at the foot of the result map, last of the 30 districts. Its passing percentage of 32.27 is lower than half of the State average. Of the 34 educational districts, it has the dubious distinction of being on the bottom occupying the 34th place, one place lower than last year.

More worrisome is the decline in the performance of all the six districts in the Gulbarga region compared to the previous year. The biggest slide - 19.86 per cent has been registered in Yadgir district followed by 6.11 per cent in Koppal. The downslide of other districts are: Gulbarga 7.24, Raichur 6.5, Bellary 7.85, and Bidar 8.85 per cent. The poor performance of

some of the districts of Gulbarga region in education is said to be a major impediment in the improvement of human development scenario of Karnataka as a whole.

It is observed that the students of this region lack the necessary levels of education and appropriate communication and behavioral skills that are essential to promote effective contribution to the society. It is seen that the region has been consistently slipping down in SSLC results as shown in Table 10. It was found that out of 1885 high schools, 1216 have achieved less than 40% in science 1634 in Maths and 1592 and in English. Hence it was found that almost every school had poor results in one subject or the other. A total of 360 schools have achieved less than 40% in all the 3 subjects. Last year's results analyzed in terms of marks less than 40% per subject are shown below

Table 10: Performance in SSLC- Gulbarga Division

GULBARGA DIVISION					
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BELOW 40% SSLC EXAMS MARCH 2009					
SL NO	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	OVER ALL RESULTS BELOW 40%	SCIENCE	MATHS	ENGLISH
1	BIDAR	175	337	342	302
2	BELLARY	95	273	302	283
3	GULBARGA	63	63	409	443
4	YADGIR	12	150	154	163
5	KOPPAL	6	168	184	174
6	RAICHUR	9	225	243	227
Gulbarga division Total		360	1216	1634	1592

3.2.4. Comparative Position in Literacy

Telangana Region is able to enjoy better position in literacy and Employment on account of Special provision in Education and Jobs. Telangana was equally discriminated as Hyderabad Karnataka and Marathwada and therefore was initially more or less in the same position as the other regions were. But the Special provision in education and employment has helped it to improve the conditions. Some evidence from the available statistics is presented in the Table 11.

Table 11: Indicators of Progress in Telangana and HK region

Sl. No	Indicator	HK Region	Telangana	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh
1	Level of literacy (2011 Census (Provisional))	64.93	67.53	75.60	67.66
2	Female literacy (2011 Census (Provisional))	54.76	59.46	68.13	59.74

Thus it is clear that the Hyderabad Karnataka Region has lagged behind on account of lack of adequate provisions to speed up the process of development in the region. This scientific analysis based on statistical facts clearly shows how the region was deprived of development over the time period. It would have been able to develop rapidly and the people here would have been able to enjoy secured livelihood if the region would have been granted special status along with Telangana Regions.

It is also evident from the D.O. letter NO.M-13048/12(KT)/2010-SP (south)/DCH/11/11/CD-83 dated January 22nd, 2011 address to Hon'ble Chief Minister, GOK, by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, GOI, that "The districts of North West Karnataka require special focus for girls' education and improving female literacy. Further, there are 7832 unserved habitations at upper primary level and 5473 habitations which do not have a primary school within 1 km"

3.3 Health Infrastructure:

According to the Study on 'Baseline Survey of Minority concentrated districts of India(Gulbarga)', conducted by Institute for Human Development and sponsored by Ministry of Minority Affairs, GOI, there is acute shortage of health and drinking water facilities in rural areas of Gulbarga. In all the indicators, the district is well below the state average. Only 29 per cent of the villages have PHC within a distance of 5 Kms and only 13.4 per cent of the villages have a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre within a distance of 5 Kms (State average 23.6 per cent). The number of taps per lakh of population is only 34 as against the state average of 43. Similarly, there is also shortage of Tube wells and Hand pumps. State average is the minimum benchmark that needs to be met with on a priority basis.

It is important to note that deficits of health sub-Centre are concentrated in northern parts of the state like Belgaum and Gulbarga division as shown in Table 12. The health status of the people is also far lower in these regions. The lack of physical access to health care is definitely one of the important causes of such poor performance of these regions in many health indicators. Therefore, unless, this disparity is addressed, the health indicators of these regions are unlikely to improve substantially as poor critically depend on public health facilities for their health care needs.

Table 12: Division wise deficit in Health Sub-Centres

DIVISION	Deficit in Sub-Centre
Bangalore Division	34
Gulbarga Division	171
Mysore Division	6
Belgaum Division	142
Grand Total	353

Source: Health and Family Welfare Dept, GOK

3.4. Other Facilities:

3.4.1 Animal Husbandry:

The deficit of 113 veterinary institutions can be seen in Gulbarga division alone out of the total deficit of 142 in the State as evident from the Table-13.

Table-13: Division wise Deficit of Veterinary Institutions in the most backwards taluks of Karnataka

Division	Deficit
Bangalore Division	14
Gulbarga Division	113
Mysore Division	11
Belgaum Division	4
Grand Total	142

Source: Animal Husbandry Dept, GOK

3.4.2 Credit-Deposit Ratio:

The credit-deposit ratio (C-D ratio) of the state as on March 2010 is 75 per cent, last year also it was same, however during 2007-08, the C-D ratio was 80 per cent, the reduction in the C-D ratio last two year is due to the slow down in credit flow among the regional rural banks. The performance of banking across districts is presented by using the composite index. Accordingly, the Udupi district gets first rank with high density of branch offices and high C-D ratio. The density of branch office is calculated across population, area and villages. After Udupi the Bangalore Urban comes as second rank in density of the bank branches as well as C-D ratio (Table 14). Raichur followed by Gulbarga, Chamarajanagar comes the first three from the bottom. These districts need special attention in expansion of branch net work;

Table 14: Ranks of the Districts Based on Density of Branch Offices and C-D Ratio

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Rank with Composite Index			
		Population per Bank and CD Ratio	Area covered by Bank and CD Ratio	No. of Village per Bank and CD Ratio	All four Component
1	Bagalkot	15	14	13	15
2	Bangalore (R)	9	6	9	9
3	Bangalore (U)	2	2	4	2
4	Belgaum	16	9	7	16
5	Bellary	13	20	21	13
6	Bidar	26	22	18	26
7	Bijapur	24	25	19	24
8	Chamarajanagar	27	26	25	27
9	Chikballapur	19	13	16	19
10	Chikmagalur	7	19	20	7
11	Chitradurga	18	24	15	18
12	DK	4	3	3	4
13	Davanagere	23	21	23	23
14	Dharwad	5	7	8	5
15	Gadag	14	16	11	14
16	Gulbarga	28	27	27	28

Sl.No	Name of the District	Bank With Composite Index			
		Population per Bank and CD Ratio	Area covered by Bank and CD Ratio	No. of Villages per Bank and CD Ratio	All India Comparison
17	Hassan	12	17	24	12
18	Haveri	21	18	14	21
19	Kodagu	3	10	12	3
20	Kolar	25	11	17	25
21	Koppal	20	29	29	20
22	Mandya	17	15	22	17
23	Mysore	10	4	5	10
24	Ramanagar	8	5	6	8
25	Raichur	29	28	28	29
26	Shimoga	11	12	10	11
27	Tumkur	22	23	26	22
28	Udupi	1	1	2	1
29	Uttara Kannada	6	8	1	6

Source: State Level Banker's Committee, Karnataka

The Financial institutions and communication facilities are also inadequate in Gulbarga. This has increased the dependency of the people on non-institutional sources of borrowing. Only 32 per cent of the villages have a commercial bank within a range of 5 kms, as against the state average of 45 per cent. Thus the Gulbarga villages are deprived of basic infrastructure required for provision of health, education and drinking water that have significant impact on human development. These are the basic development gaps at the macro level.

3.5. Employment:

Though the work participation rate of the district (44.17 per cent) is above the national average, employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative. Therefore, employment needs to be given top priority, as the present employment does not fetch enough income to the people. Female work participation is 32.91 per cent. A large proportion of them are marginal workers but their earnings are essential for the survival of the family. The service sector is growing in the district. There is a need to sustain its growth and increase the participation of these households in this sector through provision of credit, marketing and skills.

3.5.1 Government Employment

The latest appointment of gazetted officers by KPSC in group A, B, C shows a very dismal picture from Gulbarga region compared to other division, which is reported in Table 15. The Vacancy position in revenue department and RDPR (including Education, Health and Animal Husbandry departments) reported in Table 16 and 17 shows that Gulbarga region has more vacancy compared to other divisions.

Table 15: The latest KPSC appointments

Division-Wise Appointment of Gazetted Posts by KPSC (2009-10)					
S No	Division	Gazetted	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
		Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	
1	Belgaum Division	14	744	1383	2141
2	Gulbarga Division	2	327	908	1237
3	Bangalore Division	24	1734	3102	4860
4	Mysore Division	7	1103	717	1827
	North Karnataka	16	1071	2291	3378
	South Karnataka	31	2837	3819	6687
	State	47	3908	6110	10065

Table 16: Vacancy Position as on September 2011 in Revenue Department

District	Group-A			Group-B			Group-C			Group-D			TOTAL		
	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V
Bidar	4	2	2	6	3	3	570	495	75	81	70	11	661	570	91
Gulbarga	7	7	0	14	7	7	804	691	113	122	104	18	947	809	138
Yadgir	3	2	1	6	3	3	341	309	32	53	38	15	403	352	51
Raichur	4	3	1	9	5	4	558	503	55	107	81	26	678	592	86
Koppal	3	3	0	8	5	3	378	331	47	68	50	18	457	389	68
Bellary	4	3	1	11	9	2	665	567	98	82	80	2	762	659	103
Total	25	20	5	54	32	22	3316	2896	420	513	423	90	3908	3371	537

Note: S: Sanctioned; F: Filled up, V: Vacant

Source: Regional Commissioner,
Gulbarga

Table-17: Vacancy Position as on September 2011 in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

District	Group-A			Group-B			Group-C			Group-D			TOTAL		
	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V
Bidar	81	59	22	441	333	108	9562	9063	499	1025	608	417	11109	10063	1046
Gulbarga	367	234	133	635	358	227	16232	13932	2300	2419	1459	960	19153	15983	3170
Yadgir	48	34	14	98	72	26	541	340	201	533	224	309	1220	670	550
Raichur	180	111	69	168	99	69	12123	10210	1913	781	388	393	13252	10808	2444
Koppal	190	104	86	399	260	139	9185	7994	1191	1287	654	633	11061	9012	2049
Bellary	269	189	80	650	389	261	2815	2098	717	3073	2098	975	6807	4774	2033
Total	1135	739	404	2391	1511	880	50458	43637	6821	9118	5431	1687	62602	51310	11292

Note: S: Sanctioned, F: Filled up, V: Vacant

Source: Regional Commissioner, Gulbarga

3.5.2. SKILL GAP ANALYSIS IN THE GULBARGA REGION OF NORTH KARNATAKA

The challenges of underdevelopment and unemployment in North Karnataka are well documented. The North Karnataka region has consistently ranked as one of the under-developed regions in the state. A district wise comparison of Human Development Index

(HDI) in Karnataka shows that Raichur, Gulbarga, Chamarajanagar, Bijapur and Koppal are the bottom five districts in 2001. Although this region with a total population of 9.4 million accounts for 17 % of the state's population and Workers (15+ years) constitute about 69.5% of total population of the region, nearly 64 % (4 million) of them are either illiterate and /or have not completed primary education. A large chunk of the total population comprises of youth which is a challenge in the context of skill development.

Over the last few years, the state government has made a concerted effort to increase investment in this region. Select districts in North Karnataka have been declared as Zone 1 districts to encourage investments. There have been substantial investments to improve the transport and logistics infrastructure and thus support better connectivity. Districts from the region were highlighted as being investment ready during the recently concluded Global Investor Meet in Karnataka. Government's intervention together with the availability of low cost land and labour has got the industries' attention to invest in the region. Factories in Cement, Steel, Food processing and Construction industries are at various stages of implementation:

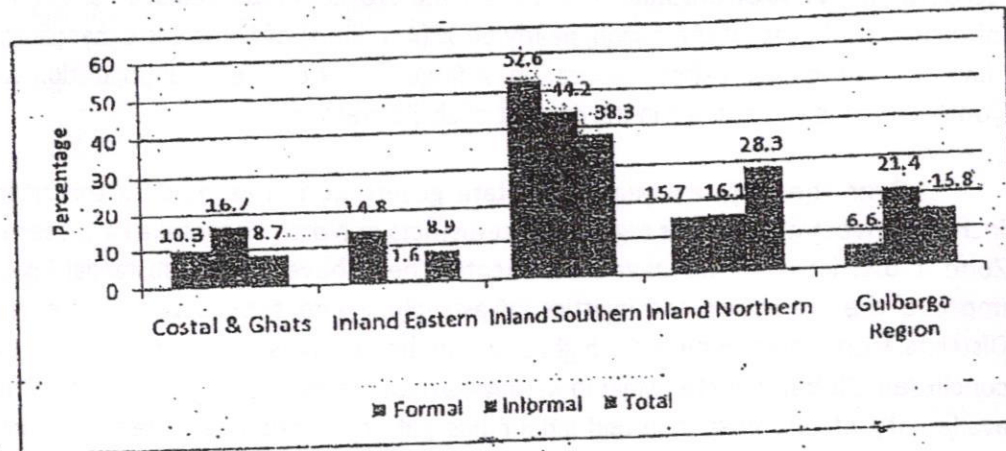
This growth will create a considerable need for skilled labour in the region. When one looks at the potential supply, Gulbarga region with a total population of 9.4 million accounts for 17 % of the state's population. Workers (15+ years) constitute about 69.5% of total population. Hence, with the right skilled enablement there is an immense opportunity for these workers to leverage the expected growth.

However, the reality today is far from encouraging. Nearly 64 % (4 million) of total population are illiterate and below primary in the region. The problem is especially acute among rural workers and women. 85% of female workers, as opposed to 57% of the male workers, are illiterate. And 74% of rural workers, as opposed to 37% urban workers, have little or no education.

Consequently, the availability of skilled labour in Gulbarga region is quite low compared to other parts of Karnataka. For instance, seven southern districts accounts for 52% of all formally trained youth. In contrast, the Gulbarga region accounts for lowest share in total formal trained youth (6.6%). Only 2-2% of total population (1.39 lakhs) above 15 years of age are technically educated and a majority of technical educated are (1.8%) below graduate level with only diploma or certificate. Labour productivity is also known to be the lowest in all the north Karnataka districts.

The distribution of youth across skill levels in various NSS region of Karnataka is given in Figure 1, which suggests that across 5 regions in Karnataka, the pattern of skill acquisitions varies significantly. It is quite evident from the figure that a very high share of both formal and informal trained youth in Karnataka is concentrated in the seven Inland Southern districts, which accounts for 52 per cent of the all formally trained youth and 44 per cent of all the informally trained youth. The primary reason attributed to this high share is the fact that these districts are industrially very advanced and have large education and training infrastructure.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of Youth with Skill in the Age-group of 15-29 across regions in Karnataka



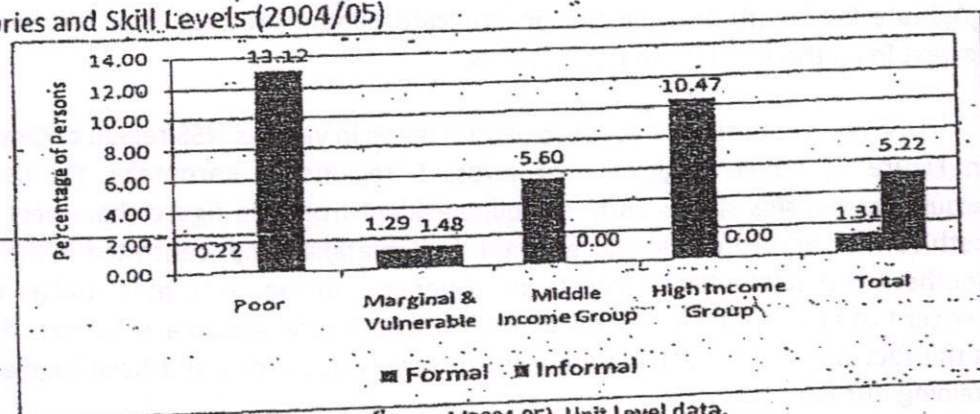
Source: NSS 61st round unit level data.

The other four regions lag way behind the inland northern region in terms of their share in both formal and informal trained youth. The Gulbarga region accounts for lowest share in total formal trained youth (6.6 %) and second highest share in informal trained youth (21.4 %) in Karnataka.

3.5.3 Poverty and Incidence of Formal and Informal Training:

The economic status of a person has a significant bearing in acquiring formal skills. The chances of a poor person acquiring formal skill training are highly unlikely (Figure 2). Therefore, it is not quite astonishing to note that the incidence of formal training is quite high in case of middle and high income groups¹. The analysis of data of the Gulbarga region shows that 5.6 per cent of the middle income groups and 10.5 per cent of high income groups were formally trained. In contrast, among the poor income groups, the incidence of informal training is quite high. As mere possession of informal skills doesn't provide workers out of poverty, therefore steps must be undertaken to provide access to the poor to formal training system.

Figure 2: Distribution of Population in the age-group of 15-29 years across Income Categories and Skill Levels (2004/05)



Source: National Sample Survey 61st round (2004-05), Unit-Level data.

¹ The income categories are defined as per NCEUS, 2009

3.6. Human Development in Gulbarga Region:

Karnataka State has published Human development Report in 1999 based on 1991 data for the then 20 districts in the state. The progress in human Development was brought out through another report published in 2005 for 27 districts in the state today based on 2001 Data. The Gulbarga region districts in both the reports are at the bottom level. The Human Development Index of the district for the year 1991 was 0.453. This figure qualified the district to be placed between Ruwanda and Erithriya, if we make a global comparison. However, the HDI of the district for the year 2001 has improved to 0.564. The comparable countries in the Global scenario are Botswana and Comoros. Gulbarga is one of the four districts in the state which is in the process of preparing a District Human Development Report. All the districts in the Hyderabad Karnataka region are placed almost at the same level as Gulbarga. The details are represented in Table 18. The break up of the three indicators of the Human Development shows that the district is far below the state average in all the three indicators. Therefore, economic development needs to be oriented towards human development through proper policy interventions in this region.

Table 18: Composition of Human Development Index (HDI) 2001 in Gulbarga Region and State

District	Health		Education		Income		HDI	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bidar	0.638	17	0.689	17	0.47	26	0.599	21
Gulbarga	0.632	20	0.572	25	0.49	25	0.564	26
Raichur	0.648	14	0.524	27	0.469	27	0.547	27
Koppal	0.642	16	0.576	24	0.529	14	0.582	24
Bellary	0.685	7	0.618	23	0.549	9	0.617	18
State	0.680		0.712		0.559		0.650	7

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005 (KHDR)

Human Development Index does not give a true picture of development of both men and Women if there are gender inequalities in a society. In a patriarchal social structure, gender inequalities are persistent. In Gulbarga Region, the GDI is well below the state average of 0.637 which raise serious concern (Table 19).

Table 19: Composition of Gender Development Index (GDI) 2001 in Gulbarga Region and State

District	Health		Education		Income		GDI	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bidar	0.638	17	0.680	17	0.399	27	0.572	22
Gulbarga	0.631	20	0.556	25	0.442	25	0.543	26
Raichur	0.648	14	0.503	27	0.440	26	0.530	27
Koppal	0.641	16	0.554	26	0.487	17	0.561	24
Bellary	0.685	7	0.603	23	0.528	7	0.606	17
State	0.679		0.704		0.526		0.637	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005 (KHDR)

Hence the evidence shown above in respect of various economic and social indicators and vacancy position of various categories of posts and deficit in health and educational institutions which shows the disparity between Hyderabad-Karnataka region and other parts of the State is very high. The disparity in levels of Development in Gulbarga region also shows very dismal picture. This is evident from the comparison of various indicators pertaining to the levels of development in Gulbarga region, which is reported in Table 20.

Table 20: STATISTICAL INFORMATION COMPARISONS 2008-09
HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION Vs KARNATAKA STATE
LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT IN GULBARGA DIVISION VIS-À-VIS THE STATE AVERAGE - 2008-09

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Gulbarga Dist.	Bidar Dist.	Raichur Dist.	Bellary Dist.	Koppal Dist.	Division
1	Per hectare agriculture Income (2008-09)	Rs.	18013	21283	22909	23320	22612	20769
2	Average yield of Cereals per hectare (2006-07)	Kgs.	1087	1108	1729	2417	1477	1564
3	Average yield of pulses per hectare (2006-07)	Kgs.	403	339	451	477	134	361
4	Average yield of oil seeds per hectare (2006-07)	Kgs.	384	768	362	378	235	425
5	Net area irrigated as percent of net sown area (2008-09)	percent	16.65	14.05	32.22	40.09	26.4	24.45
6	Area under Forest (2008-09)	percent	4.3	5.1	2.17	11.93	5.3	5.54
7	Per hectare consumption of fertilizers (2008-09)	Kgs.	79.4	78.83	188.82	250.51	161.76	140.05
8	Percent of area under HYV to net sown area (2008-09)	percent						
9	Per capita Industrial Income (2007-08)	Rs.	6114	5202	5840	19982	6497	8927
10	Employment Registered in Factories per lakh population (2008-09)	Nos.	542	388	687	1826	1067	822
11	Percent of Industrial Gross fixed capital to total (2007-08)	percent						
12	Road length per 100 sq.km. area (2008-09)	Km.	80	74	83	78	57	75
13	Number of vehicles per lakh population (2008-09)	Nos.	7294	6055	7393	12328	4896	7886
14	Population served per health unit (2008-09)	Nos. in '00	5841	5075	5447	5600	4942	5620
15	Number of Beds per lakh population (2008-09)	Nos.	91	82	73	133	75	93
16	Literacy (2011 census-provisional)	percent	61.55	71.01	60.46	67.85	67.28	64.93
17	Population in the Age group 5-14 years per school (up to high school) (2008-09)	Nos.	176	179	163	198	188	180
18	Villages electrified (2008-09)	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	Bovine population served per veterinary Institution (2008-09)	(nos. in '00)	8506	6939	15377	13447	13459	10612
20	Population served per bank branch (2008-09)	(nos. in '00)	11262	11737	9276	8274	9272	9923
21	Population served per post office (2008-09)	(nos. in '00)	5033	4942	5758	4465	5487	5046
22	Telephones per lakh population (2008-09)	(nos. in '00)	1686	1760	1415	2133	1591	1733
23	Density of population (2001 census)	(nos. in '00)	193	276	245	240	166	224
24	Per capita income (2006-07)	Rs.	20316	17279	18912	45779	26906	24515

4. Summary

In view of the above evidence, the grievance made out in this representation is that the erstwhile districts of Hyderabad namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur (now Koppal, carved out of Raichur District and Yadgir out of Gulbarga District) are totally left from the purview of Article 371-D, as there is no corresponding provision in the Constitution of India for regional reservation in respect of these five districts of Karnataka. Unlike the other districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and now part of Andhra Pradesh who have the protection of Article 371-D, the candidates from the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka area (which became part of the Karnataka State) are placed at a disadvantage in the matter of obtaining employment opportunities compared to those from the more developed regions of the State.

As less number of candidates join Government service from this region, vacancy position in key government departments remain highest in the region which affects the qualitative and quantitative delivery of all the government programmes and policies, this substantiate an emergent need to provide the benefit of Article 371-D to the inhabitants of the Hyderabad Karnataka region. Reservation in Education and Employment will also stimulate development of local intellectual capital which is capable to provide able local leadership to ensure all-round sustainable development of the region.

It is therefore considered just and appropriate that those hailing from these five districts which were part of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad are also protected on the lines of Article 371-D of the constitution of India applicable to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Hence a suitable provision/ amendment may be provided in the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D for the five districts of north eastern Karnataka (Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal) in the interest of securing justice to the people from these districts.

Appendix Table -1 Karnataka Rural

Annual Survey of Education
ASER 2011
Karnataka Rural

Perform Table 8	Anganwadi or balwadi	Out of school	Private school	Tuition	Std III: Learning levels	Std III-V: Learning levels	Std V-VIII: Everyday calculations				
District Name	Children (Age 3-4) in anganwadi or pre- school	Children (Age 6-14) out of school	Children (Age 6-14) in private school	Children (Std IV- VIII) attending paid tuition classes	Children (Std III) who CAN READ letters or more	Children (Std III- V) who CAN RECOGNIZE NUMBERS 1 to 5 or more	Children (Std III-V) who CAN READ Level DO SUBTR- 1 (Std 1- ACTION) text) or more	Children (Std V-VIII) answering both questions correctly	Children (Std V-VIII) answering both questions correctly	Children (Std V-VIII) answering both questions correctly	Children (Std V-VIII) answering both questions correctly
Bagalkot	88.2	3.2	14.6	4.1	78.9	83.7	60.8	31.9	37.1	72.1	23.2
Bangalore	82.2	1.0	55.3	29.0	93.4	93.3	65.5	49.8	42.3	45.1	58.5
Bangalore Rural	99.0	0.8	18.0	12.6	87.2	85.3	75.2	79.4	76.4	51.8	21.5
Belgaum	83.7	7.5	23.4	6.1	86.9	84.7	48.0	36.5	47.8	44.5	56.0
Bellary	100.0	9.5	16.1	14.4	78.1	87.3	48.5	33.2	44.7	39.7	37.9
Bidar	81.6	2.4	26.7	12.4	81.9	80.3	53.5	31.0	75.8	67.3	51.1
Bijapur	81.1	7.1	19.3	8.5	81.3	78.5	70.8	53.5	62.3	36.3	13.2
Chamaraj Nagar	94.6	2.1	22.8	5.1	94.8	94.0	76.3	33.3	79.5	58.6	66.7
Channarayana	95.4	1.4	17.5	4.3	95.5	90.3	67.5	54.1	78.2	58.0	30.0
Chitradurga	100.0	2.1	10.7	18.6	95.5	93.3	47.4	61.4	79.6	59.8	59.7
Dakshin Kannada	97.7	1.0	39.6	3.6	98.8	98.2	86.6	60.7	51.5	66.3	29.1
Davanagere	87.5	2.2	19.1	6.7	78.2	76.3	53.9	36.1	46.8	33.9	12.6
Dharwad	94.7	2.2	9.5	6.1	87.7	82.2	50.2	37.5	54.0	37.6	22.2
Gadag	95.2	4.0	13.6	10.3	81.8	90.7	54.0	42.8	66.7	48.3	32.2
Gulbarga	79.1	9.2	7.2	8.6	57.4	75.5	38.9	18.7	51.2	24.3	8.8
Hassan	97.8	1.5	18.1	7.1	93.6	85.3	74.1	50.6	55.0	51.1	86.8
Haveri	98.9	3.0	19.7	8.4	70.5	74.7	50.7	32.7	61.3	41.5	26.6
Kodagu	90.3	0.9	12.5	9.3	97.7	97.7	86.6	58.1	42.0	43.5	57.3
Kolar	94.1	1.7	11.1	8.7	87.3	94.6	43.3	40.2	66.9	63.5	54.2
Koppal	90.9	4.2	17.9	7.5	84.4	78.9	47.8	24.1	37.9	32.2	11.8
Mandya	94.6	3.4	28.6	6.8	92.1	88.1	64.1	27.2	59.0	39.3	15.9
Mysore	91.2	1.6	20.5	7.9	84.0	84.0	46.4	34.4	40.9	48.8	12.0
Nalchur	100.0	11.0	10.2	2.6	89.1	89.1	31.9	12.2	53.2	31.6	11.7
Shimoga	91.8	1.8	17.8	5.4	86.1	85.3	77.5	56.7	81.2	74.7	80.4
Tumkur	96.1	1.4	23.0	19.9	88.0	94.1	54.7	48.9	54.6	27.2	14.1
Udupi	100.0	1.2	42.7	6.9	92.7	83.8	84.0	73.2	49.4	48.1	51.1
Uttar Kannada	100.0	0.1	3.3	0.4	94.2	93.7	87.9	84.6	85.2	67.5	13.3
Uzalur	93.2	5.3	20.0	8.7	85.6	85.2	58.6	44.5	57.3	46.7	26.3

ಚುಕ್ಕೆಗುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:981(1096)ರ ಅನುಬಂಧ-2

(ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವರ್ಷ	ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾದ ಅನುದಾನ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಅನುದಾನ	ವೆಚ್ಚ (ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಸೇರಿ)
1	2013-14	153.5	78.97	26.66
2	2014-15	600	300	322.59
3	2015-16	1000	750	493.66
4	2016-17	1000	750	960.02
5	2017-18	1000	800	450.32
6	2018-19	1000	1000	1193.53
7	2019-20	1500	1125	1246.81
8	2020-21	1131.86	1031.86	926.43
	ಒಟ್ಟು	7385.36	5835.83	5620.02

* ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಭರಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಿಂತ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು
ಯೋಜನೆ,ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ
ಇಲಾಖೆ

B.S. YEDIYURAPPA
CHIEF MINISTER

VIDHANA SOUDA
BENGALURU - 560 0

CM/56/GoI/2021

Date :15.02.2022

Respected Shri Amit Shahji,

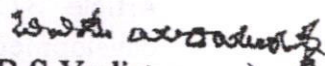
As you are aware that, Karnataka is striving hard to put the people and the economy back on the normal path out of the pandemic situation. But the concern is more about the six districts of Kalyan Karnataka region where the loss is the maximum. This region is fragile and often affected by droughts and is **at the bottom of human development** in the State since its integration with Karnataka State. The districts of Raichur and Yadgir are in aspirational category. Though the State is focusing on the region with additional allocation of resources under Special Development Plan and allocations to Kalyan Karnataka Development Board, yet the efforts are inadequate to meet the development requirements as evident from the facts presented in the letter enclosed. The low performance of the region is pulling down the State averages in various development indicators. Though the region got special status under Article 371(J) but the resource transfer from the Central Government as visualised in Vidarbha Model under Article 371(2) was not a part of it.

The Vision 2030 is set to put the State on forefront in Human Development Index and Achiever in Sustainable Development Goals 2030. The greatest challenge is to accelerate human development process in this aspirational region through a big push of human and material resources.

I solicit your co-operation in this endeavour and request you to provide **Special grants** to ensure better life and livelihood and empowerment of the people with 'Sab ka Saath, Sab Ka Vikas'.

With warm regards,

Your sincerely,


(B.S. Yediyurappa)

Shri Amit Shah,
Hon'ble Union Minister for Home Affairs,
North Block,
Central Secretariat,
New Delhi - 110 001

2149239/2021/O/o ACS-PD



ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ KALYANA KARNATAKA REGION DEVELOPMENT BOARD



ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ಸಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ ರೇವೂರ್
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.
ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ
ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಸಕರು, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ) ಮತಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ

Dattatreya C.Patil Revoor

Chairman

Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, Kalaburagi
and Member of the Legislative Assembly (South) Constituency

NO:KKRDB:CHAIRMAN:GRANT:20-21

Date:15.01.2021

To,

Shri. B S Yediyurappaji,
Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore

Respected Sir,

Sub: Submission of proposal for the Financial assistance from
the Government of India for development of Kalyana
Karnataka region

~0~

It is to submit that the Hyderabad Karnataka region comprising of
Kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur, Yadgir, Koppal and was formally merged into the
Indian union in 1948, under the dynamic leadership of
Sri. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patelji, one of the founding fathers of the
Republic of India.

The Kalyana Karnataka (KK) region constituted the most backward
region in the State as brought out by the report of the High-Power
Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances in Karnataka. A special
Development Plan as suggested by the Committee was implemented by the
State Government for the 114 backward talukas including 29 talukas in KK
region.

The continued deprivation and under development led to the accord of
special status under article 371 of the Constitution and subsequently a new
Article 371(J) in the Constitution of India was inserted to accelerate
development, promote inclusive growth and provide for reservation in
education and vocational training institutions for domiciles of the region.

..2

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ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ KALYANA KARNATAKA REGION DEVELOPMENT BOARD

ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ಸಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ ರೇವೂರ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು,

ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ
ಪಾಲು ವಾಸಕರು, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ) ಮಹಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ

Dattatreya C.Patil Revolu

Chairman

Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, Kalaburagi
and Member of the Legislative Assembly (South) Constituency

A separate Development Board i.e. Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development Board was established in 2013. Further, in 2019, your kind self knowing aspirations of the region and the Board was strengthened as well as renamed as **Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board**.

The amendment was proposed on the basis of two existing models viz 371 D in respect of Telangana and Article 371 (2) in respect of Vidarbha. Article 371 J provides for

- Establishment of a separate Development Board for the aforesaid region mentioned above.
- Provide for equitable allocation of funds for development over the said region subject to the requirements of the State as a whole;
- Provide reservation in public employment through the constitution of local cadres for domiciles of the region; and
- Provide for reservation in education and vocational training institutions for domiciles of the region.

While the reservation in the sectors of education and employment is given as under 371(D) the allocation of special funds for filling up the development gap as envisaged in Vidarbha Model (Article 371(2), has not been specifically extended, which is the dire need of the Kalyana Karnataka region.

The State Government over the period 2013-14 to 2020-21 (as on 15th January 2021) has allocated Rs. 7,385.36 crores, released Rs. 5,347.98 crores and expenditure made is Rs. 5,315.65 Crores. The Board has taken-up number of initiatives to reduce regional imbalances and ensure sustainable development in the region as well as to prioritize infrastructure growth in the sector of Health, Education and Women and Child welfare.

...3

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ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ KALYANA KARNATAKA REGION DEVELOPMENT BOARD



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ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೂಡ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ) ಮತಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ

Dattatreya C.Patil Revoor

Chairman

Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, Kalaburagi
and Member of the Legislative Assembly (South) Constituency

Though, the government is releasing funds for the growth of the region, but, the quantum of requirement is more. The grant released to the Board, has not been able to adequately cater to the regional requirements and produce sizeable impact on the status of the region and the people, which is evident from the following analysis.

- Out of total 31 talukas in the region, 29 were backward talukas in 2001-02.
- In 2018-19, among these 29 backward talukas about 22 talukas were estimated to be below State average in 28 core development indicators.
- Raichur and Yadgir are among the 115 aspirational districts in the country.
- The Human Development Index (HDI) values for Yadgir Raichur and Kalaburagi are 0.495, 0.539 & 0.534 (State average is 0.611). **The low HDI of the region is pulling down the State average** (The State is Ranked 8th)
- As per the Economic Survey of Karnataka -2019-20, the per capita income of the districts in the Kalyana Karnataka Region (2017-18) is ~ **Rs. 1,08,118 which is the lowest in the State whereas State average is Rs. 2,31,246.** It is ~ Rs. 92,098 in Kalaburagi district
- Most of the districts in the region like Kalaburagi, Raichur and Yadgir are yet to be connected with four lane roads.
- As per the NFHS-5 2018-19 report, the districts of the Kalyana Karnataka region are at the bottom in the State indicating high incidence of malnutrition due to extreme poverty in the region. 75 percent of the children are anemic, and 60 percent of pregnant women are anaemic, and the region is deprived off the demographic dividend.

..4

ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಭವನ, ಐವನ್-ಎ-ಶಾಹಿ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ - 585102
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ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ KALYANA KARNATAKA REGION DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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Dattatreya C. Patil Revoc

Chairman

Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, Kalaburagi
and Member of the Legislative Assembly (South) Constituency

- There is critical shortage of human resources and majority of the Departments are understaffed. Therefore, the human resource gap is very critical that needs to be addressed urgently through more focus on Skill Development.
- The migration of the labourers to the bigger cities like Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad and Bengaluru for want of employment shows the lack of opportunities in the region

The above statistical evidence is adequate to establish the fact that the people of the region are deprived of basic human rights of life. Their subjugation and deprivation for a longer period indicates inadequacy of efforts to promote inclusive growth. The SDG-2030 agenda is that 'No one is left behind'. Sustainable development of the region requires an integrated and large-scale effort to bridge the development gap across the sectors. In view of the resource scarcity aggravated by COVID-19 that has hit the hardest to the fragile economy of the region, it is again pushed into the poverty trap and needs urgent assistance to meet the bare minimum needs of the people.

Similar to the Vidarbha Model (371-2), which provided for additional assistance based on the development gap to the Development Boards in Maharashtra, assistance is sought to the Kalyana Karnataka region in the form of a Special flexi-grant of **Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 crores for a period of five years 2021-to 2025** to give impetus to Education, Health & Nutrition, Skill Development along with Farming, non-farming and Infrastructure development.

In order to ensure the comprehensive development of the region, the provisions made to the Vidarbha region are to be extended to our region as well, which will go a long way in fulfilling the aspirations of the people in the Kalyana Karnataka Region and enabling the region as a whole to improve its position in the state as well national index.

..5

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KALYANA KARNATAKA REGION DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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Dattatreya C. Patil Revoo

Chairman

Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board, Kalaburagi
 and Member of the Legislative Assembly (South) Constituency

Hence, its humbly requested for your kind-self to consider the proposal and kindly recommend for financial assistance of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 crores for a period of five years 2021-to 2025 and also reservation in the sectors of education and employment and allocation of special funds for filling up the development gap as envisaged in Vidarbha model.

With warm Regards

Yours

(Dattatreya C. Patil Revoo)
 Chairman

Kalyana Karnataka Region
 Development Board, Kalaburagi

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B. S. SAVARAJ BOMMAI
CHIEF MINISTER



VIDHANA SOUDHA
BENGALURU - 560 001

No. CM/26/GOI/2022

Date: 04-02-2022

Respected Sir,

With reference to the discussions during the South Zone Council meeting at Tirupathi on 14.11.2021. I wish to seek special central assistance for upliftment of most backward region of Karnataka. As Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought special funds for development of backward regions of their state, in the same vein, Karnataka has been seeking additional central assistance under Article 371J for uplifting erstwhile Hyderabad Karnataka Region. (Letter dated 15.02.2021 - copy enclosed)

While the amendment to the Constitution vide Article 371J has given some reservations in jobs & educational Institutions, there is a need to support the growth of this region under various Central Sector schemes. After the Constitutional Amendment, the State Government has allocated Rs. 8878.33 Crores to Kalyan Karnataka Regional Development Board since 2013. However, this region has the legacy of very poor Human Development Indicators. In fact, two of the districts in Raichur and Yadgir which are part of Kalyan Karnataka, continue to be in the list of worst performers under the Aspirational Districts Development Programme of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

This region has been also ranked as the poorest under Multi Dimension Poverty Index (2020-21) of NITI Aayog. As per this 9.09 lakhs households of 36.38 lakh population are under MPI in Kalyan Karnataka region.

Hence, a proposal for grant of Rs. 5080 crores under different Central Sector Schemes has been enclosed for kind perusal. I earnestly request you to consider the same favourably in the forthcoming budget. This will go a long way in realising the dreams of Late Sri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who brought Independence to this region from the exploitative clutches of erstwhile Nizam of Hyderabad.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(BASAVARAJ BOMMAI)

Shri Amit Shah
Hon'ble Union Minister for Home Affairs
North Block, Central Secretariat
New Delhi-110 001.

BASAVARAJ BOMMAI
CHIEF MINISTER



VIDHANA SOUDHA
BENGALURU - 560 001

Date : 04-02-2022

No. CM/27/GOI/2022

Dear Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman ji,

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With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(BASAVARAJ BOMMAI)

Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs
Government of India
134, North Block
New Delhi-110 001.