



### PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN GULBARGA DISTRICT

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#### ABSTRACT:

Gulbarga district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the state in 1956. The district is one among the 29 districts of Karnataka State. It is located in the Northern part of the state and lies between North latitude 17 10 and 17 45 and between east longitude 76 10 and 77 45 The District is a biggest district in the state covering 8.49 percent of the area and 5.9 percent of population of the state. It is bounded on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, on the west by Bijapur district of Andhra Pradesh, on the north by Bidar district of and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra and on the south by Richur district of Karnataka. They are Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholli, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jewargi, Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadag Gulbarga district occupies 16,224 square kilometers area. It is the largest

district in the state in Geographical area which constitutes 8.46 percent area of the state. The district is a draught prone area. The average rainfall is 777 mm. and the normal rainy days are 46 in a year. The climate is very hot during the summer which effects adversely on the work capacity of the people. The day temperature ranges between 42o centigrade in summer to 26o in winter. The period from December to May is the driest part of the year.

**KEYWORDS:** black cotton soil , educational institutions , bumper red gram and jawar crops.

#### INTRODUCTION:-

The district is sub-divided into 2 revenue sub-divisions viz. Gulbarga and Sedam. There are 10 revenue blocks in the district namely Aland, Afzalpur, Chincholli, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jewargi, Sedam Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadagir. There are 8 educational blocks in the district namely Afzalpur, Chincholli, Chittapur, Gulbarga North, Gulbarga South, Jewargi and Sedam. The district has got 32 Hobalis, 04 town municipals, 4 municipals, 10 Taluk Panchayats, 220 Grama Panchayats, 9 Assembly constituencies in the district. Gulbarga City is located on an undulating plain, presenting a vast stretch of black cotton soil. Being a Regional headquarters of government, it is an important city in the northern part of Karnataka situated 623 km away from Bangalore and 220 km from west of Hyderabad, Gulbarga is well connected. The city with 430265 population Gulbarga is humming with number of educational institutions and variety of business activities.

Gulbarga district is very rich in cultural traditions. The vast stretch of fertile black cotton soil of the district is known for bumper red gram and jawar crops. The district is a "Daal bowl" of the state. The district is also known for cluster of cement

industries and a distinct stone popularly known as “Shahabad Stone”. Gulbarga has been blessed by the incessant flowing of river Bhima in addition to this, a few tributaries flow in this region. The upper Krishna project and Bennethora Project are the two major irrigational ventures in the district. Gulbarga which is known for the dearth of industries is presently showing great deal of signs of growth in the cement, textile, leather, and chemical production in the industrial 6 sector. One of the recent developments, where in the people of Gulbarga are proud and boastful is that the establishment of central University. Indeed it is a feather to its cap. On 26th September 2008, the cabinet meetings were held at Gulbarga. In the meeting decision was taken by the cabinet that Yadgir is a new district. Therefore the Chief Minister declares that as a new 30th district. It has been come into force on 30.12.2009 as per the gazette order. So here after the details of progress and plan is made separately .

### BRIEF HISTORY

Gulbarga, popularly called as “Kalaburgi” by the local people, was once a capital of the Bahamani Kingdom. Gulbarga has a rich historical and cultural 4 traditions. Bahamanis, the earliest Muslim empire of South India chose Gulbarga to be their capital and ruled from here from 1347 to 1425 A.D. Mentioned as Kalburagi, Kalumbarige, Kalabarge, etc. in ancient inscriptions, Gulbarga is popularly known as “Kalaburgi” by the locals. Gulbarga district has its roots deep in history. The famous dynasties of the south, the Satavahans, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rastrkuta, Shahis, the Adil Shahis, the Nizam Shahis have ruled over the district . In 1504 Gulbarga was permanently annexed to Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur. In 1657 with the invasion of Mir Jumla it passed into the hands of Mughals. Later with the establishment of Asaf Jahi (Nizam) Dynasty of Hyderabad (1724 - 1948) Gulbarga came under it. In 1863 when Nizam Government formed Jilabandi, Surpur (Shorapur) became district headquarter, with nine Talukas of which Gulbarga was one of them. In 1873 Gulbarga was formed into Separate district with seven taluks. With reorganization of states in 1956 Gulbarga became Part of Karnataka State and Divisional headquarter.

History In the 6th century, the Rashtrakutas gained control over the area around presentday Gulbarga, but the Chalukyas regained their domain and reigned for over two hundred years. Around the close of the 12th century, the Yadavas of Devagiri and the Hoysalas of Halebidu took control of the district. The present Gulbarga District and Raichur District formed part of their domain. The city of Gulbarga was founded by the Bahmani Sultans in the 14th century as their capital. The northern Deccan, including the district of Gulbarga, passed under control of the Muslim Sultanate of Delhi. The revolt of the Muslim officers appointed from Delhi resulted in founding of the Bahmani Sultanate in 1347 by Hassan Gangu, who chose Gulbarga (Ahsenabad during this period) to be his capital. From 1724 to 1948 Gulbarga was part of Hyderabad state ruled by the famous Nizams. It was integrated into India in September 1948 after the Indian army defeated the Nizam

**Gulbarga District**



## POPULATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Gulbarga district is observed to be in the prolonged second stage of demographic transition. It is experiencing rapid growth of population since 1951 with variations. Karnataka State has published Human development Report in 1999 based on 1991 date for the then 20 district in the state.

## ECONOMIC PROFILE:

The district economy is dominantly agricultural in its nature and nearly 75 percent of populations living in rural areas are dependent on agriculture. Therefore, agriculture is compared as the main contributor to the district income, these sector contributors 45 percent of the total district income.

Irrigation: Like other parts of the country, agriculture economies of the Gulbarga district also depend upon rainfall. Therefore, development of irrigation facilities would open new door to the farmers of this region. However, the district has only two major rivers viz., Krishna and Bheema, following through territory. Hence large part of the district has to depend upon other sources of irrigation. The table shows the various sources of irrigation and the land irrigated by them in the district.

## INDUSTRIAL IN GULBARGA DISTRICT:-

The economy of the Gulbarga district is primarily of agricultural in nature. Out of the 30 district of the state the rank of Gulbarga is 18th for the growing population, agricultural sector is unable to provide increasing percapita income. It is suffering from lack of raw material, availability of infrastructure, adequate support from government department and as well as financial institution to provide the adequate financial facilities. The district has no place in the industrial map of Karnataka.

## BANKING FACILITIES:

Due to lack of financial facilities, industrial sector of this district is not growing at desired rate. The district has totally 171 commercial banks. Each branch of the commercial banks covers the population of 13,600 as against 8500 the country as a whole. In the light of the huge population of the district. In fact, the existing branches are not providing adequate financial facilities for the development of the district in the industrial agricultural allied fields.

The Co-operative movement in Gulbarga district has not developed as compared with neighboring district of Raichur and Bidar. The momentum of co-operative movement was accelerated from the second five year plan onwards. There are 994 all type of co-operative with a membership of 31.4 lakhs in the district. About 233 S and P farmers service societies are functioning in the district.

## MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Resource mobilization and financial stability is of paramount importance for any city's health and plays a vital role in the development. The source of revenue for CCG is primarily categorized into tax and non tax based. The tax based revenues mainly includes revenues collected from property tax, advertisement, professional and terminal taxes. While the non tax based revenue comprises of rentals from municipal properties, service user charges, and penalties. Transfers from state government generally include shared taxes, general and specific purpose grants and grants recommended by State Finance Commissions. In addition, capital receipts consist of loan from the government and revenues earned from sale of land and grants received on account of MP and MLA funds.

## HOUSING SCENARIO

The urban character of Gulbarga City is found to be complex where each area exhibits its own characteristics. Till date the old city has been retaining its original as well as traditional character and ethos, acting as religious node is packed with overcrowded streets and weak infrastructure levels. On the other side, due to the availability of all services, cultural attractions, areas adjacent to the city core has always been under constant development pressure and with increasing congestion. In contrast, the peripheral areas

altogether embraced by the municipal wards do have a strikingly different development pattern with well organized development pattern and better infrastructure, thereby encouraging the population to shift from older areas to these areas for a better living and hygienic life.

### CONCLUSION

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