

Chapter 24

Representation in Public Services, Sports, Committees and Cultural Organizations

24.1 Representation in Services

1. A feeling has been growing among the people of North Karnataka particularly of Hyderabad Karnataka region, that their region has remained backward not only in respect of the development of infrastructure facilities, but their region has been neglected by the successive governments in the matter of regional representation in public services, political appointments in Boards, Committees, Academies and the like. Such grievances have been voiced when the High Power Committee For Redressal of Regional Imbalances held meetings at district and divisional levels, with public representatives like MPs, MLAs, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Members of Zilla Panchayats, other respected persons, and officials. In this context, an attempt has been made here to review the position of regional representations in government services and political appointments, based on the information made available by government departments and other organizations.

2. As on 31-3-1998, out of the total sanctioned posts of 5,58,077, the total strength of employees working in the state government services was 4,64,768 showing about 83% of the posts filled in, as per the Report published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Out of the total number of posts filled in, bulk of the employees i.e., 3,60,342 are working in 'C' group (77.5%) followed by 71,043 employees in 'D' group (15.3%), 20,283 employees in 'B' group (4.4%) and 13,100 employees in 'A' group (2.8%). The Heads of Departments are Appointing Authorities for 'C' and 'D' cadre posts and Government is the appointing authority for 'A' and 'B' cadre posts.

24.2 Recruitment to Non-Gazetted and Gazetted Posts

3. All the posts of 'D' group and other posts below the second division assistants (including Drivers), bulk of which exist in the districts are filled by the Heads of the Departments on getting eligible candidates from the concerned District Employment Exchange Offices and interviewing the candidates generally at the state headquarters and sometimes at divisional/district head quarters depending upon the number of candidates to be interviewed. Thus recruitment to 'D' group posts is mostly localized.

4. In the case of a majority of non-gazetted cadres including technical posts which do not come under the purview of Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC), recruitment is made by the concerned Heads of Departments, by notifying the number of posts in various cadres for direct recruitment in leading news papers or gazette and preparing the list of eligible candidates based on merit and selecting the suitable candidates by interview method. Generally interviews are held at State headquarters, and if the candidates are more in number interview sessions are also held at divisional/district levels.

5. In the case of primary school teachers and police constables which form bulk of 'C' category posts, the District Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the District Police Superintendent respectively notify the number of posts to be filled by direct recruitment in the leading papers, call for applications, process those applications at the district level and select the candidates by interview at the district level. It may be noted that there is no bar for eligible candidates of other districts to apply for the posts and appear for interview.

6. Direct recruitment to the posts of the second division assistants, first division assistants and some cadres of the 'C' category of posts, which are specified for direct recruitment by KPSC in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of various Departments, is done by the Karnataka Public Service Commission by holding competitive examinations/interviews or both. The posts of second division assistants and first division assistants which are located at state, district and taluka headquarters or below taluka levels in all departments form sizable posts in 'C' group. The candidates for the second division or first division posts are selected on the basis of merit order in written examination conducted by the KPSC at the state and district levels. Similarly recruitment to the posts of 'typists' and 'stenos' is done by the State Recruitment Committee for Typists and Stenographers, based on tests and interviews generally conducted at State headquarters.

7. Direct recruitment to the posts of gazetted officers as specified by the government in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of various Government departments comes under the purview of KPSC. As and when the concerned Departments intimate the number of various gazetted posts to be filled by direct recruitment, the KPSC notifies the posts, selects suitable candidates by holding competitive examinations and interviews or by mere interviews, mostly at State headquarters. The direct recruitment to the posts of Assistants and Senior Assistants of Secretariat Departments at State headquarters is also done by the KPSC by holding competitive examinations at State headquarters.

8. The HPC had meeting with the Chairman and the Secretary KPSC on 22-1-2002, and discussed several issues relating to redressal of regional imbalances, particularly with regard to the representation in the public services. The Chairman and the Secretary KPSC explained that the Commission had to perform its function of recruitment to the public services solely within the ambit of the Cadre and Recruitment Rules framed by the Government and in the absence of any specific provision in the rules to ensure proportionate representation to different regions, the Commission has to select candidates for recruitment only on the basis of their performance in various examinations and the interview.

9. The Chairman, KPSC also pointed out that the Commission had opened its Regional Offices in all divisional headquarters outside Bangalore, like Mysore, Belgaum, and Gulbarga. This was done mainly to enable the candidates hailing from different regions to have easier access to the services of the Commission's offices. Further, it was also pointed out that the Commission's written examinations for the KAS and other Group 'A' and 'B' services were held in all the divisional headquarters and those relating to the First and Second Division Assistants held in all the district headquarters and even in some taluka headquarters. The Commission however, held all interviews at Bangalore itself.

10. The rules requiring recruitment by KPSC on an annual basis have been amended providing for recruitment "from time to time". Further, the KPSC Consultation Rules have

also been amended by the Government in the year 2000 dispensing with prior consultation with the KPSC while framing or amending the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of various services. There was, therefore, an apprehension that the provisions in C & R Rules were being amended by the Government to reduce the scope for direct recruitment. There is also a likelihood of direct recruitment posts being diverted for making promotions within the services. These developments are likely to have an adverse effect on the quality and efficiency of various services in Government, besides reducing employment opportunities for people from different parts of the State.

11. The statistics relating to the recruitment made by the Commission for gazetted and non-gazetted posts over the last ten years are furnished in Table 24.1 From this, it can be seen that South Karnataka takes lion's share in direct recruitment to the gazetted posts (72%) and also to the non-gazetted posts (73%). Among divisions, Bangalore division occupies the first place (with 47% of gazetted posts and 45% of non-gazetted posts) and Gulbarga division occupies the last place (with 12% share in gazetted and 8% in non-gazetted posts). As expected Bangalore district accounts for the maximum share (23% in gazetted and 19% in non-gazetted posts) and Koppal district for the minimum share (0.05% in gazetted and 0.11% in non-gazetted posts). In the case of direct recruitment to the gazetted posts, the share is less than 0.5% for each of the districts namely Bagalkot, Gadag and Haveri in Belgaum division, Koppal in Gulbarga division, Chamarajnagar and Udupi in Mysore division. However it is more than 0.5% and less than 1.0% in the case of Kodagu and Davangere districts.

12. For non-gazetted posts also, the pattern of representation of regions, divisions and districts is more or less similar to the pattern noticed in the case of gazetted officers. The representation is less than 0.50% for each of the districts namely, Bagalkot, Gadag and Haveri, Koppal, Davangere, Chamarajnagar and Udupi. In the case of Bidar, it is 0.89%.

13. On comparing the percentage shares of regions/divisions/districts in the recruitment of gazetted and non-gazetted posts with that of population, the districts of South Karnataka have been well placed as compared to those of North Karnataka.

Table 24.1: Representation of Districts in the Appointment of Gazetted/Non-Gazetted Posts by K.P.S.C. during 1992 to 2001

District/Divison	No. of Posts				% Share in the population of the State
	Gazetted	% Share in the State	Non-Gazetted	% Share in the State	
North Karnataka					
1. Bagalkot	21	0.27	9	0.25	3.13
2. Belgaum	256	3.24	148	4.13	7.98
3. Bijapur	360	4.56	203	5.67	3.43
4. Dharwad	463	5.86	216	6.03	3.04
5. Gadag	22	0.28	10	0.28	1.84
6. Haveri	16	0.20	9	0.25	2.73
7. Uttara Kannada	144	1.82	89	2.48	2.57
Belgaum Division	1282	16.24	684	19.10	24.72

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District/Divison	No. of Posts				% Share in the population of the State
	Gazetted	% Share in the State	Non-Gazetted	% Share in the State	
1. Bellary	240	3.04	86	2.40	3.84
2. Bidar	137	1.74	32	0.89	2.85
3. Gulbarga	387	4.90	87	2.43	5.93
4. Koppal	4	0.05	4	0.11	2.26
5. Raichur	152	1.93	75	2.09	3.13
Gulbarga Division	920	11.65	284	7.93	18.00
South Karnataka					
		2.37	38	1.06	3.56
1. Bangalore Rural	187	22.97	685	19.12	12.37
2. Bangalore Urban	1814	5.91	298	8.32	2.86
3. Chitradurga	459	0.90	17	0.47	3.39
4. Davanagere	71	4.52	123	3.43	4.79
5. Kolar	357	4.75	211	5.89	3.11
6. Shimoga	375	6.07	249	6.95	4.89
7. Tumkur	479				
Bangalore Division	3742	47.39	1621	45.25	34.97
1. Chamarajanagar	20	0.25	4	0.11	1.83
2. Chickmagalur	140	1.77	112	3.13	2.16
3. Dakshina Kannada	310	3.93	145	4.05	3.60
4. Hassan	322	4.08	188	5.25	3.26
5. Kodagu	59	0.75	37	1.03	1.03
6. Mandya	337	4.27	138	3.85	3.34
7. Mysore	754	9.55	365	10.19	4.98
8. Udipi	10	0.13	4	0.11	2.10
Mysore Division	1952	24.72	993	27.72	22.31
North Karnataka	2202	27.89	968	27.02	42.72
South Karnataka	5694	72.11	2614	72.98	57.28
State	7896	100.00	3582	100.00	100.00

Source: Karnataka Public Service Commission.

14. It was originally intended to analyse the data relating to the representation of A & B cadre officers and 'C' and 'D' group officials presently working in the State Services according to their native districts. Since 'C' and 'D' group officials form a large number i.e., more than 4 lakhs, compilation of data according to their native districts would have taken more time. Hence the HPC has confined itself to the collection of the data for A & B group officers only.

Table 24.2: Representation of A&B Group Officers working in State Government service according to their native districts

Native District/ Place	A Group Nos.	% Share in State Total	B Group Nos.	% Share in State Total	A & B Groups Nos.	% Share in State Total
North Karnataka						
1. Bagalkot	86	1.60	333	2.51	419	2.25
2. Belgaum	223	4.16	648	4.88	871	4.68
3. Bijapur	184	3.43	469	3.53	653	3.51
4. Dharwad	244	4.55	460	3.47	704	3.78
5. Haveri	77	1.44	238	1.79	315	1.69
6. Uttara Kannada	108	2.02	319	2.40	427	2.29
Belgaum Division	999	18.64	2668	20.11	3667	19.68
1. Bellary	163	3.04	466	3.51	629	3.38
2. Bidar	99	1.85	339	2.55	438	2.35
3. Gulbarga	207	3.86	646	4.87	853	4.58
4. Koppal	36	0.67	148	1.12	184	0.99
5. Raichur	88	1.64	204	1.54	292	1.57
Gulbarga Division	593	11.07	1803	13.59	2396	12.86
South Karnataka						
1. Bangalore Rural	228	4.25	661	4.98	889	4.77
2. Bangalore Urban	631	11.77	985	7.42	1616	8.67
3. Chitradurga	331	6.18	714	5.38	1045	5.61
4. Davanagere	146	2.72	513	3.87	659	3.54
5. Kolar	257	4.80	548	4.13	805	4.32
6. Shimoga	249	4.65	630	4.75	879	4.72
7. Tumkur	371	6.92	904	6.81	1275	6.84
Bangalore Division	2213	41.30	49.55	37.34	7168	38.48
1. Chamarajanagar	81	1.51	295	2.22	376	2.02
2. Chickmagalur	127	2.37	410	3.09	537	2.88
3. Dakshina Kannada	192	3.58	425	3.20	617	3.31
4. Hassan	240	4.48	572	4.31	812	4.36
5. Kodagu	77	1.44	169	1.27	246	1.32
6. Mandya	266	4.96	647	4.88	913	4.90
7. Mysore	425	7.93	950	7.16	1375	7.38
8. Udupi	65	1.21	277	2.09	342	1.84
Mysore Division	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	68.78	8700	65.56	12386	66.49
Karnataka State	5359	100.00	13270	100.00	18629	100.00

Source : Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Govt. Departments.

15. In all 35 government departments have responded. The analysis of data from these departments is presented in Table 24.2.

16. It can be seen from the table that bulk of the share of A & B group officers (66.5%) working in State service goes to the South Karnataka. Bangalore division accounts

for the highest share (38.5%) followed by Mysore division (28%) whereas Gulbarga division accounts for the lowest share (13%), preceded by Belgaum division (19.7%). Among the districts, Bangalore accounts for the maximum share of 8.7% followed by Mysore (7.4%), Tumkur (6.8%) and Chitradurga (5.6%) whereas Koppal accounts for the minimum share of 0.9%, preceded by Kodagu (1.3%), Raichur (1.6%), Haveri (1.7%) and Udupi (1.8%). The pattern of share in the case of 'A' or 'B' group officers also follow more or less the similar pattern as above (i.e., for A & B group officers).

24.3 Secretariat Officers and Heads of the Departments (Excluding IAS and KAS officers)

17. The data relating to the representation of Secretariat officers (which do not include IAS and KAS officers working in the Secretariat) and Heads of departments by native districts is given in Table 24.3. Secretariat staff plays a significant role in the government and they are stationed in the capital city. The data relating to officers working in the Secretariat reveal that bulk of the officers (about 73%) belong to South Karnataka as against 22% from north karnataka. A little more than quarter of the Secretariat officers (27%) are from Bangalore (urban) and Bangalore (rural) districts. Further about one quarter of the Secretariat officers (24.5%) are from the neighbouring / nearby districts like Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore.

18. The data relating to the Heads of Departments working in the State service according to their native districts also show that a majority of them (about 62.5%) are from South Karnataka as against 36.25% from North Karnataka and 1.25% from outside Karnataka. Bangalore and Mysore districts account for 12.5% each. Dharwad and Bijapur districts account for 6.25% each. Further, Mandya, Kodagu, Bagalkot and Gulbarga districts account for 5% each. There is no representation from the districts of Haveri, Raichur and Chikmagalur.

Table 24.3: Representation of Secretariat Officers (HODs) according to their Native Districts

Native District/ Place	Secretariat Officers		Head of Departments	
	Total	Share in the State	Total	Share in the State
North Karnataka				
1. Bagalkot	2	0.91	4	5.00
2. Belgaum	17	7.73	2	2.50
3. Bijapur	5	2.27	5	6.25
4. Dharwad	7	3.18	5	6.25
5. Gadag	1	0.45	1	1.25
6. Haveri		0.00		0.00
7. Uttara Kannada	4	1.82	2	2.50
Belgaum Division	36	16.36	19	23.75

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Native District/ Place	Secretariat Officers		Head of Departments	
	Total	Share in the State	Total	Share in the State
1. Bellary	3	1.36	2	2.50
2. Bidar	2	0.91	2	2.50
3. Gulbarga	5	2.27	4	5.00
4. Koppal	1	0.45	2	2.50
5. Raichur	1	0.45		0.00
Gulbarga Division	12	5.45	10	12.50
South Karnataka				
1. Bangalore Rural				
2. Bangalore Urban	37	16.82	3	3.75
3. Chitradurga	23	10.45	10	12.50
4. Davangere	8	3.64	2	2.50
5. Kolar	2	0.91	1	1.25
6. Shimoga	12	5.45	3	3.75
7. Tumkur	5	2.27	1	1.25
	19	8.64	3	3.75
Bangalore Division	106	48.18	23	28.75
1. Chamarajanagar	1	0.45	3	3.75
2. Chickmagalur	6	2.73		0.00
3. Dakshina Kannada	9	4.09	3	3.75
4. Hassan	6	2.73	2	2.50
5. Kodagu	7	3.18	4	5.00
6. Mandya	7	3.18	4	5.00
7. Mysore	16	7.27	10	12.50
8. Udupi	2	0.91	1	1.25
Mysore Division	54	24.55	27	33.75
Outside Karnataka	12	5.45	1	1.25
North Karnataka	48	21.82	29	36.25
South Karnataka	160	72.73	50	62.50
KARNATAKA STATE	220	100.00	80	100.00

Source: DPAR, Government of Karnataka.

24.4 Representation in IAS Cadre

19. I.A.S officers in the Government of Karnataka play an important role in the administration and formulation of policies and programmes. As on 15-01-2002, there were 262 IAS officers working in Karnataka cadre; out of which, more than half (i.e 54%) were from outside Karnataka, 36% from South Karnataka and only 10% from North Karnataka.

Table 24.4: No. of IAS Officers in the State as on 15-01-2002

Region	No. of IAS Officers	Percentage
South Karnataka	95	36%
North Karnataka	25	10%
Outside Karnataka State	142	54%
Total	262	100%

Source: Civil list of I.A.S Officers Karnataka Cadre-DPAR

24.5 Representation in KAS Cadre

20. Karnataka Administrative Service (KAS) plays an important role in government administration, particularly in providing services in revenue matters including handling of law and order problems in mufussil areas. There are four categories in KAS, namely 'B' Group officers i.e, Tahshildras (administrators at taluka level), KAS Jr. Scale Officers, (administrators at sub-divisional level), KAS Senior Scale Officers and KAS - Selection grade officers (administrators at district/state level). Certain specific percentages of posts in KAS 'B' grade and KAS (Jr. Scale) go to direct recruitment which is done by the K.P.S.C. every year. The cadres of KAS (Sr. Scale) and those of selection grade are promotional posts. Representation of KAS (selection grade), KAS (Jr. + Sr. Scales) or KAS (B group) officers in the State Service according to their native districts is given in Table 24.5. It shows that a majority of KAS (selection grade) officers are from South Karnataka (about 86.5%). Among the divisions, Bangalore division accounts for the highest share (55.8%) followed by Mysore division (30.8%), Belgaum division (9.6%) and Gulbarga division (1.9%). In the cadre of KAS (Jr. or Sr. scale) officers too, the major share goes to South Karnataka (64.6%) and the pattern of shares of divisions and districts are more or less similar to KAS (Selection grade officers).

Table 24.5: Representation of KAS (Selection grade, Sr & Jr Scale and 'B' Group) officers in State Government Service according to their native districts as on 31-3-2001

Districts	KAS (Selection grade)		KAS (Sr+Jr)scales		KAS ('B' Group)	
	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State
Bangalore Division						
1. Bangalore Urban	5	9.62	45	11.72	4	2.08
2. Bangalaoe Rural	2	3.85	18	4.69	3	1.56
3. Chitradurga	1	1.92	27	7.03	6	3.13
4. Davanagere	-	-	6	1.56	7	3.65
5. Kolar	11	21.15	29	7.55	10	5.21
6. Shimoga	6	11.54	14	3.65	10	5.21
7. Tumkur	4	7.69	34	8.85	11	5.73
Total	29	55.77	173	45.05	51	26.56

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Districts	KAS (Selection grade)		KAS (Sr+Jr)scales		KAS ('B' Group)	
	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State
Bangalore Division						
Mysore Division						
1. Chickmagalur	2	3.85	6	1.56	3	1.56
2. Dakshina Kannada	1	1.92	9	2.34	7	3.65
3. Udupi	1	1.92	2	0.52	2	1.04
4. Hasan	5	9.62	17	4.43	8	4.17
5. Kodagu	1	1.92	8	2.08	7	3.65
6. Mandya	1	1.92	13	3.39	5	2.60
7. Mysore	4	7.69	16	4.17	2	1.04
8. Chamarajnagar	1	1.92	4	1.04	6	3.13
Total	16	30.77	75	19.53	40	20.83
Belgaum Divison						
1. Belgaum	-	-	22	5.73	23	11.98
2. Bijapur	4	7.69	15	3.91	7	3.65
3. Bagalkote	-	-	6	1.56	8	4.17
4. Dharwad	1	1.92	23	5.99	5	2.60
5. Gadag	-	-	7	1.82	1	0.52
6. Haveri	-	-	1	0.26	5	2.60
7. Uttara Kannada	-	-	9	2.34	14	7.29
Total	5	9.62	83	21.61	63	32.81
Gulbarga Division						
1. Bellary	1	1.92	12	3.13	8	4.17
2. Bidar	-	-	10	2.60	4	2.08
3. Gulbarga	-	-	12	3.13	11	5.73
4. Raichur	-	-	6	1.56	10	5.21
5. Koppal	-	-	2	0.52	1	0.52
Total	1	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
Others	1	1.92	11	2.86	4	2.08
State	52	100.00	384	100.00	192	100.00

Source: DPAR, Government of Karnataka

21. Only in the case of KAS (B group) officers the percentage share for north Karnataka (50.5%) is a little bit higher than south karnataka (47.4%). It is learnt that direct recruitment to KAS (B group) officers has not taken place for a quite long time and the direct recruitment vacancies have been filled by promotions. As such north karnataka got good representation in 'B' group officers.

24.6 Vacant Posts in the Government

22. Information on the number of posts sanctioned, filled and vacant for various departments, districtwise has been obtained from the Publication 'Report on Representation of SCs and STs in government service 1996' brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The percentage of vacancies to the sanctioned posts in respect of all the departments functioning in the districts, divisions, regions and in the state is given below.

Table 24.6: Percentage of Vacancies to the Sanctioned posts of all departments put together, in different categories of posts, regionwise for the year 1996

Divisions / Region	% age of Vacancies to the Sanctioned Posts				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	All
1. Bangalore Division	15	18	13	20	15
2. Mysore Division	14	19	17	19	17
3. Belgaum Division	18	22	18	18	18
4. Gulbarga Division	24	24	16	24	17
I. South Karnataka	15	18	15	20	16
II. North Karnataka	21	23	17	21	18
State	17	20	16	20	17

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

23. The above Table shows that percentage of vacancies is marginally higher in all categories of posts in North Karnataka as compared to South Karnataka. Among the divisions, Gulbarga division accounts for the higher percentage of vacancies as compared to rest of the divisions.

Regional imbalances in the recruitment of high school teachers in 2001-02

24. Sri. Vaijanath Patil, Ex-Minister hailing from Hyderabad-Karnataka area brought to the notice of the HPC regarding the injustice done to the Hyderabad-Karnataka area in the recruitment of high school teachers that was done recently. He pointed out that recruitment to the vacancies of high school teachers took place at district level, as per the recruitment procedure. Out of 636 candidates selected for the vacancies in the division, only 137 candidates belonging to Gulbarga division were selected. The HPC got information from the Commissioner of Public Instruction about the recruitment of high school teachers made recently in each division. The details of which are furnished in Table 24.7.

Table 24.7: No. of selected and temporarily appointed High School Teachers in the divisions 2001-02

Divisions	No. of teachers selected	No. of teachers appointed	Share of divisions in the Teachers appointed	
			No.	%
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bangalore	500	145	141	97
2. Mysore	578	240	84	35
3. Belgaum	302	205	505	246
4. Gulbarga	629	280	140	50
Total	2009	870	870	428

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions.

25. From the above, it can be seen that out of high school teachers appointed in Gulbarga division, only 50% candidates belonged to that division. In the case of Mysore division also, only 35% candidates belonging to that division were appointed. Belgaum division is over represented. This has happened because there is no bar for applying to the posts in any district / division, from the candidates of other districts / divisions.

26. From the analysis in the foregoing paragraphs, it is evident that due representation has not been given to North Karnataka region particularly to Hyderabad-Karnataka area in the matter of appointments made to various categories of posts in different Government departments. It supports the grievances of the people of North Karnataka that their regions have been neglected in providing adequate representation in government service right from the re-organisation of the State. Even in Old Mysore region, a few districts did not get adequate representation in the recruitment to government service. In order to remove the disparities, atleast in future, it is suggested that reservation to the extent of 100% in 'D' group posts, 80% in certain 'C' group posts below or equivalent to first division assistants / primary school teachers should be made at the district level. In the case of high school teachers or equivalent posts in other departments, reservation to the extent of 70% needs to be made at the divisional level. Even in the case of group 'B' posts, reservation should be made to the extent of 60% at the divisional level. This is possible if amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution is made as in the case of Andhra Pradesh.

Representation of regions in the Cabinet, Corporations, Boards, Commissions and Committees

27. The appointment of Ministers in the Cabinet, Chairmen and Members in various Corporations, Boards and Committees is done on political considerations. No doubt it is the prerogative of the Chief Minister to make appointments for these posts, but he has to balance the representation taking into consideration so many factors; among them regions/districts and castes play an important role. There would be psychological satisfaction and emotional integration among people if proper representation is given to their regions and castes. The HPC has examined these aspects.

24.7 Representation in the Cabinet

28. In Table 24.8, regional representation has been presented with regard to Chief Ministers and Ministers who hailed from the south and north Karnataka in the past 40 years i.e., from 1962 to 2002. It shows that out of 11 Chief Ministers, 7 Chief Ministers belong to South Karnataka (64 %) and 4 Chief Ministers belonged to North Karnataka (36 %). Among the total Ministers (525) appointed during the past 40 years, a majority of 318 Ministers belonged to South Karnataka (61%) as against 207 Ministers belonged to North Karnataka (49%). In the 1960s and early seventies, there was a practice to appoint Deputy Ministers besides Ministers. Out of 31 Deputy Ministers appointed, 21 belonged to South Karnataka (68%) and 10 belonged to North Karnataka (32%).

Table 24.8 : Chief Ministers and Ministers hailing from South and North Karnataka from 1962 to 2002

Period	Number of Chief Ministers		Number of Ministers from	
	South	North	South	North
1. 1962-67 a. March-July'62	----	(1) S.R. Kanthi	6	1
b. June'62-March'67	(1) S. Nijalingappa	----	9	5
2. 1967-71 a. March'67-May'68	(1) S. Nijalingappa	----	6	7
b. May'68-71	----	(1) Veerendra Patil	9	8
3. 1972-77	(1) D. Devaraj Urs	----	26	24
4. 1978-82 a. Feb'78-Jan'80	(1) D. Devaraj Urs	----	16	13
b. Jan'80-82	(1) R. Gundu Rao	----	15	9
5. 1983-84	----	(1) R. K. Hegde	23	11
6. 1985-89 a. Jan'85-March'85	----	(1) R.K. Hegde	23	11
b. 8 th March'85-Aug'88	----	(1) R.K. Hegde	29	15
c. Aug'88-89	----	(1) S.R. Bommai	22	13
7. 1989-94 a. 1989-Oct'90	----	(1) Veerendra Patil	8	2
b. Oct'90-Nov'92	(1) S. Bangarappa	----	17	11
c. Nov'92-Dec'94	(1) M. Veerappa Moily	----	3	23
8. 1994-99 a. Nov'94-May'96	(1) H.D. Deve Gowda	----	19	17
b. May'96-Oct'99	(1)	----	34	21
9. October'1999	(1) S.M. Krishna	----	26	16
Total	7	4	318	207

24.8 Representation in the Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC)

29. The information about the appointment of Chairmen and Members of the KPSC who functioned during different tenures in the period from 1956 to 2002 has been collected and analysed. It is given in Table 24.9. It reveals that out of 12 Chairmen, 9 Chairmen hailed from south karnataka (75%) and 2 from north karnataka (17%) and 1 from outside State (i.e., Hyderabad). Among the districts, a major share goes to Hassan district (33%) followed by Chitradurga (17%) and Tumkur (17%).

30. Out of the total members (55), again a majority of the members i.e., 38 are from south karnataka (69%). Among the divisions, Bangalore and Mysore each accounted for 34.5% whereas Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions accounted for 11% and 15% respectively. There is no representation either for Chairman or Member from the districts of Bangalore (rural), Udupi, Chamarajnar, Bagalkot, and Gadag. It is to be noted that these districts have been formed in 1998.

Table 24.9: Number of Chairmen and Members of KPSC appointed during 1956 to 2001 according to their native districts

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Chairmen	No. of Members	Total
	Bangalore Division			
1	Bangalore urban	0	6	6
2	Bangalore rural	0	0	0
3	Chitradurga	2	3	5
4	Davanagere	0	2	2
5	Kolar	0	2	2
6	Shimoga	0	2	2
7	Tumkur	2	4	6
	Total	4	19	23
	Mysore Division			
1	Chickmagalur	0	1	1
2	Dakshina Kannada	0	3	3
3	Udupi	0	0	0
4	Hassan	4	3	7
5	Kodagu	0	1	1
6	Mandya	1	4	5
7	Mysore	0	7	7
8	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0
	Total	5	19	23

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Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Chairmen	No. of Members	Total
	Belgaum Division			
1	Belgaum	0	3	3
2	Bijapur	0	3	3
3	Bagalkote	0	0	0
4	Dharwad	1	0	1
5	Gadag	0	0	0
6	Haveri	0	1	1
7	Uttara Kannada	0	1	1
	Total	1	8	9
	Gulbarga Division			
1	Bellary	0	1	1
2	Bidar	1	1	2
3	Gulbarga	0	2	2
4	Raichur	0	1	1
5	Koppal	0	1	1
	Total	1	6	7
	South Karnataka	9	38	47
	North Karnataka	2	14	16
	Other than Karnataka	1	3	4
	State Total	12	55	67

Source : Karnataka Public Service Commission

24.9 Chairpersons of Public Undertakings (Corporations and Boards)

31. The information about the appointment of Chairmen to various Corporations and Boards for the current-period (appointed in 1999 or 2000) is available. The number of Chairmen for 41 undertakings according to their native districts is given in Table 24.10. From this table, it can be seen that South Karnataka takes a lion's share (71 %) in the political appointment of Chairmen to various Boards. Bangalore Division accounts for a major share of 46% followed by Mysore Division (24%); Belgaum (15%) and Gulbarga Division (15%).

Table 24.10: Representation of districts in the appointment of Chairmen to various Corporations and Boards as per their native districts (appointed in 1999 or 2000)

District	Number of Chairmen	% share in State
1. Bangalore Urban	8	19.5
2. Bangalore Rural	2	4.9
3. Chitradurga	1	2.4
4. Davanagere	1	2.4
5. Kolar	4	9.8
6. Shimoga	2	4.9
7. Tumkur	1	2.4
Bangalore Division - Total	19	46.3
1. Chickmagalur	2	4.9
2. Dakshina Kannada	1	2.4
3. Udupi	1	2.4
4. Hassan	2	4.9
5. Kodagu	-	-
6. Mandya	1	2.4
7. Mysore	1	2.4
8. Chamarajnar	2	4.9
Mysore Division - Total	10	24.4
1. Belgaum	2	4.9
2. Bijapur	1	2.4
3. Bagalkot	1	2.4
4. Dharwad	-	-
5. Gadag	1	2.4
6. Haveri	-	-
7. Uttara Kannada	1	2.4
Belgaum Division - Total	6	14.6
1. Bellary	1	2.4
2. Bidar	1	2.4
3. Gulbarga	3	7.3
4. Raichur	-	-
5. Koppal	1	2.4
Gulbarga Division - Total	6	14.6
South Karnataka	29	70.7
North Karnataka	12	29.3
State	41	100.0

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises

24.10 Appointment of Vice Chancellors (VCs)

32. Appointment of Vice Chancellors to various Universities is done by the Governor. Table 24.11, reveals that out of the total number of Vice Chancellors i.e, (34) appointed for 12 universities in the last 10 years, as many as 5 Vice Chancellors hailed from Mandya district followed by 4 VCs from Dakshina Kannada. Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Belgaum, Chamarajnar Districts each represented by 2 V.C.s whereas Bangalore (R), Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Davanagere, Udupi, Bagalkot, Gadag, Haveri districts each represented by one VC. There is no representation from Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Kodagu, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal districts. Out of 34 VCs appointed in the State, 24 VCs (or 70.6%) were from South Karnataka, 8 VCs (or 23.5%) from North Karnataka and 2 VCs (or 5.9%) from outside the State.

Table 24.11: Appointment of Vice Chancellors of Universities according to their native districts in the last 10 years (from 1991 to 2001)

Sl. No	Districts	Kar. U.	Gul. U.	Mang. U.	Mys. U.	B'lore. U.	Hampi U.	Kuv. U.	VTU	KOU	RGUHS	UAS Dharwad	UAS B'lore	Total
1	Bangalore (U)		2											2
2	Bangalore (R)			1										1
3	Chitradurga													0
4	Kolar										1		1	2
5	Shimoga													0
6	Tumkur								1	1				2
7	Mysore	1	1											2
8	Chickmagalore													0
9	D.Kannada					1		1			1	1		4
10	Hassan						1						1	2
11	Kodagu													0
12	Mandya				1			1		1			2	5
13	Belgaum			1			1							2
14	Bijapur						1							1
15	Dharwad													0
16	Uttara Kannada													0
17	Gulbarga											1		1
18	Bellary					1								1
19	Bidar													0
20	Raichur													0
21	Davanagere					1								1

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Sl. No	Districts	Kar. U.	Gul. U.	Mang. U.	Mys. U.	B'lore. U.	Hampi U.	Kuv. U.	VTU	KOU	RGUHS	UAS Dharwad	UAS B'lore	Total
22	Chamarajanagar											1	1	2
23	Udupi				1									1
24	Bagalkote							1						1
25	Gadag							1						1
26	Haveri	1												1
27	Koppal													0
	Other States					1			1					2
	Total	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	5	34

Kar. U. : Karnataka University
 Gul. U. : Gulbarga University
 Mang U. : Mangalore University
 Mys. U. : Mysore University
 B'lore. U : Bangalore University

Kuv. U : Kuvempu University
 VTU : Vishveshwaraiah Technical University
 KOU : Karnataka Open University
 RGUHS : Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science
 UAS : University of Agricultural Sciences

Source: Respective Universities

24.11 State Planning Board

33. The State Planning Board plays a vital role in formulating policies in different spheres of socio-economic development of the State and guides the Government in the effective implementation of various schemes / projects. Its role is significant in determining the growth of the economy. In such an important organisation, the representation from the North Karnataka is either nil or quite meagre.

34. The State Planning Board was first constituted in 1993 with 20 members, but none was from North Karnataka. When it was reconstituted in 1995 with 23 members, 15 members were nominated. Out of which, 13 members belonged to South Karnataka and two from outside the State. No member was from North Karnataka. In 1996 the Planning Board was reconstituted with 28 members, 19 members were nominated, out of which 14 members were from South Karnataka and two from outside the State. In this Board, for the first time, representation was given to three members from North Karnataka. But none was from Hyderabad-Karnataka.

35. When the State Planning Board was reconstituted in 1998, there were 28 members. Out of which, only two members were from North Karnataka. But no one was from Hyderabad-Karnataka. In the year 2001, it was reconstituted with 13 members, but none of the members was from North Karnataka.

24.12 Advocate General

36. Advocate General plays a key role in the constitutional and legal matters of the State. Since 1980, 12 Advocate Generals were appointed in the State. Out of 12, except one, rest of the Advocate Generals were from South Karnataka.

24.13 Cultural Development

37. Karnataka's cultural heritage is rich and varied. Karnataka's history of about two thousand years reveals a profuse growth of its language, literature, art and culture. The famous king and Kannada poet Nrupatunga in the ninth century described Karnataka as a vast land stretching from the river Godavari in the north to the Cauveri in the South. The land was ruled by the array of distinguished dynasties like the Satavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, the Chalukyas of Kalyani, the royal families of Vijayanagar, Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan and the Wodeyars of Mysore and the Bahamani kingdoms of the Deccan. The art, sculpture, literature and paintings were patronized during the rule of the famous kings of these dynasties. Karnataka's culture reached its zenith in Vijayanagar Empire.

38. Karnataka is surrounded on three sides by areas speaking Dravidian languages i.e. Tamil, Malyalam and Telugu and areas of Aryan languages like Marathi and Konkani in the north and north east. Due to the expansion or shrinking area, Karnataka's culture came under the influence of both Dravidian and Aryan. Under the British rule, Kannada speaking areas had been torn asunder. Under the linguistic reorganization of the states, Kannada speaking areas of erstwhile Bombay state, Madras state, Hyderabad state and Coorg were merged with the erstwhile Mysore state in 1956. Kannada became the official language of the new Mysore state, which was renamed as Karnataka in 1973.

39. The greatest saints, philosophers and poets of this land, with their extraordinary range of vision and through their preachings moulded the beliefs and culture of Kannadigas in the eighth, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The names of some of those great personalities who made great impact on the people are AdiSankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Basavanna, Akka Mahadevi and a host of Shivasharanas, Haridasas, Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa.

40. An attempt is made here to present a bird's eye view of Kannada literature and fine arts i.e., music, dance, sculpture, etc., through many centuries.

24.13 (i) Literature

41. Language and literature are important components of any culture. Kannada literature has a rich glorious past; its history going back to atleast 1500 years. The oldest available literary work of Kannada is a book of poetics known as 'Kavirajamarga' produced in the ninth century. Karnataka gave birth to numerous great poets of Kannada. The epic verse of a few poets could be comparable to those of Valmiki or Homer. The magnificent works of Kumar Vyasa, Lakshmisha, Shadakshari, Harihara, Raghvanka and Ratnakaravarni could match the best in the world's literature. The contribution of the great litterateurs, poets

like 'Pampa' 'Ponna' or 'Ranna' of the 10th century, Vachanakaras of the 12th century, Sarvajnya, Purandaradasa of the 16th century enriched Kannada literature.

42. The influence of western literature and thought ushered in a new renaissance 'Navodaya Movement'. Among the many who contributed in this sphere, names of a few distinguished personalities could be mentioned – B.M. Sreekantayya, D.V. Gundappa, Masti Venkatesh Iyengar, Kuvempu, Bendre, Karanth followed by Kailasam, Sriranga, Anakru, Gokak and Adiga. In the post-Navodaya period, many literary figures contributed and enriched Kannada literature. Thereafter, Navyotthara Sahitya or Bandaya Sahitya or Dalitha Sahitya emerged. Feminist movement in Sahitya brought many women writers like Triveni, Indira to the forefront.

43. From the above it can be seen that many great literary figures including those who contributed to 'Vachana Sahitya' or 'Dasa Sahitya' hailed from North Karnataka, in the earlier periods. Infact the first renowned Kannada poetry work was produced in North Karnataka by the 9th century king 'Nrupatunga' who ruled from Malakhed, which is now a part of Gulbarga district. From Navodaya movement and onwards, majority of literary figures are from South Karnataka.

24.13 (ii) Archaeology

44. Karnataka has the second largest number of inscriptions in the whole of India. Beginning from the Asokan edicts (B.C. 300) to the inscription of the kings of Vijayanagar, they are legions. In the field of art and architecture, Karnataka has its own contribution. The beginning of Chalukya architecture and sculpture is seen in the exquisite carvings of Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal temple complex as cradles of temple architecture. Hoysala style of architecture is found in the temples at Belur, Halebidu and Somanathpura. The architectural work here bears testimony to the aesthetic attainment of the rulers and their people. Each dynasty had shown interest in developing its own architecture and the monuments/sculptures built by them are known as Rashtrakuta style / Ganga and Chola style/ Kalyani Chalukya style/ Vijayanagar style of architecture. Muslim Rulers too built unique monuments like Ibrahimrousa, Golgumbaz at Bijapur. The Gomata monolithic is another example of outstanding sculpture. Now modern architectural work can be seen in Churches, Vidhana Soudha and modern buildings.

24.13 (iii) Music; Dance and Drama

45. Karnataka is popularly known as the birthplace of Indian music. Karnataka music originated in this land. The most unique feature of Karnataka is that Karnataka and Hindusthani styles of music prevail side by side. Karnataka has produced outstanding talented personalities. It may appear paradoxical that some of the great stalwarts of the Hindustani tradition are from North Karnataka. Mallikarjun Mansoor, Bhimsen Joshi, Rajguru, Gangubai Hangal, to name a few are top-notch artistes in the Hindustani style. Even in Karnataka music, under the patronage of the Wodeyars, Sadashivara Muthaiah Bhagavatar, and Vasudevacharya composed hundreds of Keerthanas of exquisite beauty. The Old Mysore is known as the beehive of Veenakaras. Veena Sheshanna, Bidaram Krisarappa, T. Chowdiah, were the stalwarts.

46. Bharathanatyam has grown strong roots in Karnataka and the Hoysala queen, Shantala devi herself was believed to be a great exponent of this art. Later the Mysore kings patronized this art and there were great performing artistes attached to the palace. Now a days a number of dance schools (i.e.,teaching) institutes have sprung up. In the field of dance, Yakshagana is both a folk and elite art that is flourishing especially in Dakshina Kannada district.

47. There is again a lot of enthusiasm generated in the theatre movement. Kailasam and Sriranga are pioneers of the changing theatre scene. In the recent past, Karnad, Karanth and Kambara have turned out exquisite plays.

24.13 (iv) Academies

48. Six Academies viz., Karnataka Sahitya Academy, Karnataka Lalita Kala Academy, Karnataka Sangeetha Nritya Academy, Karnataka Nataka Academy, Karnataka Urdu Academy, Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy were constituted in different years during the period from 1954 – 55 to 1980-81 and made autonomous bodies with a view to foster the development of literature, music, dance and drama. These academies come under the control of the Directorate of Kannada and Culture. Each of these academies has a Chairman / President and members who are renowned figures in the respective fields, nominated by government for a stipulated period. These academies plan their own schemes and hold programmes. Under the plan schemes, the activities of various academies are encouraged and supported by the Government financially too. In the second five year plan, construction of central national theatre at Bangalore and nine national theatres at district head quarters was taken up. In order to encourage the artists and drama writers, grants were awarded to institutions of fine arts and prizes were given to writers and to publish the connected literature from time to time.

49. The Sahitya Academy, awards prizes to the best literary works, gives subsidy for organising seminars in kannada literature. It arranges workshops to young/budding kannada writers on all literary forms.

50. The Nataka Academy conducts drama festivals at various district head quarters and at Bangalore, besides arranging seminars and workshops on stage-craft. The academy helps the institutions/ associations for arranging drama festivals / seminars. It also provides scholarships to students studying in National School of Drama in New Delhi and other places.

51. The Karnataka Lalitkala Academy arranges exhibitions of paintings and extend financial aid to art institutions and awards prizes to artists.

52. The Sangeetha Nritya Academy gives aid to the institutions and associations for conducting programmes of music, dance etc. It conducts music and dance festivals at various places in the State.

53. The Janapada and Yakshagana Academy promotes this art and literature and gives financial assistance to institutions and associations which arrange folk-art festivals from village panchayat level to district level.

54. The Urdu Academy promotes urdu literature and encourages writers and poets by giving subsidies.

55. The State Government gives a monthly pension and honorarium to eminent persons who have rendered great service in the field of literature, music, dance, fine arts and folklore, drama etc. as financial aid, on the recommendations from the respective academies.

56. In order to provide facilities and proper environment to the artists in different fields, government have constructed Ranga Mandiras and 'Open Air Theatres' and provided Arts Schools and Cultural Training Centres at various places in the districts. The details of which are given in Table 24.12. Ranga Mandirs have not been built in 12 districts in the State. Open air theatres are more or less equal in both the regions. In respect of Arts schools, North Karnataka has only 2 out of 7 in the State. There is no cultural training center in North Karnataka, where as South Karnataka has 4.

Table: 24.12 Zilla Ranga Mandirs, Open air Theatres, Arts Schools and Cultural Training Centres 2001

Division	Zilla Ranga Mandirs	Open air Theatres	Arts Schools	Cultural Training Centres
North Karnataka				
1. Belgaum	3	80	1	-
2. Gulbarga	3	34	1	-
South Karnataka				
3. Bangalore	3	51	4	2
4. Mysore	3	68	1	2
North Karnataka	6	114	2	-
South Karnataka	6	119	5	4
State	12	233	7	4

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

57. When the High Power Committee (HPC) for redressal of regional imbalances held district level meetings, the officials, non-officials and prominent personalities of North Karnataka have expressed their strong resentments stating that the artists, writers and poets of their regions have not been given due share in the appointment of Chairmen and members of various Academies. Further in conferring awards including Rajyotsava awards, due share has not been given to their areas. In this context, the HPC has collected information about the appointments of Chairmen and Members of various Academies and also about Rajyotsava and other awards. The analysis shows that South Karnataka accounts for lion's share in the appointment of members of various academies. Out of 6 Chairmen appointed to academies, 4 belonged to South Karnataka and 2 to North Karnataka.

Table 24.13:Representation of regions in the appointment of Chairmen and Members to various Academies during 2001-2004

Divisions/ Academy	Bangalore Division	Mysore Division	Belgaum Division	Gulbarga Division	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	State
1. Sahitya Academy							
a. Chairman	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
b. Members	9	6	6	4	15	10	25
c. % of (b) to State total	36	24	24	16	60	40	100
2. Nataka Academy							
a. Chairman	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	11	3	7	4	14	11	25
c. % of (b) to State total	44	12	28	16	56	44	100
3. Lalitakala Academy							
a. Chairman	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	9	5	7	4	14	11	25
c. % of (b) to State total	36	20	28	16	56	44	100
4. Urdu Academy							
a. Chairman	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
b. Members	7	3	4	5	10	9	19
c. % of (b) to State total	37	16	21	26	53	47	100
5. Sangeetha & Nritya Academy							
a. Chairman	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	12	6	4	2	18	6	24
c. % of (b) to State total	50	25	17	8	75	25	100
6. Janapada & Yakshagana Academy							
a. Chairman	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	9	9	5	2	18	7	25
c. % of (b) to State total	36	36	20	8	72	28	100

Source : Directorate of Kannada and Culture

24.13 (v) Awards

58. As mentioned earlier, awards are given to the best writers and artists in different fields based on the recommendations of the concerned Academies and of the Department of Kannada and Culture. Table 24.14 provides the number of award winners from South and North Karnataka region.

Table 24.14: Award Winners in different fields

Awards	South	North	State
1. Gnanapita Award - 1967-1998	5	2	7
2. Central Sahitya Academy Award 1953-2000	38	10	48
3. Pampa Award - 1987-2000	11	3	14
4. Dana Chintamani Attimabbe Award 1955-2000	5	1	6
5. Janapada Shree Award Winner 1994-2000	4	3	7
6. T.S.R. Award - 1993-2000	5	3	8
7. Janapada Tagnya Award 1986-2000	28	14	42
8. Karnataka Shilpakala Academy Award Winners - 1996-2000	22	4	26
9. Jakanachari Award - 1995-2000	5	1	6
10. Karanataka Purandara Award 1991-2000	7	3	10
11. State Sangeetha Vidwan Award Winners 1993-2000	5	3	8
12. T. Chowdaiah Award - 1995-2000	6	-	6
13. Santa Shishunal Shariff Award	4	2	6
14. Natyarani Shantala Award - 1995-2000	6	-	6
15. Karnataka Sahitya Academy Award 1995-2001	22	12	34
Total Region's Share	173 (74%)	61 (26%)	234 (100%)

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

59. From the Table, it can be seen that a major share in each specific Award goes to south Karnataka. Out of total 234 awardees in 15 specific awards, 173 awardees are from south Karnataka (74%) and 61 awardees from north Karnataka (26%).

24.13 (vi) Rajyothsawa Awards

60. Rajyothsawa Awards are given every year right from 1966 in recognition of the good work done by the scholars and artists in different fields of culture. As many as 1210 Rajyothsawa awards have been given upto 2000 AD. Out of which about 350 award winners are from north Karnataka. Table 24.15, gives the distriwise details of Rajyaothsava awards for the years 1995-1999.

Table 24.15: Number of Rajyothsawa Award Winners, districtwise from 1995 to 2001

District	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000-01	Total	% Share in the State
North Karnataka								
1. Bagalkot	1	1	4	2	-	-	8	3.08
2. Belgaum	-	4	-	2	1	3	10	3.85
3. Bijapur	2	1	-	5	1	2	11	4.23
4. Dharwad	7	1	2	3	-	2	15	5.77
5. Gadag	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	1.54
6. Haveri	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.38
7. Uttara Kannada	-	1	2	2	1	2	8	3.08
Belgaum Division	12	9	8	14	4	10	57	21.92
1. Bellary	1	2	1	2	2	1	9	3.46
2. Bidar	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1.15
3. Gulbarga	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	3.08
4. Koppal	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.38
5. Raichur	1	-	1	1	1	1	5	1.92
Gulbarga Division	3	3	6	5	5	4	26	10.00
South Karnataka								
1. Bangalore Rural	2	1	2	1	-	3	9	3.46
2. Bangalore Urban	6	4	9	3	6	17	45	17.31
3. Chitradurga	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	1.15
4. Davanagere	1	1	-	3	2	-	7	2.69
5. Kolar	2	4	1	2	5	2	16	6.15
6. Shimoga	2	2	1	3	3	2	13	5.00
7. Tumkur	14	1	1	2	7	2	27	10.38
Bangalore Division	28	13	15	14	23	27	120	46.15
1. Chamarajnar	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	1.15
2. Chickmagalur	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	1.54
3. Dakshina Kannada	-	1	1	3	3	3	11	4.23
4. Hassan	1	2	2	3	-	1	9	3.46
Kodagu	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1.15
Mandya	3	3	2	3	2	1	14	5.38
Mysore	2	3	4	3	3	6	21	8.08
Udupi	-	1	1	1	1	2	6	2.31

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District	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000-01	Total	% Share in the State
Mysore Division	7	12	11	16	11	14	71	27.31

North Karnataka	15	12	14	19	9	14	83	31.92
South Karnataka	21	25	26	30	34	41	177	68.08
State	36	37	40	49	43	55	260	100.00

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

61. From the Table 24.15, it can be seen that South Karnataka takes a lion's share of 68% in Rajyothasawa Awards as against 32% share by North Karnataka. Among the divisions, Bangalore division accounts for the highest share of 46% followed by Mysore division 27%, Belgaum division 23% and Gulbarga division 10%.

62. From the analysis of the data relating to the appointment of Chairmen and Members to various Academies and number of awards given in various categories reveals that due representation has not been given to the writers, poets, artists and prominent persons belonging to North Karnataka and especially to Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

24.13 (vii) Monthly honorarium to Artists

63. In order to promote art, culture and literature in the State, the state government encourages the artists and literary figures in different fields in continuing their interests and in carrying their work in their respective fields, by way of payment of monthly honorarium to those who are in financial difficulties. The following table gives details of monthly honorarium paid to artists from 1995-96 to 2000-2001.

Table 24.16: Monthly honorarium paid to the artists in different fields during 1995 - 2001

District	Literacy	Music and Dance	LatithaKala Academy	Sanskrit Pandits	Total	% Share in State total
North Karnataka						
1. Bagalkot	-	9	-	-	9	0.74
2. Belgaum	4	41	28	-	73	6.00
3. Bijapur	8	66	19	2	95	7.81
4. Dharwad	11	61	13	4	89	7.31
5. Gadag	-	15	1	-	16	1.31
6. Haveri	2	7	1	-	10	0.82
7. Uttara Kannada	5	7	3	4	19	1.56
Belgaum Division	30	206	65	10	311	25.55

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District	Literacy	Music and Dance	LatithaKala Academy	Sanskrit Pandits	Total	% Share in State total
1.Bellary	3	32	5	-	40	3.29
2.Bidar	-	24	-	-	24	1.97
3.Gulbarga	3	12	6	-	21	1.73
4.Koppal	-	7	4	-	11	0.90
5.Raichur	4	22	4	-	30	2.47
Gulbarga Division	10	97	19	-	126	10.35
South Karnataka						
1.Bangalore Rural	0	62	-	-	62	5.09
2.Bangalore Urban	16	90	22	9	137	11.26
3.Chitradurga	2	54	5	1	62	5.09
4.Davanagere	-	7	-	-	7	0.58
5.Kolar	1	149	2	1	153	12.57
6.Shimoga	1	36	12	2	51	4.19
7.Tumkur	2	72	10	3	87	7.15
Bangalore Division	22	470	51	16	559	45.93
1.Chamarajnagar	1	6	-	-	7	0.58
2.Chickmagalur	2	5	4	-	11	0.90
3.Dakshina Kannada	1	11	3	2	17	1.40
4.Hassan	2	23	5	2	32	2.63
5.Kodagu	-	2	-	-	2	0.16
6.Mandya	3	41	2	-	46	3.78
7.Mysore	6	67	25	5	103	8.46
8.Udupi	-	3	-	-	3	0.25
Mysore Division	15	158	39	9	221	18.16
North Karnataka						
North Karnataka	40	303	84	10	437	35.91
South Karnataka	37	628	90	25	780	64.09
State	77	931	174	35	1217	100.00

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

64. From the table, it can be seen that the number of beneficiaries in literary field is 37 in South Karnataka as against 40 in north Karnataka. In respect of Music and Dance, the number of beneficiaries is 628 in South Karnataka as against 303 in North Karnataka. In Lalitha Kala field, the number of beneficiaries is 90 in south Karnataka and 84 in north Karnataka. Out of 35 Sanskrit Pandits, 25 beneficiaries are from South Karnataka and 10 from north Karnataka. In all 1,217 artists have been benefited in the above mentioned fields during the period 1995-96 to 2000-01. Out of which 780 (or 64%) are from South Karnataka and 437 (or 36%) from North Karnataka. Out of the total beneficiaries, the maximum share of 46% goes to Bangalore division, followed by Belgaum division (25%), Mysore division (18%) and Gulbarga division (10%).

24.14 Sports

65. Karnataka occupies the third place among the States in the field of Sports. From the time immemorial, sports and games were played as the means of recreation. There are different types of indigenous popular sports and games which have come as a legacy from generation to generation. Due to western influence, new sports and games have come to prominence.

66. The State and Central Governments have given much importance to the activities of sports and games. In the recent past, physical education has been included in the curricula of schools. Diploma, Degree and Post Degree courses in physical education are being offered in the colleges and universities. Several institutions like Yogasana, Sevadals, Scout & Guides, and NCC impart training to children in physical education. Sport's activities are encouraged by the Department of Education, Directorate of Youth Services and Sports, Department of Physical Education attached to Universities. Wrestling had been a favourite sport in ancient times. Wrestling competitions were used to be held during Dasara time at Mysore and Vijayanagar. Now also encouragement is given to the traditional gymnasia called Garadimane.

67. The State and Central Governments are providing grants to the Nethaji National Institute of Sports at Bangalore and Nehru Yuva Kendras at district headquarters and to the several active associations / institutions engaged in sport activities for streamlining the activities of physical education. Of late, the Department of Youth Services and Sports has been providing facilities to the athletes and sports men and women to pursue their interests in sports. The athletes and sports men and women are encouraged to participate in the National and International Tournaments. Owing to the efforts of institutions / associations and the Department of Youth Services and Sports, the State has produced a host of good athletes and players in different track and field events and other popular games like football, volleyball, hockey, cricket, badminton, shuttle, billiards, chess, mountaineering, body building, karate, yogasana etc.

68. To encourage activities of sports and games and to bring competitive spirit among the athletes and sports men and women, Arjuna Awards, Ekalavya Awards, State Youth Awards have been instituted. From the list of Winners of these awards, it could be seen that South Karnataka takes a lion's share.

69. Youth Services and Sports Department of Karnataka has incurred a total expenditure of Rs.1074.5 lakhs in order to promote sport activities of youth organisations and for the development of rural gymnasia, garadimane, vyayamashalas and awarding student scholarships, construction of stadia at mandal and taluk levels, assistance to educational and other institutions, for the purchase of sport articles and the development of playgrounds and youth centers at the district and the divisional headquarters, in the last 5 years i.e, from 1997-98 to 2001-2002. The details are given in Table 24.17 districtwise. It can be seen that about 58% of the total expenditure on promoting sports activities and creating / developing infrastructure of sports is incurred in South Karnataka as against 42% in North Karnataka. As a result, North Karnataka and especially Hyderabad-Karnataka is lagging behind in producing good athletes and players. This imbalance has to be set right in the coming years.

Table 24.17: Expenditure incurred for providing infrastructure facilities for promoting sports during 5 years 1997-98 to 2001-02

District	Expenditure incurred in lakhs of rupees in 5 years for sport activities						
	Youths	Rural Gymnasias/ Garadimane Scholarships to Body builders	Mandal Construction of Stadium	Assistance to Educational for purchase of sport articles and development of playgrounds	District level youth centers	Total	Share
North Karnataka							
1. Bagalkot	5.1	2.7	20	0.54	0.87	29.21	2.72
2. Belgaum	35	39.8	25.5	0.7	1.07	102.07	9.50
3. Bijapur	5.31	4.7	5	0.8	1.07	16.88	1.57
4. Dharwad	10.5	6.75	5	0.7	1.07	24.02	2.24
5. Gadag	4.75	3.75	8	0.55	0.87	17.92	1.67
6. Haveri	2.25	1	11.45	0.55	0.87	16.12	1.50
7. Uttara Kannada	30	4.3	29.35	0.71	1.07	65.43	6.09
Belgaum Division	92.91	63	104.3	4.55	6.89	271.7	25.28
1. Bellary	5.15	4.91	16	0.75	1.07	27.88	2.59
2. Bidar	11.75	0	20	0.7	1.07	33.52	3.12
3. Gulbarga	16.5	0.5	55	0.61	1.07	73.68	6.86
4. Koppal	2.6	1.2	8.5	0.55	0.87	13.72	1.28
5. Raichur	5	0.8	24	1.06	1.07	31.93	2.97
Gulbarga Division	41	7.41	123.5	3.67	5.15	180.7	16.82
South Karnataka							
1. Bangalore Rural	14.5	8	19	0.8	1.02	43.32	4.03
2. Bangalore Urban	3.65	1.8	20.5	0.8	1.07	27.82	2.59
3. Chitradurga	4.2	1.5	23	0.66	1.07	30.43	2.83
4. Davanagere	3.6	2.3	5	0.75	0.87	12.52	1.17
5. Kolar	12.8	2.85	42.78	0.7	1.07	60.2	5.60
6. Shimoga	8.4	0.7	12	0.7	1.07	22.87	2.13
7. Tumkur	20	1.5	45	0.7	1.07	68.27	6.35
Bangalore Division	67.15	18.65	167.28	5.11	7.24	265.4	24.70
1. Chamarajnagar	3.84	0	21	0.55	0.87	26.26	2.44
2. Chickmagalur	9	3.5	26	0.7	1.05	40.25	3.75

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District	Expenditure incurred in lakhs of rupees in 5 years for sport activities						
	Youths	Rural Gymnasia/ Garadimane Scholarships to Body builders	Mandal Construction of Stadium	Assistance to Educational for purchase of sport articles and development of playgrounds	District level youth centers	Total	Share
3. Dakshina Kannada	15.71	7.65	44.6	0.7	1.04	69.7	6.49
4. Hassan	5	1.5	40	0.75	1.06	48.31	4.50
5. Kodagu	10.5	2	45	0.7	1.03	59.23	5.51
6. Mandya	8	5.3	25	0.71	1.07	40.08	3.73
7. Mysore	7.42	0.5	31	0.8	1.07	40.79	3.80
8. Udupi	6.6	0.45	23.6	0.55	0.87	32.07	2.98
Mysore Division	66.07	20.9	256.2	5.46	8.06	356.7	33.20
North Karnataka	133.91	70.41	227.8	8.22	12.04	452.4	42.10
South Karnataka	133.22	39.55	423.48	10.57	15.3	622.1	57.90
State	267.13	109.96	651.28	18.79	27.34	1075	100.00

Source: Directorate of Youth Services and Sports.