

HISTORY OF KALYANA KARNATAKA

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Abstract-Kalyana-Karnataka, formerly Hyderabad Karnataka is a region of the Indian state of Karnataka, which was part of Kingdom of Hyderabad ruled by the Nizams and the Madras presidency of British India. **Kannada literature** is the corpus of written forms of the Kannada language, a member of the Dravidian family spoken mainly in the Indian state of Karnataka and written in the Kannada script.

Kalyani was a village in the 12 century, the same time when poet, philosopher and statesman Basaveshwara established Anubhava Mantapa. It's considered the first parliament in the world.

The Kalyana Karnataka Hyderabad – Karnataka region includes the 6 backward districts of Northern Karnataka: Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary.

Article 371-J which provided for special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region of the state of Karnataka was inserted in the Constitution by the 98th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2012. This entry will not consider this form of business ethics. Instead, it considers business ethics as an academic discipline. Considered only as a normative enterprise, business ethics—like many areas of applied ethics—draws from a variety of disciplines, including ethics, political philosophy, economics, psychology, law, and public policy. Some organizations “do business”—in the sense of exchange a good or service for valuable consideration—with the goal of seeking profit and some do not. Merck and Wal-Mart are examples of the first type organization; Princeton University and the Metropolitan Museum of Art are examples of the second. Business ethicists sometimes concern themselves with the activities of non-profit organizations, but more commonly focus on for-profit organizations.

INTRODUCTION

FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN KALYANA KARNATAKA HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The upheaval 1857 – 58 was the first organized armed attempt by the Indians to free themselves from the political grip of the English. The period was one of great tribulation for the Indians and the English alike, because the fate of both experienced such convulsions which were etched in the history of the country. The British emerged victorious, but the Indians gained too because the movement became a symbol of strength and sacrifice for the subsequent generations. In the decade preceding the outbreak the political map of India was radically changed. Lord Dalhousie had intensified the process of annexation through a vigorous application of the policy of „lapse“. The years of his regime (1848-56) saw the absorption of nothing less than eight States which meant that a quarter million square miles of territory was added to the East India Company’s territorial limits. The period also witnessed the missionary activities against early marriage, purdah system, the passing of the Widow Re-marriage Bill in 1856, activities of some English officers engaged in proselytizing; the introduction of railways, telegraph and the greased cartridges. The atmosphere of the country and especially of northern India was clouded with vague suspicions. The people felt confirmed in their faith that the British authorities were not satisfied with mere annexation of the States but wanted to interfere in their religious affairs and end the caste system.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

The failure of the Government to take up the Nehru Report to take up the Nehru Report and take note of the demand of the people within the stipulated period forced the Indian National Congress to proceed with its plans of launching Satyagraha as had been decided at its session in December 1928, at Calcutta. Therefore, the Indian National Congress which met in December 1929, at Lahore declared on the midnight of December 31, 1929, the goal of the Congress to be complete independence instead of Dominion Status. The congress members of the legislature were instructed to boycott elections and 26 January 1930, was declared as Independence Day which was to be celebrated throughout the country every year.

Hyderabad Karnataka Region



The Indian Regiments were disbanded and the culprits punished. This, however, did not quiet the situation and proved only a prelude to the open rebellion which followed in May. The leaders of the first war of independence were both men and women, most important amongst the latter being Begum Hazarat Mahal, Rani Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Rani of Ramgarh and Rani Tace Bai.

Objective:

Indeed, most people probably understand businesses as for-profit organizations. This is because remedies for unethical behavior in business can take various forms, from exhortations directed at private individuals to change their behavior to new laws, policies, and regulations. Doing business ethics well means being familiar with results in these disciplines, or at least being aware of gaps in one's own knowledge. Companies now have specific departments and teams that develop specific policies, strategies, and goals for their CSR programs and set separate budgets to support them. Most of the time, these programs are based on well-defined social beliefs or are carefully aligned with the companies' business domain.

History under Kalyan Chalukyas:

1. Literature and education received special attention during Kalyan Chalukya's rule.
2. Kannada literature flourished under Kalyan Chalukyas and Jain scholars contributed a lot to its writings.
3. Many prominent works like Gadayuddha by Ranna, Panchatantra by Durgasimha and Dharmamruta composed by Nayasaṇa became famous and most prominent legal work Mitakshara written by Vignaneshwara.
4. Vignaneshwara authored Mitakshara which was about law and order.
5. Even King Someshwara III wrote a Sanskrit encyclopedia called Manasollasa.

6. The unique contribution of the Chalukyan period has been the Vachana literature. Akkamahadevi, Allamaprabhu, Machayya, and others were leading vachanakaras.



The Northeast-Karnataka region is the second largest arid region in India. The largest city of the region is Kalaburagi.

In 1948, when the Hyderabad State was officially merged into India, some portions of it were incorporated into the state of Karnataka.

Starting with the *Kavirajamarga* (c. 850), and until the middle of the 12th century, literature in Kannada was almost exclusively composed by the Jains, who found eager patrons in the Chalukya, Ganga, Rashtrakuta, Hoysala and the Yadava kings. Although the *Kavirajamarga*, authored during the reign of King Amoghavarsha, is the oldest extant literary work in the language, it has been generally accepted by modern scholars that prose, verse and grammatical traditions must have existed earlier.

The Constitution 118th Amendment Bill, 2012 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on September 7, 2012 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Sushil Kumar Shinde. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs (Chairperson: Mr. M. Venkaiah Naidu), which is scheduled to submit its report by the first week of the Winter Session of the Parliament.

A resolution to make special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region was passed by the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Karnataka in March 2012. The resolution aims to establish an institutional mechanism to develop the region and promote inclusive growth. It aims to reduce inter-region and inter-district disparity in the State of Karnataka. This Bill was introduced in Parliament to give effect to this resolution.

The Bill seeks to insert Article 371J in the Constitution to empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region. As per the Statements of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, this Region includes the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary.

The President may allow the Governor to take the following steps for development of the region: (i) setting up a development board for the Region; (ii) ensure equitable allocation of funds for development of the Region; and (iii) provide for reservation in educational and vocational training institutions, and state government positions in the Region for persons from the Region.

Conclusion

Kalyana Karnataka is gaining international recognition and strengthening in economic and political areas. The sepoys were stripped of their uniforms and then were handed over to the smiths for fastening shackles round their arms and legs. The sight might have been picturesque for the English Commander but the whole affair was distasteful to the Indians assembled. "There was a good deal of murmuring in your ranks". Says Gough, "and had it not been for the presence of the British troops it is impossible to say what might not have taken place." Later in the evening the „women of bazar“ jeered at the sepoys. "Your brethren have been ornamented with these anklets and incarcerated and for what? Because they would not swerve from their creed and you cowards as you are sit still indifferent to your fate. If you have an atom of manhood in

you, go and release them.”³ The taunts inflamed their hearts. The spark which fell from female lips ignited it at once and the night of the May 10, 1857, saw the commencement of a tragedy never before witnessed since India passed under British sway. The flames of free which broke out at Meerut, on May 10, spread rapidly over a large part of northern India.

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