

Section A: Economy of Bijapur District

4.1: Introduction

Bijapur, ‘the land of five rivers’ and ‘the domain of different cultures’, is an ancient city. The city established in the 10th and 11th centuries by the Chalukya’s of Kalyani was known as *Vijayapura* (City of victory). Bijapur was the biggest district place of the state with 11 taluks, but the partition of the district in 1997 made it to lose that title. Now it consists of five taluks viz. Basavan Bagevadi, Bijapur, Indi, Muddebihal and Sindagi. The district’s profile is classified into five main categories. These are:

- History of Bijapur District
- Geographic Profile
- Demographic Profile
- Economic Profile
- Others

4.2: History of Bijapur District

Bijapur district is one of the richest districts in the state from historical, traditional and legendry point of view. The evidences found here reveal that it was an inhabited place since the Stone Age. Many places of this district have legendary history. The history of this district is divided into four periods, from the Chalukya acquisition of Badami till the Muslim invasion.²⁰⁸

- a) Early Western Chalukya period lasting from about A.D. 535 to about A.D.757.
- b) Rastrakuta period from A.D. 757 to A.D.973
- c) Kalachuri and Hoysala period from A.D. 973 to about A.D.1200
- d) Devagiri Yadava period from A.D.1185 to the Muslim conquest of Devagiri in A.D. 1312.

Bijapur came under Muslim influence, first under Allaudin Khilji, the Sultan of Delhi, towards the end of the 13th century, and then under the Bahamani kings of Bidar in 1347. In 1347, when the Bahamani dynasty was established, it included southern and eastern parts of Bijapur district. The supremacy of the Bahamani’s may

²⁰⁸ Bijapur Zilla Gazetteer, Government of Karnataka, 1963

be said to have ceased by 1489. At that time five Shahi Dynasties were born and one of them was 'Bijapur'. The Mughal emperor Aurangajeb conquered Bijapur in 1686 and it was under Mughal rule up to 1723. In 1724 the Nizam of Hyderabad established his independence in the Deccan and included Bijapur within his dominions. However, his acquisition on this portion was of brief duration, in 1760 it went into the hands of Marathas. In 1817, war broke out between the British and the Marathas. By 1818, the whole of Bijapur was occupied by the British and was included in the territory assigned to the Raja of Satara. In 1848 the territory of Satara was obtained through the failure of heir and the British rule started. Till 1884, the Bijapur district was known as 'Kaladagi' district and the headquarters of the district was also at Kaladagi. (Now it is Bagalkot district). Bijapur was made headquarters in 1885.

After Independence, the movement for re-organisation of States gained further momentum and on 1st November, 1956 a separate 'Mysore State' was formed. By the wish of the people it was renamed as 'Karnataka'. Thus, the district Bijapur along with other Kannada speaking areas became a part of 'Karnataka State' on 1st November, 1973.

4.3: Geographic Profile

4.3.1: Location: Bijapur is nearly 580 kms away from the state capital Bangalore. It lays between North latitude 15.20 and 17.28 and East longitude 74.59 and 76.28. It is situated well in the interior of the Deccan Peninsula and is about 130 miles away from the West Coast.

4.3.2: General Boundaries: The district is bounded by Solapur district on the North and Sangali on the North-West, by the district of Belgaum on the West, Bagalkot on the South, Gulbarga on the East and by Raichur on the South-East. Thus, it is a land-locked district on the northern boundary of Karnataka.

4.3.3: Area and Features : Bijapur is one of the largest districts in Karnataka state. It has an area of 10,541 sq.km and consists 5.49 percent of Karnataka state's total area. Geographically district doesn't have any hills or mountains. The whole district consists of plain land. The lands can be broadly divided into three zones: the northern belt consisting of the northern parts of Bijapur taluks of Indi and Sindagi; the central

belt consisting of Bijapur city; the southern belt consisting of the rich alluvial plains of the Krishna parted from the central belt by a stretch of barren trap. The following Table No.4.1 provides information regarding different taluks in the district by number of villages, number of hobalies and area.

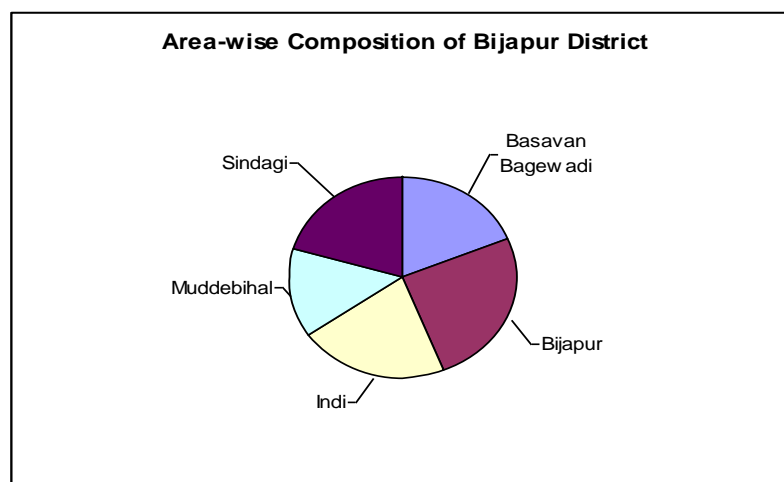
Table No.4.1: Number of Villages, Hobalies and Area of Different Taluks in Bijapur District

Taluk	Number of	Number of	Area
Basavan Bagewadi	125	3	1979
Bijapur	118	5	2659
Indi	133	3	2225
Muddebihal	153	4	1502
Sindagi	148	3	2176
Total	677	18	10541

Source: *Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10*

Area-wise composition of Bijapur district is furnished in the form of chart in Figure No.1

Figure No.2: Area-wise Composition of Bijapur District



Source: *Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10*

4.3.4: Climate and Temperature: The climate of Bijapur district is generally dry and healthy. In summer, especially in April and May it is too hot; at that time the temperature lays between 40 degree Celsius to 42 degree Celsius. In winter season, from November to January the temperature is between 15 degree Celsius to 20 degree Celsius. Usually the district has dry weather, so the humidity varies from 10% to 30%.

4.3.5: Rainfall: The district has 34 rain gauge stations. The average annual rainfall for the whole district is 552.8 mm, with 37.2 rainy days. The monsoon generally reaches the district by June and lasts till October. Though the total rainfall is not high, the district benefits both from the south-west and the north-east monsoons. The annual rainfall varies from place to place within the district. Table No.4.2 reveals about rainfall and rainy days in different taluks of Bijapur District.

Table No.4.2: Rainfall and Rainy Days in Different Taluks

Name of Taluka	Rainfall 2008		Rainy days	
	Normal (1901-70)	Actual (2008-09)	Normal (1901-70)	Actual (2008-09)
Basavan Bagewadi	584 mm	602 mm	38.9	42
Bijapur	565 mm	464 mm	36.4	32
Indi	595 mm	667 mm	37.6	42
Muddebihal	577 mm	723 mm	39.5	48
Sindagi	578 mm	691 mm	36.5	39
Average	578 mm	629 mm	37.7	41

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.3.6: Soil: The district has two types of soil. First one is ‘deep black soil’ (or *yeari bhoomi*), which is good for the crops like jawar, wheat, pulses, sunflower, etc. The major portion of the district consists of this kind of soil which has a great moisture-holding capacity. Second one is ‘red soil’ (or *masari bhoomi*), which is generally poor, good for irrigation and horticulture.

4.3.7: Rivers: The area is drained by Krishna river, which is the most important river of the district. It has a course about 125 miles in the district. A dam is built across the river at Alamatti. On the north, Bhima river drains the northern strip for about 20 miles. It overflows in the rainy season and spreads over a wider area, which is thereby rendered extremely fertile. In the centre the land is drained by Doni river. The water of this river is slightly salty, therefore it is not so useful for agriculture.

4.4: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

4.4.1: Population: According to 2001 Census Report, district’s total population is 18.06 lakhs. It constitutes 3.42 percent of the state’s total population. Male and female population of the district is 9.26 lakhs and 8.80 lakhs respectively.

4.4.2: Density of Population: The Census Report of 2001 reveals that district's density of population is 171 per sq.km. It is far less than the state's density of population i.e. 275 per sq.km. Within the district, Bijapur has high density of population with 214 per sq.km, whereas Sindagi has low density of population with 150 per sq.km.

4.4.3: Urban-Rural Population: The figures of 2001 Census Report explain that out of total population, 14.10 lakhs (78%) resides in rural areas and only 3.96 lakhs (28%) lives in urban areas.

4.4.4: Sex Ratio and Children Population: According 2001 Census Report in the district the sex ratio is 948 females (per 1000 males). There are total 2.86 lakh children below the age of six in the district. Among them boys are 1.48 lakhs and girls are 1.38 lakhs. Table No.4.3 shows Bijapur district's demographic features, according to 2001 Census Report.

Table No.4.3: Demographic Profile of Bijapur District

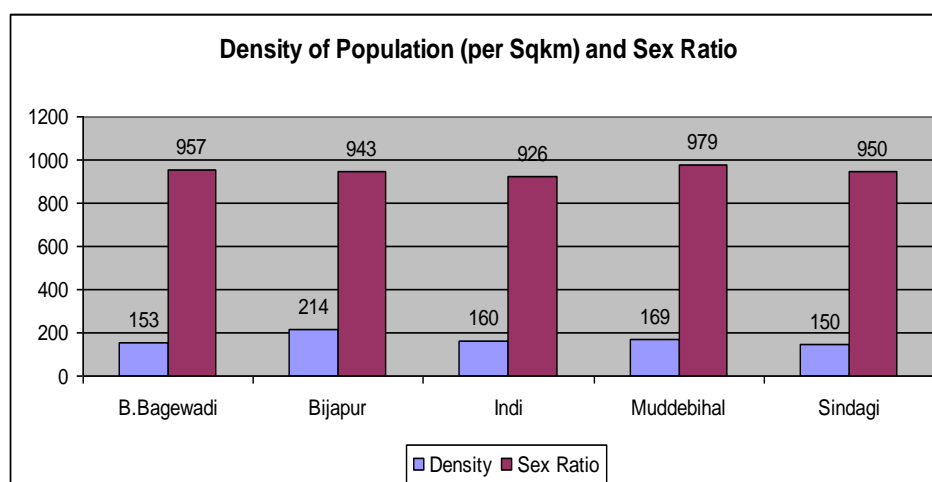
Particulars		Basavan Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Population	T	303290	569348	353987	253638	326655	1806918
	M	154766	292687	183615	128061	167295	926424
	F	148524	276661	170372	125577	159360	880494
	R	274730	315457	322505	199214	298923	1410829
	U	28560	253891	31482	54424	27732	396089
Density of		153	214	160	169	150	171
Sex Ratio		957	943	926	979	950	948
Children Population	T	48249	86173	56947	40674	54788	286831
	B	24982	44740	29665	20979	28384	148750
	G	23267	41433	27282	19695	26404	138081
	R	43498	51393	51857	32260	50196	229204
	U	4751	34780	5090	8414	4592	57627

Source: *Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10*

(T-Total, M-Male, F-Female, R-Rural, U-Urban, B-Boys, G-Girls)

Figure No.4.2 presents density of population and sex ratio in Bijapur district.

Figure No.3: Density of Population and Sex Ratio in Bijapur District



Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.4.5: Religion-wise Population: Like any other places in India, Bijapur, is also a domain of different religions. The main religions found here are Hinduism and Islam. There are people belonging to other religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism, etc. The following Table No.4.4 presents the 'Religion-wise Population' of the district according to 2001 Census.

Table No.4.4: Religion-wise Population of Bijapur District

Religions	Basavan Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Hindus	263093	439694	307199	213489	271616	1495080
Muslims	38425	121887	42990	38032	53157	294491
Jains	295	4513	1636	1188	724	8356
Christians	155	951	122	71	76	1375
Buddhists	118	596	930	47	623	2314
Sikhs	18	182	34	9	5	248
Others	400	745	269	360	119	1893
Not Mentioned	786	780	818	442	335	3161
Total	303290	569348	353998	253638	326655	1806918

Source: Census Report, 2001

1.4.6: Scheduled Caste Population: The proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Bijapur district is 18.50 percent and 1.66 percent respectively. Table No.4.5 throws light on Scheduled Caste population in Bijapur district. According to 2001 census, the total population of SC in Bijapur district was 334254 of which 171108 were males and 163144 were females. The comparison of taluks points out that Bijapur taluk (105690) has highest population of SCs, whereas

Muddebihal taluk (44419) has lowest population in the district. It is observed that irrespective of taluk majority of SC population resides in rural area.

Table No.4.5: Scheduled Caste Population

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total SC Population
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
B.Bagewadi	51652	26144	25508	6359	3253	3106	58011
Bijapur	73897	37978	35919	31793	16371	15422	105690
Indi	60542	31383	29159	7343	3819	3524	67885
Muddebihal	38890	19405	19485	5529	2792	2737	44419
Sindagi	54298	27879	26419	3951	2084	1867	58249
Total	279279	142789	136488	54975	28319	26656	334254

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

1.4.7: Scheduled Tribe Population: Table No.4.6 shows the size of Scheduled Tribe population in Bijapur district. According to 2001 Census, there were 30051 scheduled tribe people in Bijapur district. Muddebihal taluk has highest ST population in the district. A majority of ST population resides in rural area in the district.

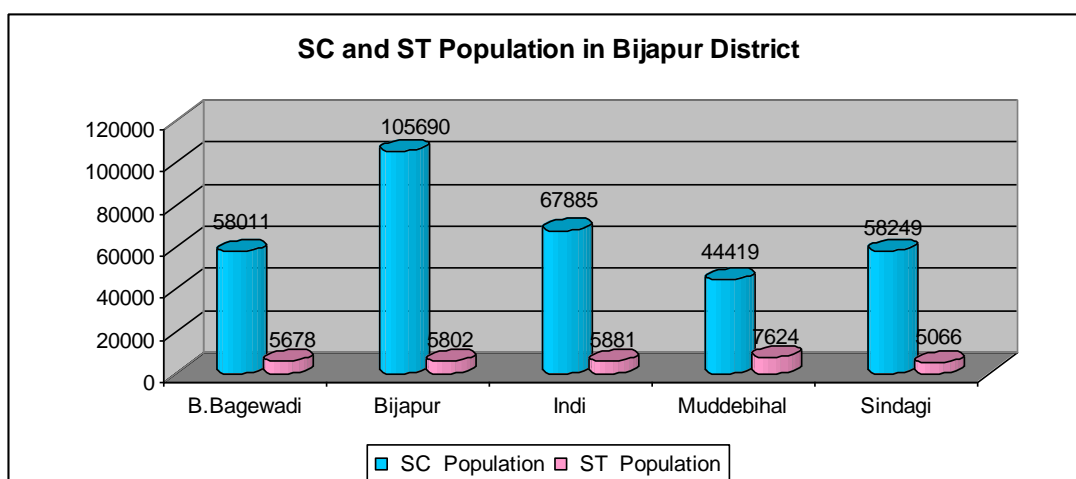
Table No. 4.6: Scheduled Tribe Population

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total ST Population
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
B.Bagewadi	5625	2933	2692	53	30	23	5678
Bijapur	3725	1967	1758	2077	1063	1014	5802
Indi	5770	2957	2813	111	51	60	5881
Muddebihal	6786	3440	3346	838	419	419	7624
Sindagi	4960	2544	2416	106	51	55	5066
Total	26866	13841	13025	3185	1614	1571	30051

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

The SC/ST population in the district is presented in the form of bar chart in Figure No.3

Figure No.4: SC and ST Population in Bijapur District



Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.5: ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.5.1: Agriculture: In Bijapur district agriculture forms the important source of livelihood for the most of the people. The population of the district according to 2001 census is 18, 06,918 of which 7, 18,213 are workers and 10, 88,705 are non-workers. Of the former category, 5,03,755 persons (2, 17,056 cultivators + 2, 86,669 agricultural labourers) are engaged in agriculture, forming 70.1 percent of the total working population. Table No.4.7 shows the number of total cultivators and agricultural labourers in the district according to 2001 Census.

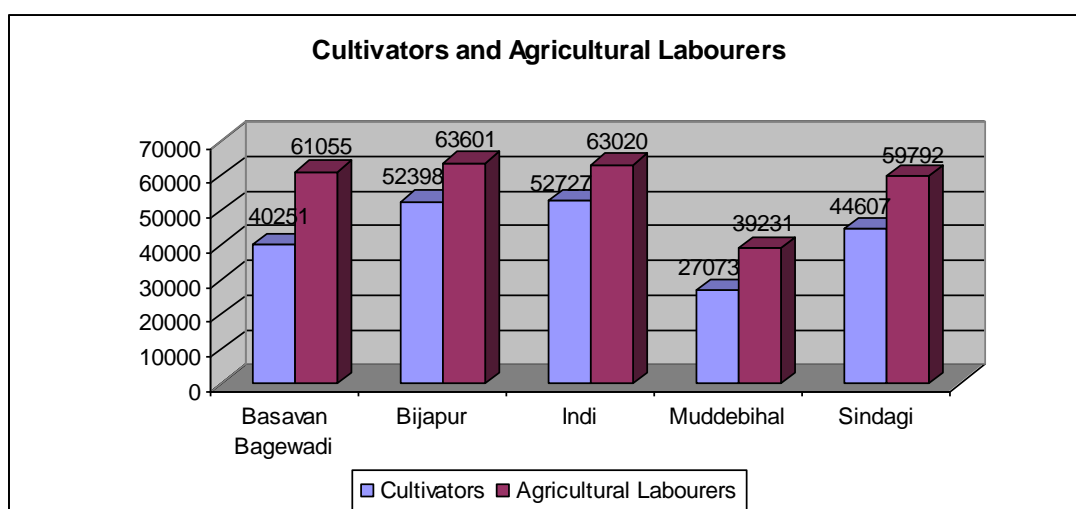
Table No.4.7: Total Number of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers in the Bijapur District

Taluk	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Basavan Bagewadi	311866	9065	40251	24270	36785	61055
Bijapur	39778	12620	52398	28622	34979	63601
Indi	40772	11955	52727	28646	34347	63020
Muddebihal	22664	4409	27073	15463	23808	39231
Sindagi	36212	8395	44607	25891	33901	59792
Total	451292	46444	217056	122892	163847	286699

Source: District at a Glance 2009-10

The statistical information as in Table No.4.7 is represented in the form of 'Bar Diagram' as follows.

Figure No.5: Total Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers



Source: *Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10*

4.5.2: Land Utilization: The percentage of cultivated area to the total area in the district is about 79.9 percent in 2008-09. The total geographical area of the district is 10,53,471 hectares, out of which 8,42,586 hectares is put to agricultural use in 2008-09. The information regarding land utilisation of the district is presented in Table No.4.8

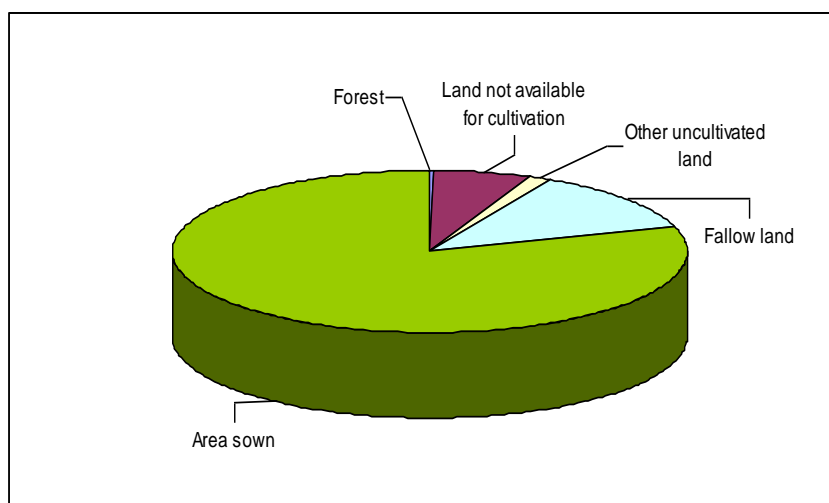
Table No.4.8: Land Utilisation in the Bijapur District

Category	B.Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Geographical Area	197865	265769	222492	149744	217601	1053471
Forest	1143	834	--	---	---	1977
Land not available for cultivation	12399	19850	14155	8514	9988	64906
Other uncultivated land	1423	8088	2493	2089	2290	16383
Fallow land	43042	7427	42169	14382	20099	127619
Area sown	189105	254690	216068	145852	217844	842586

Source: *Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10 (in hectares)*

The data in Table No.4.8 is explained with the help of 'pie chart'.

Figure No.6: Land Utilisation in Bijapur District



Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.5.3: Land Holdings: The number of land holdings indicates the number of land owners. The land holding pattern in the district indicates that small and marginal farmers account for 4 percent of total land holdings and 0.6 percent of the total land; semi-medium for 27.5 percent with 10.1 percent of total land; while 68 percent of the holdings are above 2 hectares accounting 89.3 percent of land. Table No.4.9 provides information about the different land holding size of the district.

Table No.4.9: Land Holdings in the Bijapur District

Category		Basavana Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebiha l	Sindagi	Total
Marginal (Below 1Ha.)	No.	6551	9058	7909	4257	4723	32498
	Area	4109	5795	5129	1699	3122	20854
Small (1- 2 Ha.)	No.	18694	23996	22103	12586	19576	96910
	Area	28449	35488	32561	19423	29931	145852
Semi Medium (2 -4 Ha.)	No.	18275	66127	21710	13199	21661	140972
	Area	50485	66127	58074	36831	58938	270455
Medium (4-10Ha.)	No.	114118	15489	13379	8177	13146	61609
	Area	68983	93322	79705	49389	79392	370791
Large (>10 Ha.)	No.	2261	3162	2480	1775	2543	12221
	Area	31439	45380	34718	25377	35070	171984
Total	No.	57154	75876	67581	39994	61649	302254
	Area	183465	246112	210187	133719	206453	979936

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.5.4: Irrigation: Due to the untimely and inadequate nature of rainfall, Bijapur district has frequently suffered from famines and droughts. Though the district is being drained by five rivers, the area under irrigation is very small compared to

geographical area and the net area sown with agricultural crops. The total area sown is 8,42,586 hectares, out of which only 1, 98,614 (23.5%) hectares is irrigated. Table No.4.10 indicates the extent of irrigated area in each taluk of the district via different modes of irrigation.

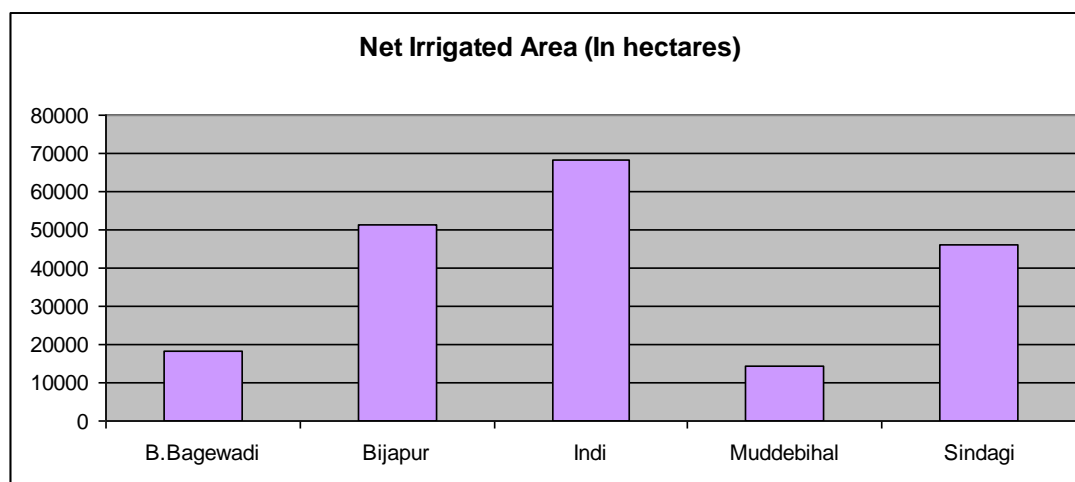
Table No.4.10: Net Irrigated Area through Different Sources of Water in Bijapur District

Taluk	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Bore wells	Lift Irrigation	Other Sources	Total
B.Bagewadi	---	868	5373	7472	---	4728	18441
Bijapur	---	436	23409	19191	---	8221	51257
Indi	5558	---	30504	15005	---	17103	68170
Muddebihal	678	826	384	11047	---	882	14495
Sindagi	19539	---	19885	5704	---	2123	46251
Total	25775	2130	79555	58419	---	33057	198614

Source: *Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10 (The figures are in Hectares)*

Following Figure No. presents the statistical information of Table No.4.10 in the form of 'Bar Chart'.

Figure No.7: Net Irrigated Area in Different Taluks of Bijapur District



Source: *Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10*

4.5.5: Crop Pattern: Bijapur district is mainly a food grains producing area. Roughly three fourth of the total cropped area is under food crops. The main food crops of the district are jowar, bajra, wheat, paddy and maize. Under pulses, the main crops are bengal gram, horse gram, green gram, tur, chavali, etc. The main non-food crops are groundnut, sunflower, sugarcane, cotton, etc. Data pertaining to different crops can be had from Table No.4.11

Table No.4.11: Crop Pattern in Bijapur District

Crop		Area (in hectare)	Percent of Cultivation
Cash Crop	Sugar cane	15870	1.50
	Cotton	1226	0.11
Cereals	Bajra	36571	3.47
	Maize	9557	0.90
	Jowar	228659	21.70
	Wheat	34432	3.26
Oilseeds		323003	30.66
Pulses		112737	10.70

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.5.6: Horticulture: In 2008-09 total area under horticulture is 27,002 hectares. Out of which 20,023 hectares is used for fruit production and remaining 6,979 hectares is used for vegetable production. Important among the fruits grown here are- water melon, grapes, pomegranate, mango and banana. The vegetables comprise onion, sweet potato, carrot, radish, brinjal, tomato, beans, ladies finger, etc.

4.5.7: Agricultural Marketing and Problems of Agriculture in Bijapur Distict: In 2008-09 in Bijapur district two main and 13 sub regulated markets are working under district regulated marketing officer. The turnover of these markets is 16378.39 lakhs.

In Bijapur district agriculture is not only backward but also traditional. The agriculturists in the district face number of problems such as, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of modern tools and equipments, inadequate finance, inadequate supply of HYV seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. Crop insurance must be provided to the farmers to cover the crop losses due to the failure of monsoons and other natural calamities.

4.5.8: Animal Husbandry: Agriculture and animal husbandry are the two faces of the same coin. Every farmer usually keeps a pair or two of bullocks and a few cows and buffaloes; in addition, he may have some sheep, goats and poultry. Bijapur district has seven veterinary hospitals, 48 dispensaries, five mobile dispensaries and six artificial insemination centres for animals. The 2003 Livestock Census of Bijapur district, given below in the Table No.4.12 shows the total number of different animals.

Table No.4.12: The 2003 Livestock Census of Bijapur District

Animals	B.Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Cattle	38697	48721	54394	39581	51044	232437
Buffaloes	22887	37662	36755	21705	27092	146101
Sheep	57866	98196	29031	57157	30606	272856
Goat	56545	80687	78241	44756	62171	322400
Pigs	8382	4388	4663	1882	8985	28300
Rabbits	---	5	1	---	19	25
Dogs	12430	22925	20835	11321	14341	81852
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	196817	292584	223920	176382	194258	1083961
Poultry	69105	93282	61233	55516	89294	368430

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10,

4.5.9: Industries: Bijapur is considered as backward district because of low progress of industries. In Bijapur district, old days saw some small-scale occupations relating to manufacturing of *agarabatti*, handloom weaving of cotton, silk and wool, metal ware, perfumery, leather-tanning and pottery. There is no scope for big industries in Bijapur district. The reasons for this backwardness are lack of mineral resources, lack of adequate initiative and enterprise, lack of transport and communication facilities, lack of finance, etc. Though the district is abundant with natural resource, yet nothing outstanding is achieved. TableNo.4.13 provides the picture of number of small scale units registered with the District Industrial Centre till the end of 31-03-2008.

Table No.4.13: Number of SSI's registered in the DIC till the end of 31-03-2008.

Name of Unit	B.Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Automobiles	9	31	15	18	11	84
Electrical & Electronics	25	75	38	35	20	193
Chemicals	4	28	15	16	6	69
Food & Intoxicants	347	627	372	406	279	2031
Glass & Ceramics	13	32	21	10	13	89
Job Works & Repairs	49	260	100	93	62	564
Leather	78	162	82	88	47	457
Mechanical Engineering	72	259	76	79	35	521

Paper & Printing	16	59	14	13	25	127
Rubber and Plastic	8	36	5	9	9	67
Textiles	162	217	159	212	163	913
Wood	98	230	131	95	119	673
Others	41	129	42	54	53	319
Total	922	2145	1070	1128	842	6107

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10,

4.5.10: Work Force Participation: The work force participation is an important indicator of economic growth. It reflects the level of overall economic activity in a particular region or area. The persons in the age group of 15-59 are considered as workers or work force. Workers include all those who produce economic goods or perform economic services. Main workers are those who work for a period of more than six months a year, and marginal workers for less than that period i.e., less than six months. Non-workers are those who do not work for any time at all during the year. The 1981 Census classified cultivators, agricultural labourers and those engaged in household industry under main workers. Non – workers were grouped under housewives, students, pensioners, receivers of royalties, dependents, beggars, vagrant, prisoners and other non-workers. Table No.4.14 contains information pertaining to the number and percent of people engaged in different activities. This information is gathered from 2001 Census.

Table No.4.14: Classification of Work Force in Bijapur District

Taluk	Taluk Workers		Non workers	Total Cultivators	Total Agriculture Labourers	Household Activities, Trade & Commerce	Other service	Total workers
	Main	Marginal						
Basavan Bagewadi	99786	33243	170261	40251	61055	5117	26606	133029
Bijapur	167598	41627	360123	52398	63601	5797	87429	20922
Indi	117185	28532	208270	52727	63020	3533	26437	145717
Muddebihal	72237	27600	153801	27073	39231	3267	30226	99837
Sindagi	95166	35239	196250	44607	59792	3423	22583	130405
Total	551972	166241	1088705	217056	286699	21137	193281	718172

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2008-09

According to 2001 Census, the total number of workers was 718172 (76.21%) of which 551972 were main workers and 166241 (23.79%) were marginal workers. The number and persons engaged in different occupations is explained as under:

- Cultivators 217056 (30.23%) [Males 170612(78.61%)) and female 46444 (21.39%)]
- Agricultural labourers: 286699 (39.92%) (Male 122892(42.86%) and female 163847(57.14%)
- Workers engaged in household activities, Trade and commerce; total 21137 (2.94%) Male 14423 (68.24%) and female 6714 (31.74%)
- Other service; Total 193281 (26.91%) (Male 159739(82.65%) and female 33542 (17.35%)

4.5.11: Number of Workers Employed in Industrial units in Bijapur district

Table No. 4.15 sheds light on the number of workers employed in Small-Scale Units Registered in Industrial Centres till the end of December 2005 in Bijapur District.

Table No. 4.15: Employees in Different Industries as on December 2005

Units	Basvan Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Automobiles	39	149	65	78	50	381
Electrical and Electronics	109	341	166	53	89	758
Chemical	18	103	65	80	27	293
Food and Intoxicants	1181	5289	1198	1178	871	9717
Glass & Ceramics	46	125	80	40	96	387
Job works Repairs	211	1112	411	404	259	2397
Leather	334	705	360	381	206	1986
Mechanical Engineering	304	961	329	341	128	2063
Paper & Printing	69	268	61	56	121	575
Rubber & Plastic	35	173	22	40	39	309
Textiles	686	934	661	929	600	3810
Wood	391	960	523	390	462	2726
Others	177	509	170	232	236	1324
Total	3600	11629	4111	4202	3184	26726

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2008-09

Table No.4.15 throws light on number of persons employed in manufacturing units as mentioned in Table No.4.11. In total 26726 persons are employed in different manufacturing units. Their highest number is found in Food and Intoxicants Units (9717). Next to Food and Intoxicants, Textile Units provide employment

opportunities to 3810 persons; followed by 2726 in Wood Works, 2397 persons in Job Works and Repairs and 2063 persons in Mechanical Engineering Units. Least number of persons are employed in Chemical (293 persons), Rubber and Plastic (309 persons).

According to the Government of Karnataka High Power Committee Report, Bijapur is considered as a backward district in the state. The per capita income is below the state average. For the year 1990-91 Human Development Index for Bijapur district was computed in 1999 taking into considerations three parameters; education status, health status and per capita status. The High Power Committee arrived at a conclusion that Bijapur ranked 16th in 1998 in Human Development Index. The High Power Committee considered Bijapur taluk as the backward taluk and its other talukas viz B-Bagewadi, Indi, Muddebihal and Sindagi were considered as most backward talukas. The economy of the district is predominantly agriculture in character. In Bijapur district the bulk of workforce continues to depend on the primary sector for its livelihood.

4.5.12: Banking: Capital formation is an essential phenomenon for country's economic development and it greatly depends on country's 'Banking' system. Earlier the money-lenders dominated the entire field of finance and credit in Bijapur district. The first commercial bank was established in the district in 1908. According to 2008-09 figures, the district is served by 79 branches of Commercial Banks (including one Hi-Tech. Agricultural Finance Branch of Canara Bank), 44 Branches of Bijapur Grameen Bank, 23 Branches of Bijapur DCCB and 967 PLD Banks. Besides, the KSFC is also functioning in the district with its branch at Bijapur.

4.5.13: Transport and Communication: Transport and communication plays a vital role in country's economic development. Growth of trade and commerce mainly depends on infrastructure of the country. The two main transport sources of the district are roads and railways. As on 2008-09, the total length of the roads within Bijapur district is 2,206 kms. Out of which 176 kms are national highway, 511 kms are state highways and 1419 kms are district roads. Broad-gauge railway line of 67 kms runs in the district with 20 railway stations.

4.6: OTHERS

4.6.1: Literacy: A person who can read with comprehension and write in any language is known as 'literate'. According to 2001 Census Report, the total literacy rate of the district is 57.46 percent. The literacy rate among men is 68.10 percent and among women is 46.19 percent. Bijapur has highest literacy rate i.e. 63.70 percent and Sindagi has lowest i.e. 37.58 percent.

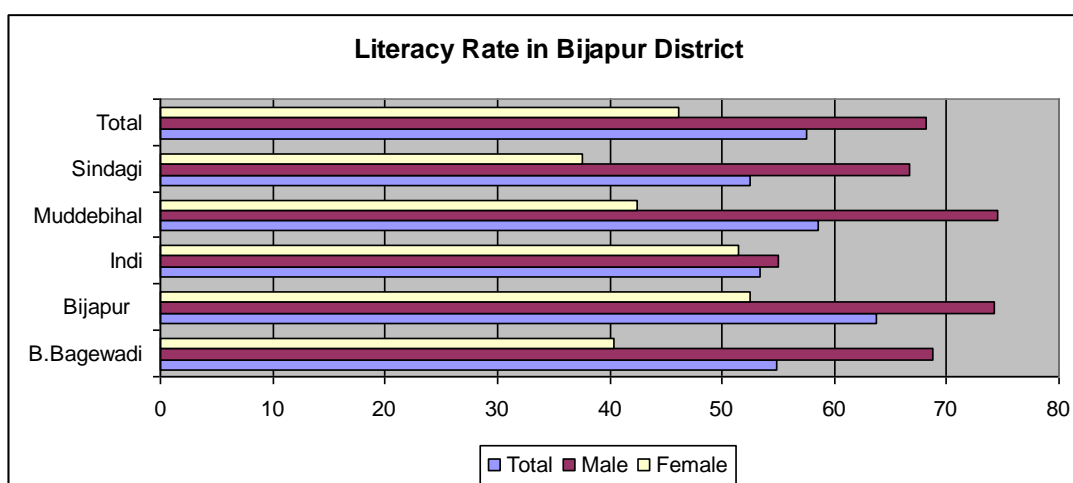
Table No.4.16: Literacy Rate in Bijapur District (In Percent)

Literacy Rate	Basavan Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Total	54.86	63.70	53.35	58.60	52.48	57.46
Male	68.71	74.18	55.03	74.53	66.70	68.10
Female	40.44	52.44	51.46	42.46	37.58	46.19
Rural	54.02	38.22	52.02	53.93	51.16	52.40
Urban	63.05	78.46	67.12	75.51	66.63	75.28

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2008-09

Figure No. shows the statistical information of Table No.4.16 in the form of bar chart.

Figure No.8: Male, Female and Total Literacy Rate in Bijapur District



Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2008-09

4.6.2: Education: From ancient times Bijapur is famous for its education and culture. Schooling through 'Gurukula' was the order of the day at that time. Later, the kings patronized educational institutions. In the period of the British rule, first government school was opened in Bijapur in 1853. After independence the government realised the need for education and it started many primary, secondary,

pre universities, degree colleges and universities. Table No.4.17 indicates the different educational institutions existing as on 2001 Census in Bijapur district.

Table No.4.17: Educational Institutions of Bijapur District

Educational Institutions	Basabana Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Primary Schools	310	659	459	278	345	2051
High Schools	54	118	65	44	51	332
Pre-Universities	14	26	15	8	13	76
Degree Colleges	5	24	9	7	8	53
Medical Colleges	--	8	--	--	--	8
Poly Technic	--	3	--	--	--	3
Engineering Colleges	--	3	--	--	--	3
Dental Colleges	--	1	--	--	--	1
Universities	--	2	--	--	--	2

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.6.3: Health: The ‘Ayurvedic’ system was practised all over India. Bijapur is famous for its Ayurvedic medicine since appreciably long time. But, with influence of the British, the western system of ‘Allopathic’ medicine came into popularity in India. The earliest allopathic dispensary to be opened in Bijapur district was in 1871. After independence the government felt the need to increase the medical facilities and opened hospitals and dispensaries wherever possible. The following Table No.4.18 informs about health facilities provided by private and government institutions in Bijapur district.

Table No.4.18: Health Facilities in Bijapur District

Health Facilities	B.Bagewadi	Bijapur	Indi	Muddebihal	Sindagi	Total
Allopathic Hospitals	1	1	2	3	1	7
Ayurvedic Hospitals	2	4	--	6	1	13
Private Hospitals	4	45	6	7	6	68
Primary Health Centres	14	12	12	9	10	57
Primary Health Units	1	--	--	--	--	1
Community Health Centres	1	--	2	3	1	7
Dispensaries	14	12	12	9	10	57
Family Welfare Centres	15	15	13	12	11	66
Family Welfare Sub-Centres	57	72	61	53	55	298
Drug Shops	39	336	74	75	79	643
Blood Banks	--	6	--	--	--	6

Source: Bijapur District at a Glance 2009-10

4.6.4: Literature: The contribution of Bijapur district to the field of literature is precious. From Chalukyas to the Adil Shahis, there was a great encouragement and patronage to literary scholars. The following list shows some of the celebrated men of letters with their works from Bijapur district:

- Ranna ---- Ajeetanath Purana, Gadhayuddha
- Nagachandra --- Mallinath Purana, Ramachandra Charit Purana
- Basaveshwar--- Vachan Sahitya
- Narahari --- Torave Ramayana
- Keruru Vasudevacharya--- Vasantsena
- Dr. R.D. Ranade --- Pathway to God in Kannada Literature
- Dr. P.G. Halakatti ---- Veerashiva Literature
- Hardekar Manjappa wrote about 50 books in Kannada

The pioneers of 'Modern Kannada Literature' of Bijapur district are- Simpi Linganna, Madhurchanna, P.Dhola and Kapse Revappa. These four people formulated a group viz. 'Geleyar Balag' and worked for the promotion of Kannada Literature. Today's famous Kannada literary figures of Bijapur district are Veerendra Simpi, Krishna Kolhar Kulkarni, G.H. Hannerdumath, Ramjan Darga, Aravind Malagatti and many more.

4.6.5: Tourism: Bijapur is known for its medieval monuments, which are a unique form of Islamic architecture. The magnificent Gol Gumbad is the main attraction of this city. It is the largest dome in India and the second largest in the world. Ibrahim Roza, Gagan Mahal, Bara Kaman, Upli Burj, Asar Mahal are the other important tourist places in Bijapur city. 'Shivgiri' is the new attraction of the city. Basavan Bagewadi, the birth place of Saint Basaveshwara, is another important place of the district. The temples of this holy place are rich in architecture and are delicately carved. Almatti Dam is developed as a tourist spot.

4.7: Conclusion: The above profile helps us to understand historical, geographical, demographical and economic features of Bijapur district. The city was established between tenth and eleventh centuries by Chalukya's of Kalyani. It was ruled by Bahamani kings, Adil Shahi kings, Mughals, Nizams of Hyderabad and Marathas before being ruled by the British.

Bijapur is one of the largest districts in Karnataka. The total geographical area of the district is 10,541 sq.km. It covers 5.49 percent of the area of the state and comprises 3.42 percent of the state's total population. Hinduism and Islam are two main religions found in the district. Generally, the district has dry weather. Krishna, Bhima and Doni are important rivers of the district.

The main occupation of the district is agriculture, which is a source of employment to 70 percent of its population. Agriculture and horticulture are playing an important role in the economic development of the district and they are bound to be prominent sectors in the overall development of the district. Though the district is drained by three main rivers, the irrigated area is only 23.5 percent of total sown area. Bijapur district is mainly a food grains producing area.

The total literacy rate of the district is 57.46 percent which is below the national rate of literacy (i.e. 64.84%). Numerous government and private institutions are providing educational and health facilities to the people. The district's contribution to literature, especially to Kannada literature, is priceless. It is one of the important tourist places of the Karnataka.

Section B: Higher Education in Bijapur District

4.8: Introduction

Increased national and international concerns for 'Education for All', led to overall neglect of higher education in many developing countries. Nevertheless, given the inter-dependence of one layer of education on the other, higher education becomes critically important for developing and sustaining a good quality primary and secondary education. Without realising the importance of higher education in development, many governments tend to ignore higher education. Many recent policies initiated at the national as well as state level confirm this. This may result in outcomes that would prove costly to the country not only in the long run but also even during the short to medium terms.

Available evidence shows that countries that have focused their attention rather exclusively on literacy and basic education and ignored higher education (e.g., Viet Nam, Rwanda and Sri Lanka) have not succeeded in terms of social, economic and human development. International evidence also shows that no country could become an advanced country, if the enrolment ratio in higher education is less than 20 per cent. In addition, higher education is also a public good – at least a quasi public good, benefits from which are not confined to the individuals who go to colleges, but also others and the country at large are benefited considerably. The externalities of education, including the dynamic externalities of higher education are indeed immense, and they have profound positive effect on country's growth.

The importance of higher education further increases in the era of international competition and globalisation. International experience also shows that it is only those countries that had built up high quality human capital stocks, through good higher education systems, could reap the benefits of globalisation (e.g., East Asian economies), and countries that do not have stocks of quality human capital suffered the most from the policies of globalisation and structural adjustment (e.g., countries in sub-Saharan Africa). Given all this, it is imperative that every country should pay adequate attention to higher education. This is more important, if the country would like to be in the limelight on the world's map.

4.9: Higher Education in India

We shall consider in this section the state of education and the provision that existed for acquiring higher education in India from early period of history to modern times.

4.9.1: Ancient and Medieval

India's indigenous education system was built up through various periods. Early education in India commenced under the supervision of 'Guru'. The education was imparted on the basis of 'Varna'²⁰⁹ and the related duties that one had to perform as a member of a specific caste. Students were expected to follow strict monastic guidelines prescribed by the guru and stay in *ashrams* away from cities. However, as population increased under the Gupta Empire, centres of urban learning became increasingly common. The world's first university was established in Takshashila in 700 BC. The higher learning centres like Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabhi, Kanchi, etc. came into existence as early as 17 century BC. They attracted scholars not only from India, but from all over the world.²¹⁰

With the advent of Islam in India the traditional methods of education increasingly came under Islamic influence. Pre-Mughal rulers such as Qutubuddin Ayyub and other Muslim rulers promoted institutions which imparted religious knowledge. Islamic institution of education in India included traditional *madarasas* and *maktabs* which taught grammar, philosophy, mathematics and law. The Madarasa Rahimiya of Delhi was one of the oldest Islamic education centres of 18th century.²¹¹

4.9.2: During British Period

The western higher education in India began with the establishment of Hindu College at Calcutta (1817) by Raja Rammohan Roy and his friend David Hare with the objective of providing a channel by which real knowledge might be transferred from European sources to the intellect of India. The East India Company founded

²⁰⁹ According to the ancient Hindu scriptures, there are four "varnas" (which literally means group in Sanskrit). viz. the Brahmins (teachers, scholars and priests), the Kshatriyas (kings and warriors), the Vailshyas (agriculturists and traders), and Sudras (artisans, service providers).

²¹⁰ Power K.B., *Indian Higher Education: A Conglomerate of Concepts, Facts and Practices*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2002, pp.29-43

²¹¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_education_in_India> accessed on June 23, 2010

another Sanskrit College for Indians at Calcutta (1825), which was a move that was protested by Raja Rammohan Roy. He felt that Indians should also receive education in European languages and western sciences. By this time, the Christian missionaries had started establishing colleges at other places, with the objective of spreading Christianity through the teaching of English and western sciences. Elphinstone College was founded at Bombay (1834), and Madras Christian College (1837) at Madras to prepare natives for public employment. In the same style, colleges were set up at Masulipatanam (1841), Nagpur (1844) and Agra (1853). Till that time, the number of colleges had risen to 25, in the whole country. One interesting fact about Indian higher education is that colleges were established earlier to the birth of universities in India.²¹²

4.9.3: After Independence

India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, after China and the United States. The main governing body at the higher level is the University Grants Commission (UGC), which enforces its standards, advises the government, and coordinates between the centre and the state. Higher education in India starts after passing the higher secondary education or the 12th standard. Depending on the stream, doing graduation in India can take three to five years. Postgraduate courses are generally of two to three years of duration. After completing post graduation, scope for doing research in various educational and research institutes also remains open.

There were only 20 universities and 500 colleges at the time of Independence. As on 2009, India has twenty central universities, 215 state universities; hundred deemed universities, five institutions established and functioning under the State Act, and thirteen institutes which are of national importance. Other institutions include 16000 colleges, including 1800 exclusive women's colleges, functioning under these universities and institutions.²¹³

4.10: Higher Education in Karnataka

Karnataka is in the forefront in the matter of providing higher education. The state offers numerous graduate and postgraduate courses of study in arts, science and

²¹² S. Kuppusamy, "Higher Education in India: an Overview", *International Journal of Educational Administration*, Vol. 1, No. 1 2009, pp. 51-58.

²¹³ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_India> accessed on May 29, 2010

commerce as well as in professional courses such as medicine, engineering and management. The following paragraphs throw light on growth and development of higher education in Karnataka from ancient to modern period.

4.10.1: Ancient and Medieval

In Karnataka, from the time of Mauryas to the Rastrakutas *ghatiks*, *agraharas*, *brahmpuris*, *maths* and temples were the centres of education. At that time while higher education was in Sanskrit, primary education was in Kannada. Kadiyur, Kuknur, Salotagi, Rayabag, Badami, Aihole, Balligame, Harihar, etc., were some of the important centres of higher education of ancient times in Karnataka.²¹⁴

In the medieval period the Bahamani monarchs made good arrangements for the education of their subjects. The agencies which imparted education were the *madarasas* and *maktabs*, which were attached to mosques. Bahamani Sultan Mahammad II had made satisfactory arrangements for the spread of education; he established free learning institutions at Gulbarga, Bidar and Other places. The best patron of education under the Bahamanis was Mahammad Gawan. He established a college at Bidar in 1472 AD with his own money. Under the patronage of Adil Shahis, the Bijapur Court became the venue of men of letters in the Arabic and Persian languages. The Adil Shahis made Bijapur not only a centre of learning but also one of the beautiful cities in India.²¹⁵

4.10.2: During British Period

Christian Missions and European officers played an important role in introducing modern western education in Karnataka. The British Government established a Government High School in Bangalore in 1858 and in 1875 it was developed into 'Central College'. Higher education in Karnataka registered a phenomenal growth during 1875-1906. The Bishop Cotton's college at Bangalore maintained a good standard of efficiency and discipline. The Jesuits started the St. Aloysius College at Mangalore in 1879 and the St. Joseph's College at Bangalore in 1882. The Maharaja's Second Grade College founded in 1864 at Mysore was upgraded into a First Grade College in 1894. The famous Indian Institute of Science was founded in 1909 jointly by Jemshetji Tata, the British Government of India and

²¹⁴ Narasinsachary, R.A.P. (Ed), *The Peoples of India: The Kannadas*, Vol.16, Cosmo Publications, New Delhi, 2003, pp.1-15.

²¹⁵ Ibid p.65

the Maharaja of Mysore.²¹⁶ The Mysore Maharani's College, the only College for women in the state then, was upgraded into a First Grade College in 1920. Dharwad had Karnataka College in 1917 and Lingaraj College was started by the K.L.E. Society at Belgaum in 1933. The National College and the Basappa College were started by private agencies at Bangalore in 1945. By 1956, the former Mysore State had 14 First Grade Colleges, 14 intermediate colleges and 14 professional colleges.

4.10.3: After Independence

Karnataka is home to a good number of higher educational institutions. The magnitude of the growth of higher education in Karnataka after independence can be gauged better when we look at the status of education during the British period. Even as late as 1947, the number of students in colleges could be counted in the thousands as against today's millions. By 1947 there were five arts colleges and two professional colleges of law and education in Belgaum area. There was no provision of any kind in the Gulbarga area for higher education and it was only in 1930 that intermediate classes were started at Gulbarga. Kodagu also did not have a college till 1949. At the time of reorganisation there were 70 colleges in the entire state of which only five were in the Gulbarga area.²¹⁷

During 2008-09, totally there were 2881 degree colleges in the State.²¹⁸ Among them 212 were arts colleges, 157 commerce colleges and 191 science colleges, 94 law colleges and 226 teacher training colleges.²¹⁹

4.11: Higher Education in Bijapur District

Bijapur is one of the drought prone areas in Karnataka state. The drought has affected the natives in many ways. They were deprived of many infrastructural facilities including education. Till 1990's there were only a few higher educational institutions at the service of natives. The growth and development of higher education in Bijapur district is furnished in the following paragraphs.

²¹⁶ Ibid pp. 236-254

²¹⁷ Human Development in Karnataka, Government of Karnataka, 1999

²¹⁸ It includes all Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Ayurvedic, Architecture, Medical, Dental, Engineering, Nursing, Law, Education, Pharmacy, Management and Homeopathic colleges.

²¹⁹ <http://www.punjabcolleges.com/indiacollegemaster/Karnataka/Teacher%20Training/collegename/1/> (accessed on May 25, 2010)

4.11.1: Ancient

Earlier the kings organised educational institutions which were maintained by the people. In those days *Agrahar*, temples and *maths* were the learning centres and Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada were the languages taught and practiced. Galagali on the banks of Krishna river is believed to have called Galava-Kshetra where sage Galava imparted tuitions in a Gurukula. Salotagi, six miles south-east of Indi, was a seat of learning in the old days, where a college imparted training to students in arts and science. Inscriptions reveal that Shivaling temple of Muttagi (Basavan Bagewadi), Marasingheshwar temple of Devoor (Sindagi), Siddheshwar temple of Bijapur, Tripurush temple of Tumbagi (Muddebihal), Nagareshwar temple of Rugi (Indi), Siddhaling Kalideveshwar math of Managuli (Bijapur) and Saraswati temple of Hebbal (Basavan Bagawadi) were centres of education in those days.²²⁰

4.11.2: Medieval

During the rule of Bahamanis, Bijapur retained its academic excellence. The renowned learned Sufi of India, Hazrat Ainuddin Ganjuloom Junnaidi, who authored 125 works, lived in Bijapur from 1371 till his death in 1390. His disciples and other Sufis like Hazrat Ibrahim Sangani and his sons, Hazrat Abdullah AI-Ghazani, Hazrat Ziauddin Ghazanavi and Hazrat Shah Hamzah Hussaini kept their noble litterateur's traditions alive in Bijapur.²²¹

Under the aegis of Adil Shahis (1489-1686), Bijapur advanced very much in the field of learning. It was considered as the 'Second Baghdad' in scholastic activities in the Islamic World. Owing to its popularity in this sphere, Ibrahim Adil Shahi II named it '*Vidyapur*'. All Sultans of Bijapur were men of letters. During the two centuries of the Adil Shahis dynasty Persian education, Islamic learning and culture flourished to a great extent in Bijapur. The rulers encouraged educational institutions and centres of fine arts. Usually *Maktabas* provided elementary education whereas *Madarasas* offered higher education.

Mahammad Adil Shah (1626-1655) did his best for the growth and development of education. Diffusion of general education and religious teachings were one of his chief concerns, and he did his utmost to improve the socio-economic

²²⁰ Bijapur Gilla Gazetteer, 1999, Published by Government of Karnataka State, p.295

²²¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adil_Shahi_dynasty> accessed on June 25, 2010

and educational standards of the people.²²² He established an Arabic school in Bijapur and a Persian school in Jumma Masjid. Free education with delicious food, and stipend of one *Hun* to each student was provided. Sufi Saint Hazrat Murtuza Quadri's dagrah, located at western side Bijapur, was one of the Sufi educational centres and it motivated more than 5500 learners including many non-Muslims.²²³ Besides these, most of the Sufis maintained their own *Khankhas* (convents for disciples) and *Kutub Khanas* (libraries).

4.11.2: British Period

Education for all, irrespective of caste, colour and gender, came into existence after British rule only. There were neither government schools nor government recognised schools in Bijapur till 1833. In order to educate their own children the officers of East India Company established 'Bombay Education Society' in 1815, which was extended to entire Bombay presidency by 1850. Further 'The Bombay Board of Education' was formed in 1840. It is recorded that there were 454 students studying in English school scattered over then Kannada speaking areas covering Solapur district viz, Chadachan, Manguli, Muddebihal, Almel, Indi, Talikoti, Sindagi, Hipparagi and Bijapur.²²⁴

The first government vernacular school was opened in Bijapur in 1853. This was the beginning of Western education in the district. Not only the Government but private agencies also realized that educational advancement was the primary need of the day. In 1855-56, the number of schools had risen to nine, of which eight were vernacular and one, Anglo-vernacular. The district was provided with 126 schools or an average of one school for every nine inhabited villages, in 1882-83. As the years rolled by the rate of progress of education was well maintained.

It seems that the British have given relatively more importance to the growth of primary and secondary education rather than higher education. It should be noted that there was only one higher educational institution in the Bijapur district (i.e. Vijaya College established in 1945) before independence.

²²² <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammed_Adil_Shah> accessed on June 25,2010

²²³ Bijapur Gilla Gazetteer, 1999, Published by Government of Karnataka State, p.296

²²⁴ Ibid., p.802

4.11.3: After Independence

As mentioned earlier, Bijapur district lacked the facility of higher education at the time of independence. There was only one college in the district. Usually students of this place migrated to Sangali, Pune and Kholapur to fulfill their needs of higher education. After realising the significance of higher education, a number of pioneers put great efforts for the growth and development of higher education in this ever-drought prone area. With the tremendous efforts of Shri Sanganabasava Shivayogi of Banthanal, S.S. Mustafa Hussaini, S.R Kanthi, Hardekar Manjappa, Dr. S.C.Nandimath, F.G.Halakatti, B.M.Patil, B.K. Gudadinni, P.M.Nadagoud and many others higher educational institutions came into existence.

The momentum which higher education received in Bijapur was mainly due to the exhausting efforts made by private educational societies with the help of above mentioned education lovers. The colleges established in the district during the 1960's and 1970's are:

1. A.S.P. College of Commerce, Bijapur (1961),
2. M.G.V.C. Arts, Science and Commerce College, Muddebihal (1968)
3. New Arts College, Bijapur (1969),
4. Anjuman Arts, Science and Commerce College, Bijapur (1972),
5. G.P.Porwal Arts, Commerce and V.V.Salimath Science College, Sindagi (1972), Sri Sangameshwar Arts and Commerce College, Chadachan (1973),
6. SECAB's ARS Inamdar Arts and Science College for Women, Bijapur (1974),
7. S.K. College of Arts and Commerce, Talikoti (1977) and
8. SSVV's G.R.Gandhi Arts and Patil Commerce College,Indi (1979).

All these institutions are run by private educational societies, and are affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad.²²⁵

Of late Bijapur is emerging as a hub for professional education. Previously (i.e. before 1980s) there were very few educational institutions. But, today there are many colleges which provide under-graduate and post-graduate degrees in the faculty of arts, science and social-sciences. Karnataka University has a Post-Graduation Centre at Bijapur also. Engineering colleges are affiliated to Vishweshwarya Technological University, Belgaum, and Medical colleges are affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bnagalore. Additionally Bijapur boast of the

²²⁵ *ibid.* pp.825-826

only Sainik School in the whole state. This is a residential school-preparing cadets for the Defense forces.²²⁶

At present a total of 55 colleges, affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad and Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur, are providing their services in Bijapur District. Apart from this, there are two medical colleges, one dental college, one unani college, one homeopathic college, five ayurvedic colleges, three engineering colleges, two nursing colleges and four polytechnic colleges in the district.²²⁷

4.12: Profile of Surveyed Colleges

In this section, a brief statistical profile of the surveyed colleges is developed as follows:

- General Information
- Profile of Private Aided Colleges
- Profile of Private Unaided Colleges
- Profile of Government Colleges

4.12.1: General Information

This section throws light on some basic features of the surveyed colleges such as type of institution, gender and religion of the employees, students' enrollment, infrastructure, etc.

4.12.1.1: Total Number of Educational Institutions and Surveyed Institutions

Table No.4.19 shows the total number of educational institutions existing in Bijapur district and the number of surveyed institutions.

Table No.4.19: Total Number of Educational Institutions and Surveyed Institutions

Type of Institution	Total Number of Institutions	Number of Surveyed Institutions
Government	7(12.7)	4(13.4)
Private Aided	21(38.2)	14(46.6)
Private Unaided	27(49.1)	12(40)
Total	55(100)	30(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

²²⁶ <http://wapedia.mobi/en/Bijapur_district?t=8.> accessed on June 28, 2010

²²⁷ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bijapur_district> accessed on June 28, 2010

As evident from Table No.4.19, there are 55 degree colleges in Bijapur district, of which 30 (54.5%) colleges are surveyed. In Bijapur district, Private Unaided institutions (49.1%) are playing an important role in providing higher education, followed by Private Aided institutions (38.2%). Only 12.7 percent Government institutions are engaged in providing higher education. Out of total 30 surveyed institutions, 14 are Private Aided (46.6%), 12 are Private Unaided (40%) and remaining 4 are Government (13.4%) institutions.

4.12.1.2: Degrees Offered by Different Types of Institutions

Higher education is accessible in various streams. Table No.4.20 explains about different types of courses that are offered by different types of institutions.

Table No.4.20: Degrees Offered by Different Types of Institutions

Degrees	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
B.A.	4(100)	13(92.8)	4(33.3)	21(70)
B.Sc.	1(25)	4(28.5)	0	5(16.6)
B.Com.	1(25)	9(64.2)	2(16.6)	12(40)
B.B.A.	2(50)	0	1(8.3)	3(10)
B.C.A.	0	0	1(8.3)	1(3.3)
B.S.W.	0	0	1(8.3)	1(3.3)
B.Ed.	0	0	6(50)	6(20)
L.L.B.	0	0	1(8.3)	1(3.3)
Total	4(100)	14(100)	12(100)	30(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

Table No.4.20 points out that, irrespective of the type of institution, majority of institutions (70%) are offering 'B.A.' course. 'B.Com.' is another important course which is offered by 40 percent of institutions. No Private Unaided institution offers course in B.Sc. In case of B.C.A., B.S.W., B.Ed. and L.L.B. courses, only Private Unaided institutions are providing their services. It can be observed that 50 percent of the Private Unaided institutions are offering B.Ed. course. The B.Ed programme is very popular at least in this part of Karnataka. It ensures more employment opportunities than other courses. It has a great appeal to female students.

4.12.1.3: Total Employees by Religion

Table No.4.21 presents total employees by their religion.

Table No.4.21: Total Employees by Religion

Religion	Male	Female	Total
Hindu	399(86.9)	70(76.1)	469(85.1)
Muslim	60(13.1)	22(23.9)	82(14.9)
Total	459(100)	92(100)	551(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

Total number of faculty in the surveyed colleges is 551, out of which 469 (85.1%) are Hindus and 82 (14.9%) are Muslims. Among the male employees, 86.9 percent belong to Hindu community and 13.1 percent belong to Muslim community. Similarly, the female employees' percentage from Hindu and Muslim community is 76.1 percent and 23.3 percent respectively.

4.12.1.4: Total Employees by Sex

Table No.4.22 throws light on total number of employees by the type of their sex.

Table No.4.22: Total Employees by Sex

Gender	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Male	399(85.1)	60(73.2)	459(83.3)
Female	70(14.9)	22(26.8)	92(16.4)
Total	469(100)	82(100)	551(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

The figures from Table No.4.22 show that out of total 551 employees 83.3 percent are males and 16.4 per cent are females. Among the Hindus, the male and female percentage is 85.1 percent and 14.9 percent respectively and in case of Muslims it is 73.3 percent and 26.8 percent respectively.

4.12.1.5: Educational Level of the Employees

Table No.4.23 provides information about educational level of total employees.

Table No.4.23: Educational Level of the Employees

Community	Gender	Educational Qualification			Total
		Post	M. Phil.	Ph.D.	
Hindu	Male	399(100)	98(24.5)	75(18.7)	399(100)
	Female	70(100)	27(38.5)	9(12.8)	70(100)
Muslim	Male	60(100)	16(26.6)	10(16.6)	60(100)
	Female	22(100)	4(18.1)	3(13.6)	22(100)
Total		551(100)	145(26.3)	97(17.4)	551(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

As presented in Table No.4.23 each and every employee, irrespective of gender and community, is a post graduate. This is because post-graduation is minimum prescribed qualification. Out of total 551 employees, 26.3 percent hold M.Phil. degree. Only 17.4 percent of employees have doctorate degree. M.Phil. degree is more common among Hindu female employees (38.5%), whereas more employees with Ph.D. degree are Hindu males (18.7%).

4.12.1.6: Infrastructure of Surveyed Colleges

To assess the quality of higher education, NAAC has adopted seven criteria of which 'Infrastructure and Learning Resources' is the important one. This criterion seeks to elicit data on the adequacy and optimal use of the facilities available in an institution to maintain the quality of academic and other programmes on the campus. The goal of infrastructure development in higher education is to improve the quality of education.

'Quality' is a much used and least understood term. Quality in higher education means continuous improvement in learning-teaching process in such a way that it ensures students to achieve higher efficiency levels and to improve their competitive abilities. These help in nation building. Effectiveness and efficiency of an education system cannot be improved unless the system has appropriate infrastructure.²²⁸

The core indicators of this criterion are as follows:

- Physical and Learning Facilities
- Library as a Learning Resource
- Computers as Learning Resources
- Other Facilities

Based on the above four core indicators, the present study aims to examine the extent of infrastructure availability in different types of surveyed degree colleges.

Physical and Learning Facilities: The physical facilities include independent building, hostels, ladies room, play ground, canteen, potable water, wash room and parking sheds; and the learning facilities consist of internet, television and OHP. Table No.4.24 sheds light on physical and learning facilities that are made available in the surveyed higher educational institutions.

²²⁸ Mishra Sanjay , *Quality Assurance in Higher Education: An Introduction*, NAAC, Bangalore,2007

Table No.4.24: Physical and Learning Facilities

Physical and Learning Facilities	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total (in percent)
Independent Building	25	100	75	80
Girls' Hostel	0	64.3	50	50
Boys' Hostel	0	21.4	16.6	16.6
Ladies Room	25	100	91.6	86.6
Play Ground	50	100	100	93.3
Canteen	0	100	66.6	73.3
Pure Drinking Water	50	100	83.3	90
Toilet/Wash Room	50	100	100	93.3
Parking Sheds	0	78.5	58.3	60
Internet	50	100	50	73.3
Television	0	100	75	76.6
OHP	50	85.7	50	70

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

Table No.4.24 reveals that 80 percent of surveyed institutions have their own independent buildings. Hostel facility for girls is provided by 50 percent of the institutions, whereas only 16.6 percent institutions offer this facility to boys. Potable water facility, play ground, ladies room, canteen, toilet and television are some of the other facilities which are offered by more than 90 percent of the institutions.

A comparison between different types of institutions demonstrates that the physical and learning facilities in government institutions are very poor; even the most important needs, i.e. facility of pure drinking water and toilet are not provided in few government colleges. The overall physical and learning conditions are satisfactory in many private aided and unaided institutions.

Library as a Learning Resource: Though it is institutional accreditation that the NAAC does, the assessment of a library, a vital sub-unit, is a key step that integrates itself with the overall evaluation. Library is the fulcrum of support for the entire range of academic activities on campus. In today's high-tech learning environment, the library as a learning resource is taking up increasingly more academic space and time in the life of a learner. In times ahead, this will be even more so.

Table No.4.25 contains data pertaining to different facilities available in the libraries of surveyed colleges.

Table No.4.25: Library as a Learning Resource

Facilities Provided by Library	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Average Number of Books in Each College	2646	21732	4587	12329
Average Number of Journals in Each College	2	12	7	8
Student- Book Ratio	1:11	1:15	1:10	1:12
UGC Book-Bank	0%	100%	50%	66.6%
SC/ST Book-Bank	100%	100%	100%	100%
Computerized Circulation	0%	64.2%	41.6%	43.3%
Photocopying	0%	57.14%	0%	26.6%
OPAC Service	0%	42.8%	16.6%	26.6%

Source: Field Study

From Table No.4.25 it is evident that many government and private unaided institutions have failed to convert the 'library' into 'learning resource'. Due to their poor collection of books and subscription of journals, these institutions are not able to fulfill the need of the teachers and taught. Even though private aided colleges have relatively a better collection of books; the availability of books per student actually was not that much different from government and private unaided institutions in these institutions. On an average 15 books per student in private aided colleges and 11 and 10 in government and private unaided colleges respectively are available. One of the reasons being that the enrollment in private aided colleges is comparatively more than that of government and private unaided colleges as evident from Table No.4.29

Computers as Learning Resources: The use of computer and internet has brought revolutionary change in process of acquiring education. Innumerable websites are available providing necessary links to different sources. A number of encyclopedias are available on the web sites. Table No.4.26 provides information pertaining to the use of computers by teachers and taught as learning source.

Table No.4.26: Computers as Learning Resources

Infrastructure	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Internet	50%	100%	75%	83.3%
Average Number of Computers	4	19	7	11
Computer-Student Ratio	1:50	1:64	1:51	1:59

Source: Field Study

Table No.4.26 reveals that 50 percent of government colleges do not have internet facility and the number of computers is also less in these colleges. It is observed that each computer is shared by 64 students in private aided institutions, whereas 50 and 51 students in government and private unaided colleges respectively share one computer. The high computer-students ratio may be attributed to the high enrollment in private aided institutions.

Other Facilities: There are some other facilities which are not directly involved in the process of teaching-learning, but can definitely influence the process. For e.g. auditorium, bank, gym, fax, health centre, NCC, NSS, etc. Table No.4.27 throws light on 'other facilities' which are being provided by different types of colleges in Bijapur district.

Table No.4.27: Other Facilities

Infrastructure	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total (in percent)
Auditorium	25	50	33.3	40
Staff Quarters	0	0	0	0
Health Centre	0	71.4	41.6	50
Conference Hall	0	78.5	41.6	53.3
Bank	0	64.3	41.6	46.6
Gym	0	57.1	25	36.6
Xerox	0	92.8	50	70
Fax	25	71.4	25	46.6
Transport Facility	0	0	0	0
Alumni Association	0	92.8	33.3	56.6
NCC	25	64.3	8.3	36.6
NSS	25	100	50	70
Vocational Guidance	0	57.1	8.3	30
Placement Cell	0	50	16.6	30

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

It is clear from Table No.4.27 that majority of private aided colleges are providing all facilities, whereas government colleges have not provided these facilities to their students and staff. ‘Transport facility’ and ‘Staff quarters’ facilities are not provided by any single college. Only 30 percent institutions provide ‘Vocational Guidance’ and ‘Placement Cell’ facilities, which help the students to choose the right career.

4.12.1.7: Total Number of Students Enrolled in the Academic Year 2008-09

Table No.4.28 provides information about the total number of students enrolled in the academic year 2008-09 (for first semester) in different types of institutions.

Table No.4.28: Number of Students Enrolled in the Academic Year 2008-09

Students	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Boys	208(77)	3427(60.2)	940(64.2)	4575(61.6)
Girls	62(33)	2263(39.8)	522(35.8)	2847(38.4)
Total	270(100)	5690(100)	1462(100)	7422(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

The figures from Table No.4.28 show that total number of students enrolled in the academic year 2008-09 is 7422, of which 61.6 percent are boys and 38.4 percent are girls. The enrollment of boys is relatively high in government institutions (77%), but relatively more girls (39.8%) have got admission in private aided institutions. It is observed that in all types of institutions enrollment of boys outnumber the enrollment of girls by nearly two times.

Information regarding average number of admissions to each institution in presented in the Table No.4.29

Table No.4.29: Average Admissions to Each Institution (2008-09)

Students	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Boys	52	244.7	78.3	152.5
Girls	15.5	161.6	43.5	94.9
Total	67.5	406.4	121.8	247.4

Source: Field Study

Out of total 30 institutions, the enrollment of students in each institution is 274.4. Each institution, irrespective of its type, is providing education to 152.5 boys and 94.9 girls. The comparison between the institutions points out that majority of the

students (406.4) have preferred private aided institutors and less number of students (67.5) have chosen government institutions for their higher studies. Despite their low fee structure, government institutions have failed to attract the students. This is mainly due to the poor the infrastructure in these institutions (as evident from Table No. 4.24, 4.25, 4.26 and 4.27).

4.12.1.8: Total Number of Students Appeared for Examination for the Academic Year 2007-08

Table No.4.30 throws light on total number of students who appeared for final semester examination in the academic year 2007-08 in different types of institutions.

Table No.4.30: Number of Students Appeared for Examination during the Academic Year 2007-08

Students	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Boys	195(77.3)	3242(61.3)	869(63.1)	4306(62.1)
Girls	57(22.7)	2061(38.7)	508(36.9)	2629(37.9)
Total	252(100)	5308(100)	1377(100)	6937(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

Table No.4.30 points out that 6937 students have appeared for final examination. The percentage of boys and girls is 62.1 percent and 37.9 percent respectively. Among the boys, majority of them has appeared for examination from government institutions (77.3%), whereas in case of girls relatively more of them have appeared for examination from private aided (38.7) institutions.

4.12.1.9: Result of Examination Held during the Academic Year 2007-08

Table No.4.31 provides details about the result of examination held during the academic year 2007-08.

Table No.4.31: Result of Examination Held during the Academic Year 2007-08

Gender	Class	Government	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Boys	Distinction	31(15.9)	729(22.5)	161(18.6)	921(21.3)
	First Class	60(31.5)	1154(35.6)	263(30.1)	1477(34.3)
	Second Class	43(21.2)	595(18.3)	238(27.5)	876(20.5)
	Pass	32(16.5)	460(14.2)	117(13.5)	609(14.1)
	Fail	29(14.9)	304(9.4)	90(10.4)	423(9.8)
	Total	195(100)	3242(100)	869(100)	4306(100)

Girls	Distinction	11(20.9)	554(26.9)	92(17.9)	657(25.6)
	First Class	24(43.1)	859(41.7)	191(37.6)	1074(40.8)
	Second Class	12(20.3)	336(16.3)	94(18.7)	442(16.8)
	Pass	4(7.47)	197(9.5)	83(16.3)	284(10.8)
	Fail	6(10.5)	115(5.6)	48(9.5)	169(6.4)
	Total	57(100)	2061(100)	508(100)	2629(100)

Source: Field Study (The figures in the parentheses are in percent)

Table No.4.31 denotes that amongst boys 34.3 percent and from amongst girls 40.8 percent have passed in 'First Class'. Comparatively more number of girls (25.6%) passed with 'Distinction' than boys (21.3%). It is observed that girls' performance in the examination is better than that of boys. The comparison between the different types of institutions reveals that the students (both boys and girls) from Private Aided institutions have performed well compared with other two types of institutions; because number of 'Failed' students is relatively less and number of students with 'Distinction' is relatively more in these institutions.

4.12.2: Profile of Private Aided Colleges

Private Aided institutions are playing a vital role in providing collegiate education. Among the surveyed colleges, 14 are private aided institutions. In this segment, profile of each private aided college is discussed. The profiles are arranged in chronological order.

4.12.2.1: B.L.D.E.A's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Bijapur²²⁹

The S.B. Arts and K.C.P science college (earlier known as 'Vijaya' college), the flagship of Bijapur Liberal District Education (BLDE) Association, took its humble birth in **1945**. The college is permanently affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad and in 1956 it was included under section 2 (f) and 12(b) of the UGC Act. At present the Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, Bangalore, has identified the college as the 'Lead College for TQM and HRD Programmes' of Bijapur district. The accreditation of 'B⁺⁺' Grade by the NAAC in the year 2004 speaks of the success and achievements of the college.

The college offers a wide range of subjects in Arts/Science / Computer Science. The courses provide as many as 55 combinations to the students. The college is also running 06 Add-on Courses. Further, from the academic year 2007-2008, it has the credit of running PG courses in English and Computer Science which are

²²⁹ <<http://www.bldeasbkcp.org>> accessed on May 25, 2010

affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad. The college has 58 highly qualified and experienced members on the permanent staff and 27 members on temporary staff with 14 Ph.D's and 06 M.Phil's. The building of the college stands on a wide expanse of 54 acres, with all necessary facilities. The college has a rich collection of 70,642 books, 40 journals and 55 audiovisual materials.

4.12.2.2: B.L.D.E.A's A.S.Patil College of Commerce, Bijapur²³⁰

The 'A.S.Patil College of Commerce' is an independent commerce college established in June, **1961** with 63 students. Now the college is in huge campus of 8 acres with well maintained lush-green garden. It has grown like a big banyan tree and approximately 1200 students are studying in this temple of learning.

The college is permanently affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad (KUD) since 19th December, 1966. This premier institution owes its existence to the liberal and generous donation by Atalatti Siddanagouda Patil and is named after him. The college is listed under both, 12(b) and 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 and has been receiving grants since the third plan period. The college has been accredited at the 'B⁺⁺' level by NAAC on 16th September, 2004. The rich collection of the library includes 38,129 books, 41 journals and 40 audiovisual materials. Generally the library will be kept open from 7.30 a.m to 2.30 p.m. A special provision made during examinations from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m

4.12.2.3: MGVC Arts, Science and Commerce College, Muddebihal²³¹

Muddebihal; though a good-old taluka headquarter, is a small town in Bijapur district. There was no provision in the taluka to impart higher education above the high School level. The establishment of Shrimati Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar Vidya Prasarak Trust in 1967 with the blessings of Late Shri Sanganabasava Shivayogi of Banthanal, fulfilled the long felt need of the taluka and the surrounding areas. It started to provide higher education to the children of the poor parents who could not afford to send their children to far-off places.

Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar Arts College was established in **1968**. The commerce course was introduced in **1979** and science course in **1982**. It gradually became a full-pledged College providing education in Arts, Commerce and

²³⁰ <<http://www.bldeasp.org>> accessed on May 24, 2010

²³¹ <<http://mgvcnuddebihal.org>> accessed on May 15, 2010

Science faculties at Degree and P.U.C levels. The college is affiliated to the Karnataka University Dharwad and also included in section 2(f) under the U.G.C Act 1956. In 2004 the NACC has accredited the college with 'B' level.

The College is housed in its own magnificent building surrounded by the beautiful and spacious campus spread over 17 acres. The college staff, consisting of 48 highly qualified and experienced teachers and 21 supporting staff, takes personal care of every student who joins the college. The college library is enriched with nearly 30,000 valuable text and reference books in various subjects. It is managed by the highly qualified and trained staff and follows the "Open Access System" to cater to the needs and convenience of the readers.

4.12.2.4: B.L.D.E.A's New Arts College, Tikota²³²

B.L.D.E.' Association started the New Arts College in June **1969** with affiliation from Karnataka University, Dharwad. It is located in Tikota in a rural setting, 20 km. away from Bijapur. The population of the village is 14,000. The college offers B.A. with a number of subject combinations from 10 departments. Hence, it can be called as a social science college. The college was recognized under section 2(f) and 12(b) of UGC Act in January 1977. In 2004, the college was accredited with 'B+' grade by NAAC.

The College has 14 full-time and 2 part-time teachers on its rolls, besides 6 non-teaching staff. Situated on a campus of nearly 10 acres of land, the college has adequate infrastructure in terms of classrooms, staff room, library, NSS, NCC, sports room, ladies room, geography laboratory apart from administrative office. The college has a good library facility, it has partly computerised its operations and it provides audiovisual materials in the subject of Geography.

4.12.2.5: Anjuman Arts, Science and Commerce College, Bijapur²³³

In the historical city of Bijapur, with the able efforts of the management members of Anjuman-E-Islam, the faculty of Arts started in the year **1972**. It was humble beginning; today it is a full fledged college having all the three faculties of Arts, Science & Commerce. The college obtained UGC recognition under 2(f) & 12

²³² <<http://www.punjabcolleges.com/5522947-itemdisplay-Introduction-and-Profile-Tikota.html>> accessed on May 10, 2010

²³³ <<http://www.anjdcbijapur.org>> accessed on May 15, 2010

(b) in the year 1975. The college was accredited by NAAC in the year 2004 with 'B' ranking.

There are 65 teachers on the roll of whom 13 are Ph.D. holders and 14 are M.Phil. holders. The College library is well equipped with books and journals. The library has a collection of 21,083 volumes. It subscribes 38 Journals and 22 Magazines. It is kept open for the students from 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

4.12.2.6: G.P.Porwal Arts, Commerce and V.V.Salimath Science College, Sindagi²³⁴

G.P.Porwal Arts, Commerce and V.V.Salimath Science College, Sindgi, is run under Shri Padmaraj Vidya Vardhak Samsthe, Sarangamath, Sindgi. The Samsthe was established in the year 1969 with the blessings of H.H.Sri Chennaveer Swamiji. Many philanthropists like Dr. S.G.Bammann Sri. T.G.Hiremath, Sri Muddappa Master Jogur and Sri M.N.Math supported the Swamiji and the donors like P.G.Porwal and V.V.Salimath came forward with huge donations. The college is now named after those donors.

Catering to the educational needs of the children of rural folk, Arts Faculty was started in **1972**; Commerce faculty came into being in the year **1977**; and Science faculty came in to existence in the year **1988**. The college came under 2(f) in the year 1984 and was recognized under 12 (b) in the year 1994. The college imparts education in B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc courses. It underwent accreditation by NAAC in the year 2004 and was assessed at 'B+' level.

The spacious library in the college is having 28,000 Volumes and 30 Journals and Periodicals related to various subjects to cater to the varied interest of the students. The book-bank facility is also available for poor students.

4.12.2.7: Sri Sangameshwar Arts and Commerce College, Chadachan²³⁵

'Sri Sangameshwar Arts and Commerce College was established in 1973. The college is affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad. It is included in section 2(f) in 1989 and 12 (b) in 1992 under the U.G.C Act. In 2004, the NAAC has accredited the college with 'B' grade. The college has two faculties, namely Arts and Commerce. Out of a total 16 teachers, 13 are full-time teachers and three are part-time

²³⁴ <<http://www.gppcollegesindgi.org/>> accessed on May 18, 2010

²³⁵ <<http://www.ssacchadchan.org/>> accessed on April 30, 2010

teachers. The college has beautiful building with all basic infrastructural facilities such as classrooms, staff room, ladies room, library, etc. The library is well equipped with 15,520 books and 20 journals.

4.12.2.8: SECAB's ARS Inamdar Arts and Science College for Women, Bijapur²³⁶

The Inamdar Arts, Science and Commerce College was established in June, **1974**. The college got UGC recognition under section 2(f) in April, 1987 and 12(b) in March, 1990. The college is situated in a campus of 4.0 acres in urban area. It offers two undergraduate programmes of B.A. and B.Sc. There are 17 subjects under Arts, and 6 under Science. Out of 24 permanent and 4 temporary faculties, there are 3 Ph.D. degree holders, 1 M.Phil degree holder and the rest are postgraduates. The NAAC accredited the college with 'B+' grade in 2004.

Although the college is not functioning in well planned and well maintained buildings, it provides classrooms, laboratories, central library and sports facilities. The college has a computer lab with 10 systems and one internet terminal. There is a central library with 16343 books and 15 journals which is well maintained by a librarian and an assistant. The library stock is entered in a computer using library software. The library functions from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

4.12.2.9: S.K. College of Arts and Commerce, Talikoti ²³⁷

V.V.Sangha's, S.K. College of Arts & Commerce, Talikoti, was established in the month of June, **1977**. The college obtained UGC recognition under 2(f) in the year 1989 and under 12 (b) in the year 1992. In 2005, the college was accredited with 'B' grade by NAAC. Out of a total 15 full-time teachers, only two have doctorate degree. The college, located in a very good environment, has all basic infrastructural facilities. Library and computer lab facilities are there for the students. The library is well equipped with number of valuable books. It has a collection of 12,352 books and 21 journals and periodicals. It has adopted 'Open Access' system to fulfill the needs of the readers.

²³⁶ <http://www.secab.org/about_secab.html> accessed on May 12, 2010

²³⁷ <<http://skctalikoti.org>> accessed on May 12, 2010

4.12.2.10: SSVV's G.R.Gandhi Arts and Patil Commerce College, Indi²³⁸

This College saw the light of the day in **1979** due to the untiring efforts of Ex-MLA and former President of the association, Shri R.R.Kallur. To commemorate the services of the donors the college is named after them as 'Shri Gulabchand Ravaji Gandhi Arts and Shri Yashwantray Annaray Patil Commerce College'. This college, established with the objective of catering to the educational needs of the learners of this ever draught prone region, offers Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Commerce Programmes and is permanently affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad, since the year 1980. The college is listed under both 12(b) and 2(f) in the UGC act 1956 and receiving grants for development of the college. The college has been accredited at the 'B' level by NAAC in 2004. The college has well furnished new building with separate library building. It has 17 teaching staff and 9 non-teaching members on its pay roll. A well-equipped library with 15927 books and 35 journals and periodicals is always at the service of students.

4.12.2.11: B.L.D.E.A's Basaweshwar Arts and Commerce College, Basavana Bagewadi

'Basaweshwar Arts and Commerce College' was established in **1982** under the patronage of B.L.D.E. Association. The college is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad and in 1994 it was included under section 2(f) and 12 (b) of UGC Act. It is accredited at 'B+' level by NAAC in 2007.

The college has 13 full-time teachers and offers bachelor degrees in Arts and Commerce streams. The college is situated at the outskirts of the city and is free from all kinds of pollution. The library of the college is having 15,418 books in various subjects and 22 journals have been subscribed to enrich the knowledge of students and faculty. The library has separate 'UGC Book-bank' and 'SC/ST Book-bank' to help the needy and studious students.

4.12.2.12: B.L.D.E.A's Arts and Commerce College for women, Bijapur²³⁹

B.L.D.E. Association's Arts and Commerce College for Women, Bijapur, was established way back in **1983**. Initially it was an Arts College; however, in 1984 the commerce faculty was introduced in it with the result that thereafter it became a full

²³⁸ <<http://grgayapcc.org/index.html>> accessed on May 15, 2010

²³⁹ <<http://www.punjabcolleges.com/5522968-itemdisplay-Introduction-and-Profile-Bijapur.html>> accessed on May 16, 2010

fledged Arts and Commerce college. It is covered under grant-in-aid scheme of the Karnataka State Government. It is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad.* It is also recognized by University Grant Commission under 2(f) and 12 (B) since December 1995. The college is accredited with 'B' grade in 2004.

The college is located in the heart of Bijapur city and therefore is very convenient for women students in the city to attend the college. It is spread over an area of 6 acres and 20 guntas. This area is also shared by another college and a high school. The college presently is housed partly in an old building and partly in the new block. The college has central library facility with 8976 books and a few journals.

4.12.2.13: C.M.Managuli Arts College, Sindagi²⁴⁰

T.S.P. Mandali established a college in **1984** by name New Arts College. In 1997 the name was changed to TSP Mandali's C. M. Managuli Arts College. The college is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. It was admitted to Grant-in-aid in 1991. At present under the Faculty of Arts the college has 10 Departments (Kannada, English, Hindi, Political Science, History, Sociology, Economics, Geography, Education and Criminology). The college offers only one programme at the undergraduate level, namely B.A. The college has secured UGC recognition under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 in 1994 and has been included in the list of colleges maintained by the UGC under Section 12(b) of the UGC Act in 1997. The college was accredited with 'B' grade in 2007.

The college is situated amidst rural surroundings in the heart of the Sindgi town, a Taluka Headquarters on the Sindgi-Shahapur State Highway, 60 km from Bijapur. The college campus is 2.5 acres in extent. The college has 17 full time teachers and 6 part time teachers. The library has 14,364 books and periodicals mainly in Kannada language. Separate reading rooms are provided for the girls and boys. The evening study room facility is provided from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., whereby students are encouraged to use the study room after of college hours.

* It is affiliated to Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur since 2004

²⁴⁰ <<http://www.punjabcolleges.com/5521891-itemdisplay-Introduction-and-Profile-Bijapur.html>> accessed on May 15, 2010

4.12.2.14: Sri Shantveer Arts College, Babaleshwar²⁴¹

Shri Shantaveer Arts College was established in June, 1987. The college which is established with the mission of providing higher education to rural masses is governed by an Educational Association, Gramantar Vidya Vardhak Sangh. The college got UGC recognition under section 2(f) in September, 1998 and 12 B in June, 1999. The college is situated in a campus of 32.0 acres in rural area. It offers one undergraduate programme of B.A. The college has been accredited with 'B' rank by NAAC in 2004.

Out of the 14 faculty members, 12 are permanent and two on ad-hoc basis. There are 5 Ph.D degree holders, 4 M.Phil degree holders and the rest are postgraduates. The college is supported by 10 administrative staff and one librarian on ad-hoc basis. The central library has 8505 books out of which 1247 books were purchased from UGC funds of IX plan. There are 12 journals and a few periodicals. Books related to competitive examinations are also available for the use of the students. The process of computerization is taken up by entering the entire stock of books in the computer. The library is kept open from 10 a.m till 9 p.m. during the second term.

4.12.3: Profile of Private Unaided Colleges

There are 27 private unaided colleges in Bijapur district. Out of which, 12 colleges (44.4%) were covered for the purpose of present study. Their profile is presented in this section. It is to be noted that many of the private unaided institutions are providing professional education. As in the case of profile of aided college, their profiles are arranged in a chronological sequence.

4.12.3.1: Anjuman Law College, Bijapur²⁴²

Anjuman Law College, Bijapur, is one of the educational branches of Anjuman – E – Islam, which is a well known institute. The college started functioning in 1980 and it is counted among top law colleges in Karnataka. It is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. Anjuman Law College is approved by Bar Council of India (BCI), Government of India, New Delhi. The college admits students to its undergraduate program in the stream of law - Bachelor of Laws (LLB). The course is

²⁴¹ <<http://www.punjabcolleges.com/5522936-itemdisplay-Introduction-and-Profile-Babaleshwar.html>> accessed on May 16, 2010

²⁴² <<http://www.highereducationinindia.com/institutes/anjuman-law-college-2010.php>> accessed on May 21, 2010

a three-year program, which is conducted as per the guidelines of BCI. For the overall development of its students, Anjuman Law College offers modern facilities to them.

4.12.3.2: B.L.D.E.A's JSS College of Education, Bijapur²⁴³

Under the patronage of B.L.D.E. Association, the College of Education was established in **1980**, and is affiliated to Karnataka University. The college is the brain child of farsighted Visionary, late Sri B.M.Patil, the then General Secretary of the B.L.D.E. Association. Recognizing the standard and quality of education being provided by the institution, permanent affiliation was granted by Karnataka University, Dharwad, in 1993 and NCTE accorded recognition to the college in 1996. The college was brought under 2(f) and 12(b) of UGC act in 1989 and 1994 respectively. Another feather in the cap of the institution was starting of M.Ed regular course affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad, in 2000. Karnataka State Open University study center was also sanctioned for M.Ed. programme in 2001.

The college has rich library with more than 15,000 thousand volumes on its racks. This includes text books, reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, educational and research survey books, etc., spanning the needs of the basic Bachelor's level all the way up to Master's level. Nearly 20 national and international educational journals are subscribed to enable students as well as teachers to keep abreast of the modern trends in the field of education.

4.12.3.3: M.A.Khed Arts and Commerce College, Bijapur

'M.A.Khed Arts and Commerce College' was established in the year **1990**. The college is offering degrees in Arts and Commerce courses. Out of total 14 teachers, six are serving as full-time faculty and remaining 8 are working as guest faculty. The college is neither recognized by UGC under 12 (B) nor accredited by NAAC.

4.12.3.4: V.V.Sangha Arts, Commerce and BCA College, Bijapur

This college was established in **1994** and is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. Still it has to get recognition by UGC under 12 (B) and accreditation by NAAC. A total of 17 teachers are serving in this college on temporary basis. The college is situated in the heart of the city and is well equipped with all kinds of

²⁴³ <<http://www.bldea.org/jsscol/index.html>> accessed on May 20, 2010

facilities. Nearly 7,000 books and 12 journals help the students to update their knowledge.

4.12.3.5: Shri.M.V.Nagathan Arts College, Nidagundi

‘Sri.M.V.Nagathan Arts College’ was started in the year **1994**. It is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad, and it is yet to get recognition from UGC and accreditation from NAAC. The college offers degree only in Arts stream. The book collection at the library is not satisfactory. There are only 3022 books and 6 journals have been subscribed.

4.12.3.6: Sri. Veereshwar Arts College, Nalatwad

The sacred place Nalatwad is situated in Muddebihal Taluk. After realizing the necessity of educational institutions in this rural backward area, S.V.V.V. Sangha started ‘Sri Veereshwar Arts College’ in **1997**. It is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. It is also recognized by UGC under 2(f) section in 2008. With nine faculty members, it is offering the degree in Arts stream.

The college has its own building. Though set up in rural area, it has adequate facilities. A well equipped separate library building was set up in the year 2002 with the help of M.P.’s fund. The collection of library includes 2,723 books, 10 journals and periodicals and 5 audiovisual materials.

4.12.3.7: Anjuman-E-Islam’s College of Education, Bijapur²⁴⁴

Anjuman – E – Islam is located in the historical city of Bijapur. This institution was founded with the purpose of spreading education in North Karnataka in general and Bijapur in particular. Anjuman – E – Islam established it’s B.Ed. College in the year **2002-03**. The college is recognized by NCTE and Government of Karnataka and is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad.

The college of education is housed in an independent building consisting of three floors with a built up area of more than 15,000 sq.ft. The college has adequate space for lecture halls, classrooms, laboratories, library, staff & office rooms. The college has a well-equipped library with more than 4500 books on its racks, which include text books, reference books, source books, encyclopedia, dictionaries, and school text books. Sufficient number of books on Core subjects, Method subjects and Optional subjects are available in English, Kannada & Urdu Medium. The College

²⁴⁴ <<http://www.anjumanbeddedbijapur.org/>> accessed on May 20, 2010

has subscribed 25 Educational Journals and Magazines both in Kannada and English medium.

4.12.3.8: Arihant Charitable Minority BSW College, Muddebihal

‘Arihant Charitable Minority Trust’ has started BSW College in **2001**. It is a self financed under graduation educational institution and is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. It offers bachelor degree in social work. Due to lack of government’s financial assistance, the infrastructure of the college is under developed. The college does not have its own building. Six faculty members are working on temporary basis. The library has a collection of 1,945 volumes and four journals are subscribed.

4.12.3.9: Sri. Veereshwar College of Education, Nalatwad²⁴⁵

‘Sri. Veereshwar College of Education’ was started during the academic year **2004-05**. The college has got recognition from NCTE and is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. The college is enriched with 7 experienced and senior faculty members. Although the college is newly established, it has all facilities. Within a short span of time, the college has developed well equipped ET lab, science lab, psychology lab, language lab and geography lab. The library has 4000 books and 18 journals are being subscribed pertaining to education. Apart from books and journals, audiovisual materials are added regularly to enrich the library.

4.12.3.10: Sri.Ghanamatheshwar College of Education, Talikoti,

‘Sri. Ghanamatheshwar College of Education’ was started in **2007-08** by Sri. Bhadreshwar Educational and Social Welfare Trust. It is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad, and is recognized by NCTE. The college has six part-time lecturers. Though the college does not have its own building, it is striving to provide all basic facilities within its limited sources.

4.12.3.11: Grameen V.V.S.’s Education College, Nidagundi

‘G.V.V.S.’s College of Education’ was established in **2007-08**. It is recognized by NCTE and is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. The college has 6 teaching and 5 non-teaching staff. The library has 3,200 books and 10 journals have

²⁴⁵ <www.svvvbed.org> accessed on May 15, 2010

been subscribed to develop the knowledge of future teachers. Apart from it, the college has a well equipped psychology lab and geography lab.

4.12.3.12: Sri. Padmaraj College of Education, Sindagi

This college was established in **2007-08** and is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. It is also recognized by NCTE. The college has its own building with all basic infrastructures. The college library has a rich collection of more than 3,000 books. At present seven teachers are rendering their services in the college.

4.12.4: Profile of Government Colleges

In addition to aided and unaided private colleges, there are seven government colleges in Bijapur district. For the purpose of present study, four colleges (57.1 %) were covered. Their profiles are as under:

4.12.4.1: Sri. C.C. Hebbal Government First Grade College, Golasangi

‘Sri C.C.Hebbal Government First Grade College’ was established in **2003**. It is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad, and is recognized by UGC. Totally 11 teachers are rendering their service in this institution, of which only 3 are full time teachers. It offers only ‘B.A.’ course. The college has its own building with all necessary infrastructures. The library has a collection of 1600 books and subscribes five journals and periodicals.

4.12.4.2: Government First Grade College, Bijapur.

The Government of Karnataka started Degree College in Bijapur in **2004**. The college is yet to be recognized by UGC and accredited by NAAC. It offers degree in three streams viz., B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. The college has 21 teaching staff. The library of the college has a rich collection of books; more than 6,000 volumes have been kept for the use of readers.

4.12.4.3: Government First Grade College, Muddebihal.

‘Government First Grade College’ of Muddebihal was set up in **2007-08**. The college is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. It offers courses in ‘B.A.’ and ‘B.B.A.’. Out of nine faculty members, only two are permanent, remaining seven are guest lecturers. There are more than 2,000 books in the library. The college doesn’t have its own building and the basic infrastructure is yet to be improved.

4.12.4.4: Government First Grade College, Basavana Bagewadi.

The Government of Karnataka founded First Grade College at Basavana Bagewadi in **2007-08**. The college is affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. There are eight teachers serving in this college, of which only two are full-time faculty. The book collection in the library is poor; it has only 985 volumes. Courses in 'B.A' and 'B.B.A' are offered by the institution.

4.13: Conclusion

The above paragraphs provide a brief information about surveyed colleges. A large number of higher educational institutions belong to privateers (both aided and unaided). Majority of Government and Private Aided institutions are providing conventional education (such as B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com.), and Private Unaided institutions are interested in offering professional education (such as B.C.A., B.Ed., L.L.B., etc). A large number of employees are males and are Hindus. All the employees are post graduates. A few of them have doctorate and MPhil degrees to their credit.

The infrastructure of the Private Aided institutions is good. It is moderate in case of Private Unaided institutions. Government institutions are deprived of some of the basic infrastructural facilities. The enrollment of boys in all types of institutions is more than that of girls. The girls, irrespective of type of institution, have performed relatively better than boys in the examinations.

A large number of Private Aided institutions are good old institutions, whereas all most all Government institutions are newly established. The number of teachers is relatively high in Private Aided institutions than in the Government and Private Unaided institutions. Majority of Private Aided institutions are recognised by UGC and are accredited by NAAC.