Chapter-III

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This chapter describes the area of study i.e., Guledgudda town of Bagalkot District of Karnataka State, general background of the study area, geographical features, historical background, demographic features, physiographic, rainfall, climate, language structure, religious structure, political structure, economic structure, educational structure, transport and medical facilities etc.,

Map No. 1: INDIA MAP
Map No. 2: KARNATAKA DISTRICT MAP
About Karnataka State:

The state of Karnataka is the 6th largest state in India. Karnataka is the 9th largest state population wise and comprises of 30 districts. Karnataka is located within 11°30' North and 18°30' North latitudes and 74° East and 78°30' East longitude. It is situated on a tableland where the Western and Eastern Ghats ranges converge into the Nilgiri hill complex, in the western part of the Deccan Peninsular region of India.

According to the 2011 Census of India, the total population of Karnataka is 6.25 crores. Of this, 50.09 percent are male and 49.01 percent are female. Population density is 275.6 per km²; the sex ratio is 964 females to 1000 males and 34.0 percent of the people in urban 66 percent in rural areas. The literacy rate is 66.6 percent with (76 percent of males and 57 percent of females being literate). The joint family system is prevalent in the rural areas. Total land area is 1,91,791 sq.km, it account for 5.96 percent of the total area of the country 32 lakh sq.km. Agricultural, Industry, IT, Forest, Transport and Business activities are its major back bone of the state economy.
Map No. 3: BAGALKOT DISTRICT MAP
The present study will be conducted in Badami Taluk of Bagalkot District. Bagalkot district consists of Six Taluks. Of these taluks, Badami Taluk was selected through lottery method. Badami Taluk consists of four Towns, namely; Badami, Gulegdudda, Kerur and Kulageri. Out of four towns Gulegdudda has been taken for the study through lottery method. Gulegdudda town is fairly big having three Hospitals and One Arts College and Three Secondary Schools, Ten Middle Schools, Seven Primary Schools and also sufficient number of Banks, Agriculture Cooperative Societies etc., Gulegdudda is also well known for its weaving industry, and there is a Weavers Center. Gulegdudda is also well connected by roads. There is railway facility with Gulegdudda Road Railway Station. There are a number of private transport companies operating in the area. The town is having purified water supply system and also underground drainage system. It is therefore proposed to carve out Gulegdudda Town transferring 36 villages. The total area of the Gulegdudda
town would be 628 Sq.Kms and will have a population of 2,05,000. Although the figures are about 57% and 59% of the State average.

**Geographical features:**

The present study was conducted at Guledgudda town. It is one of the biggest town which is geographically situated in Badami Taluk of Bagalkot District of northern part of Karnataka State. The town lies between lies at the $16^0-30^0$ North Latitude to $75^0-46^0$ East Longitude its area wise coverage is 450 hectors i.e., 3.5 percentage of district.

**Historical Background:**

The town is surrounded by attractive hills in circle manner, so it is called as Guledgudda. Etymologically Gule means ‘migration’ Gudda means ‘hill’, hence this is known as place of immigration. There is evidence that in the year 1580 Ningappa Naik Desai, who was command officer under rule of II Ibrahim Adilshai of Bijapur, he built a fort around the Hobli. Several natural spots of course surrounded the Hobli. Behind the town, we find a marvelous waterfall, which is known as Here Didaga. Infect in very early days the actual living of the place was found on west side hill only, even today some remaining of early houses is being found. As per the localities opinion in the 1705 uphill dwellers immigrated to the down, which was dry lake area.

**Demographic features:**

As of 2001 India census, Guledgudda had a population of 33,991. Males constitute 50% of the population and females 50%. As of 2011 India census, Guledgudda had a population of 33,382. Guledgudda has an average literacy rate of 66%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; male literacy is 76%, and females literacy is 55%. In Guledgudda, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age.
Guledgudda is also considered as South India’s Rajasthan as the place is virtually influenced by the local Marwaris. Guledgudda is well organised amateur drama plays during temple festivals called Jathre. The town is famous for its handloom saaries and silk blouse, which are traditionally worn by woman in southern states of India. This is also famous for a sweet called Jalebi and Rabadi which will be available only during winter season. One can enjoy Bhaji, especially mirchi bhaji at almost every corner of the town. Guledguuda is famous for its jewellery since a century. The town is known for its purity of gold ever since it belonged to Bijapur district. However, it comes in Bagalkot district since 1991. Sheelvant and Kadel being the top two Jewellers in the town. Guledgudda is famous for a magic mystery seen in ‘Jagdish temple’ and ‘Balaji Temple’ also called as atka. It’s a town known for its culture and tradition. People have appealed to consider the town as a Taluka place (current Taluka-Badami). The request is still under process and is expected to be declared as a Taluka by 2015.

The sex ration of the place is 1002 females for 1000 males. The total literacy rate in this area is 74% out of these 86.7% males and 61.5% females. The work participation in this place is about 71% out of which 51.4% are male and 19.6% are female. So far as religious composition is concerned 74% of the population belongs to Hinduism, whereas 16% Muslims 6% Christian and 4% others. And out of total population 1057 male and 1074 female totally 2131 belong to scheduled castes and 715 males’ 687 females totally 1402 belong no scheduled tribes (Census Report of 2001).

**Physiographic Features:**

Guledgudda located on the Deccan Plateau of Peninsular India and its land is mostly hilly area with an altitude of 563 meters above sea level. It represents
monotonous, treeless extensive plateau landscape. However, the river Malaprabha with the intervening water sheds the step like landscapes, later tic, scarpments, residual hills and ridges break the monitory of this extensive plateau. The general slope is towards the east. This region is largely covered with rich black cotton soil.

**Rainfall:**

Guledgudda receives moderate rainfall of about 60 cms per year. Having dry monsoon climate conditions, it receives about 70 per cent of annual rain during southwest monsoon, which is also known as wet season i.e., June to September and remaining 20 percent during North-East monsoon, which is called cold any dry season, by cyclonic rainfall particularly winds blowing from Andhra Coast during October to December 10 percent annual rain comes in the month of April and may by conventional type of rainfall, with high heating of the land. Locally it is called mango showers, and this season is called as hot and dry season.

**Climate:**

The town comes under tropical monsoon climatic region, which is having high temperature throughout the year except November-December and January with moderate temperature of $30^\circ$ during the daytime and $15^\circ$ to $20^\circ$ c during the right time. The Climate condition in the Hobli is healthy and agreeable and attributed generally dryness except during the monsoon season. The seasons of the year are classified in to four: i) Summer season, March to May with maximum temperature ii) June to September, Southwest Monsoon season when the humidity is very high iii) October and November, constitute the post-monsoon season when humidity decreased iv) From December to February cold season, when the night temperature is at its minimum.
The Flora:

In the town forest is hardly found. The soil of the place is black; somewhere is mixed with red, which is useful to grow some kind of trees and crops. The trees commonly found in the area are neem (Azarirachta India), Tamarind (Tamarindus India), Karijali (Accia Arabica), Banni (Acacia Ferruginea), Arali (Ficus religious), Karbibevu (Murraya Koenigii), Neelgiri (Eucalyptus ereticornis), Tegu (Vataria India) and Coconut trees. The fruit yielding trees that are found in the town are Mango (Mangifear India), Perala (Guava), Chikku (Sapota Indica), Papaya (Carica Papaya) and Grapes. People use much the wood of trees like neem, mango, for making the instrument, that are being used for their hand looms and window, shutters for their houses. As the trees like Banni and Arali are being treated sacred, so these trees wood is not generally used.

The Fauna:

In the Guledgudda the animals like fox, deer and mice are mainly found. Similarly good number of pet animals like dogs cats is also seen. As the locality is surrounded by big hills and lakes the animals like thorn pigs, beard, rabbit etc are found in large number. There are two lakes named as Ganjikere and Irannakere, where crocodiles were found, among the reptiles' snakes' antipodes, scorpions are found here, some case of mortality was caused due to bite of these, crawling animals, however people are alert with all these animals. Among the birds house-crow, cuckoo, patridge, parrot goose and dove are seen, peacocks and rattanpakshi are also found here. Recently poultry business is taking place.

Language Structure:

The distribution of families according to caste and mother tongue shows that families with Kannada as their mother tongue constitute the largest group. There are
also families who claim Hindi, Sali, Pattegar and Musalmani as their mother tongue is also knew Kannada. The local languages are found in bilingual.

**Religious Structure:**

Hindus form the major part of the population of the town. Next come Muslim, Christian, Jain and Buddhist. The Hindu community town is large as elsewhere in India. In the religious practice and beliefs of the Hindus, acts of adoration and appeasement play a prominent part. The religious life of the higher Hindu sections in the town is influenced to a large extent by the institutions of matha. The mathas of the Veerashaivas in particular are found much in town. Each matha is an independent institution whose head is a guru who is highly venerated. The religion plays influence in an attachment of people with caste, family sex difference and labour hood.

**Political Structure:**

The Guledguḍa Municipality was first constituted on 29th November 1886 with 13 members. Of whom six were elected and seven were nominated. In May 1916, the strength was increased to 18 of whom 12 were elected and sex was nominated. On 18th January 1917, the municipality was constituted as city municipal council under the appropriate statute. The strength of the members was again increased to 25 in May 1921 of whom 20 members were elected and five were nominated. Under Government Notification dated 1st July 1938, the strength was further increased to 30 and this strength is continuing. The president and vice-president are elected among the members.

Elections to the municipality are held once in five years based on adult franchise, which was made applicable to Guledgudda Municipal Council in 1950 under the Bombay Act No. XVII of 1950. There are twenty-three wards in the town.
Out of these 18% for scheduled caste 3% for scheduled tribe and 33% for women, the seats are reserved. Its structure functions are followed as rules and regulations of Nagarapalika of Karnataka State. In early days, a source of drinking water supply was small tank that was constructed across Didaganakere, but now as the population has been increased water reservoir small dam is constructed across the Malaprabha River which flowing at east side of the town. Guledgudda has an assembly constituency. It is a town to which 36 surrounding villages are being attached. The constituency of Guledgudda consists population of 205,000.

**Economic Structure:**

The place is as famous for weaving. Here mainly the Khana (Blouse) and Sari’s women’s wearing dresses are being manufactured. More than 80% of the population is involved in weaving. Approximately 350,000 blouses worth of crores together are weaved yearly average income of weaver family per year is Rs. 15,000. Here we find 100 power looms, 5,000 handlooms, 42 twisting factories, in addition to them other field occupations like high tech poultry farms, off-set printing press, brick manufacturing, preparation of spice, pickles, sainted sticks and other home industries have provided ample employment opportunities to the people of Guledgudda. The weavers import the yarn from Taiwan, Koria and Italy. Agriculture is also done around Guledgudda town. And this agriculture is mostly done during the southwest monsoon, season and failure of this rain leads to severe famine conditions. Nearby Guledgudda, the river Malaprabha is flowing and along this river the lands are well irrigated and giving good crops.

**Educational Structure:**

Educational activities in the town are remarkably noted for good qualitative. Several educational institutions have very centurion historical background. The
literacy rate in the hobli as per 2001 census is 74.0 per cent out of which 86.7 males and 61.5 are females. There are 18 Primary Schools, 08 Secondary Schools (Five Kannada, One English, One Hindi and One Urdu medium Schools), 04 Pre-University College (three co-education and one for Girls college), One Private First Grade College of Arts, Commerce and Science, One Polytechnic Institute, B.S.W., Degree College, D.Ed and B.Ed. Teacher Training College, Government ITI College, Anganawadi Teachers Training College and Nursing School.

**Transport:**

Guledgudda is located on the railway line of Hutagi to Gadag route, which was completed during the British Empire in the 1879. And this railway station called as Guledgudda Road is about 10 kms from the town. This line mainly connects to the places like Sholapur, Bijapur, Gadag, Hubli, Bangalore and Guntakal. This is about 200 kms length and the gauge is converting from meter to broad gauge is in progress. The roadways connecting to Taluk and District headquarter. Many rich people have their own car, tempos, and two-wheeler vehicles etc., which are being used for their personal and commercial use. People around 25 kms get good frequency of buses and even people get direct buses to the Maharasra like, Mumbay, Sholapur, Ichalakaranji, Miraj, Sangli Pune etc., and some urban centers of the state like Bangalore, Mangalore, Dharmasthal, Shivamoga, Raichur, Bidar, Bellari, Gulabarga, Udupi, Belguam, Panaji etc., The NWKSRTC bus depot is under progress.

**Medical Facilities:**

The health service in Guledgudda is extended with 250 beds Government hospital, two private nursing homes and two maternity homes. In spite of the measures taken by the Government the Medical facilities are scarily made available to the people. They are dependent much upon their district head quarter for medical facilities.