CHAPTER II
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SETTING

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CHAPTER II
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SETTING

Research methodology:
The research methodology applied in this study is to use the existing facts of field investigation and research task in order to collect the data. Since its inception, sociology has been trying to employ systematic tools for collection and analysis of data, as social researcher deals with human beings and their relation that are highly complex and subjective. But it is necessary to present this context in particular with the help of certain research methodology. Social scientists while dealing with individuals should be very careful, as there is every possibility of change in human behaviour. Therefore care is taken in applying scientific tools used for analyzing the data.

Research Design:
In a sample survey, having a large geographical coverage, using questionnaire containing a multiplicity of items and addressed to several categories of respondents, it is fairly difficult to develop and implement an optimum sampling design. Due to the non-availability of prior information about variability’s of different characteristics, the difficulty of reaching some individuals and institutions and the constraints to adopt a simplistic approach, the sampling procedure adopted in this study was primarily random sampling.

In the case of the respondents different types of institutions (both general and professional) were regarded as different strata, from each such stratum, several institutions were selected randomly. Regarding these selected institutions as first stage units, systematic samples of students were chosen from different institutions.

Universe:
The data for the study was collected from the following colleges of Belgaum city.
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|    | Total                    | 7808         | 618   |

Source: Field Survey
ABSTRACT:

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7808</strong></td>
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</table>

Selection of respondents:

The sample of the present study consists of 300 Muslim girl students pursuing the under-graduate, postgraduate and doctoral courses in various colleges (general and professional) situated in Belgaum city.

Sampling:

In the present study the respondents were chosen by using random sampling. Totally there were 618 Muslim girl students in all the colleges out of which I have selected 300 respondents by using lottery method.

Sources of data:

Both primary and secondary data was used as sources of data in the present study. The primary data was collected with the help of pre-ordained closed-ended questionnaire, circulated to the respondents.

The secondary data is collected from varied sources such as educational institutions, public libraries, articles, reports, statistical office and other literature pertaining to women’s education.

Research Techniques and Tools used:

The primary and secondary data collected are analyzed and interpreted by using...
simple statistical tools viz: percentages, tabular methods, pie charts, bar diagrams, chi-square test and bivariate analysis.

**Fieldwork:**

The fieldwork was done by going over to various educational institutions and statistical department of Belgaum city personally during the months of September 2005 to February 2006 to collect the data.

**Processing and Analyzing of data:**

The data collected was fed in the personal computer for processing and analyzing the data and to draw conclusions on the basis of investigation.

**Objectives:**

1: To know the reasons of educational backwardness of Muslim women
2: To study the socio-economic background of the educated Muslim women
3: To know the role of parents for giving higher education to daughters
4: To know the role of government in rendering higher education to Muslim women

**Hypothesis:**

1: Sound educational background of parents is responsible for achieving higher education among Muslim women
2: Highly educated women have better status in the Muslim community
3: Highly educated Muslim women belong from sound socio-economic background
4: Muslim women pursue higher education for better employment opportunities.

**Scope and Limitations of the Study:**

The present study has the following limitations:

1: The study is confined to Muslim girls only.
2: The study covers Muslim girls studying in various colleges of Belgaum city in Belgaum District of Karnataka State.
3: The study is mainly based on primary data collected from the respondents of Belgaum city colleges.
II: RESEARCH SETTING:

Belgaum City Map
History:

The history of Belgaum is noted with frequent changes in the analytical history of India and thus the changes often led to the changes in the administration. It was overrun many times owing to its strategic location on the Indian peninsula. In the past, Belgaum was known as Venugrama (Bamboo village) or Ikhsugrams because of the abundance of bamboo trees in this region. The earliest mention of this is made in the Nesari Plates of 805 A.D. The archaeological inscriptions under a Sunder in the Vadgaon- Madhavapura area reveal a prosperous town of the Satavahana times. Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas administered the territory. It was part of the Chalukyan Empire from 6th Century A.D to 8th Century A.D, as is evident from the remains of the monuments found here. The history of Belgaum dates back to 12th Century A.D when it was built and ruled by local rulers by the name of Rattas. On a rather bald plateau in the northwestern corner of Mysore (Karnataka) state, Belgaum was a regional capital in the 12th and 13th Centuries of Rattas, who shifted this place from Saundatti during the close of the 12th Century. A fort built by the Ratta rulers still stands here and is an important tourist attraction. The fort was built by one of the Ratta officer called Bichiraja in 1204. Belgaum was ruled by the Yadavas of Devangiri and then became a party of the great Vijayanagar kingdom and later conquered by Mohammed Gawan in 1472 on behalf of the Bahamanis in the 15th Century. The Adilshahis of Bijapur captured it in 1489 and strengthened the fort. There is an excellent structure, Safa Mosque with three entrances with floral and calligraphic designs. The Persian inscription here states that the mosque was built by Asad khan, a noble of Bijapur. He ruled Belgaum from 1511 to 1540. His tomb is in the city area. In about 1550, Sherkhan a Bijapur commander built the present town Shahapur, originally called Shahpet. He also built the Jamia Masjid in the fort in 1585-86. There is a dargah of Khanjar Wali near it. Shivaji, the Maratha ruler invaded Belgaum in 1673. The Maruthi temple here is quite vast and has some antiquities of Chalukyan times. The fort has Chalukyan pillars spread all over. The Kapileshwar temple in Shahpur area is of Chalukyan times, now totally renovated. Having ruled by the Chalukyas, the Goa Kadambas, the Rattas, the Yadavas, the Vijayanagar rulers, the
Bahmanis. the Adil Shahis and the Marathas, there are ample reminders of the tumultuous days gone by.

The Mughals took over Belgaum and renamed it as Azamnagar. When the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb defeated the kingdom of Bijapur, he transferred Belgaum to the Nawab of Savanur. In 1756, the Marathas conquered Belgaum. Belgaum witnessed a prolonged power struggle between the Mughals and the Marathas. It was under the Marathas until the British in March-April 1818 occupied it. The British made it the headquarters of a Sarkar (district) with 15 paraganas (talukas) in 1838. The British experienced the heat and chill of the 1857 revolt in Belgaum also. One of the leaders of the revolt was sentenced to death at the Military Dairy. He was Nargund Bhaskar Rao alias Babasaheb. His ‘samadhi’ is located at the Military Dairy.

Foreigners have left behind their inedible impressions of Belgaum. Ralf Fitch (1583) calls the place “The first town between Bijapur and Goa”. Geographer Ogilby (1680) remarks as one of the four eminent castles in Konkan. Italian traveler (1965) calls it a populous city and a place of much trade with a large market.

Belgaum was one of the five military stations that were established in the Old Bombay Presidency. In 1878, it was made the headquarters of the Southern Division under the Bombay Presidency. The city served a major military installation for the British Raj, primarily due to its proximity to Goa, which was then an occupied Portuguese territory. The British founded their Cantonment here and they made it the headquarters of Maratha Light Infantry.

Belgaum participated actively in the Freedom Movement with the whole country. One of the prominent lady warriors Kittur Rani Chennamma along with Sangoli Rayanna and Babasahen Naragundhar were the first to start this movement. Belgaum was also chosen as the venue for the 39th session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929 under the Presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi was locked up here once. Once British left India, the Indian government continued and still continues to have an Armed forces installation in Belgaum. In 1961, the Indian government, under
the Prime-Minister ship of Pt. Nehru used Belgaum to launch a crusade to liberate Goa from Portuguese occupation. Till 1956, Belgaum was a part of the Bombay state. With creation of states based on languages, it was brought under Karnataka.

Belgaum city was converted into Municipality in the year 1851. Belgaum has an enviable heritage and presents much to be discovered. It lies in the zone of cultural transition between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa with a known antiquity clearly traceable upto 2nd Century A.D. The then Shahapur Municipality (1924) that was near to Belgaum was merged in Belgaum Municipality on 4th July 1952.

Belgaum has always been prosperous and a visitor’s dream. Many southern kings, who typically ruled over Mysore, had Belgaum as their important source of revenue generation. Since being a border state both Maharashtra and Karnataka have staked their claim for Belgaum, which underlines the importance of the city.

Belgaum is the assimilation point of various cultures. Due to its proximity with the states of Maharashtra and Goa, Belgaum has acquired the cultural flavour of these states and blended it with the local Kannada culture to create a rich heritage, which is unique in its manifestation. Belgaum is not only famous for its history, but also for its natural beauty. It is known as Rain Country or Malenadu. There are several names available for Belgaum city. Marathi people call it Belgaon, Kannada people call it as Belgavi and North Indians call it as Belgaum.

The District Headquarters, Belgaum is a picture of contrasts. One side is the old town area where the cotton and silk weavers still creates magic with their fingers and on the other- the modern bustling, tree-lined cantonment built by the British.

In the heart of Belgaum, near the bus terminus is the fort. At the entrance are two shrines, one devoted to Ganapathi and another to Durga. Inside the fort are two bastis of the late Chalukyan styles. Of these, the more famous is the Kamala basti, built in 1204. Come out of the kamala basti and you will find another ruined Jain Temple to its right. Co-existing harmoniously with these temples are two ancient mosques the Safa Masjid
and the Jamia Masjid. Near the 16th Century Jamia Masjid is a dargah of Khanjar Wali. Step out of the fort and you have a wide choice of temples and churches to visit.

The kapileswar temple is said to be the oldest, others are- the Anathashayana temple, the Maruti temple and the temples of Shiva, Vithoba, Dyaamavva and Military Mahadeva.

Belgaum also has some very impressive churches. St.Mary’s Church, St. Xavier’s Church (the oldest), St.Anthony’s Church, the Cathedral of Our lady and the Methodist Church.

No story of Belgaum is complete without a mention of Kittur Rani Chennamma. One of the India’s first freedom fighters, the queen’s heroic resistance is still commemorated locally in song and story. Her statue stands sentinel over Belgaum at prominent square. Another historical site is the Pampa Sarovara built especially for the 1924 All India Congress Session, which was presided by Mahatma Gandhi.

Belgaum also has some well laid-out parks. The Sambhaji Udyan, the Nath Pai Park and the Shivaji Udyan are perfect places to relax. Put up your feet and let your imagination soar free.

Location:
Belgaum city is located in the northwestern Karnataka formerly Mysore state in southern India. Originally Velugram (town of bamboo), Belgaum city (13 degrees 32’ North and 42’ East) is a cross of cultures due to its peculiar geographical location. Nestling in the foothills of the enchanting Sahyadris (western ghats), at an altitude of about 779m, 100 km from the Arabian Sea with River Markandeya flowing nearby Belgaum is unique. Its natural beauty and environment are a world of contrast and harmonies with swift and kaleidoscopic change in topography, vegetation and climate (50° rainfall). Its hinterland offers a rich resource mix attracting people as tourist, settlers, job-seekers and entrepreneurs, making it a veritable paradise or a “poor man’s
Switzerland". It lies near the borders of Maharashtra and Goa. It is 502 km from Bangalore, 500 km Southeast of Mumbai (Bombay) and 125 km Southeast of Goa.

Belgaum city has been the divisional as well as district headquarters since long the city is located at a distance of 502 km from Bangalore. The city is on National highway No.4 and directly approachable from Bangalore by rail and in the east 12km from Belgaum is an Airport in Sambra.

Climate:
The weather of Belgaum is pleasant owing to its hilly topography. Summers (March-May) are mildly hot and winters are cool (November-February). It experiences heavy Southwestern monsoon rains during July to September. It receives as much as 50 inches of rain annually.

Language:
Some of the widely spoken languages in the city are Kannada, Marathi and Urdu.

Politics of language:
The influence and use of Marathi—another regional language is contentious and emotional issue in this part of Karnataka. The Marathi speaking population in Belgaum has been insisting on inclusion of Belgaum into the state of Maharashtra in a democratic manner. Though things have changed drastically, due to government’s policies and increased migration from neighbouring cities, people who speak Kannada now have a majority in the city of Belgaum.

Mahajan Commission Report:
The third Chief Justice of India, Mehr Chand Mahajan, comprised the Commission appointed by the Government of India. In August 1967, it rejected Maharashtra’s demand for the transfer of Belgaum city to that State.

Defence Training Centres:
Belgaum also has a number of training centers of the Armed forces and an Air Base of the Indian Air Force. The British had a sizeable infantry post here, having
realized the military importance of its geographic location. Perhaps that is one of the reasons for Belgaum's sobriquet "The Cradle of Infantry". Development of a Rail Network for movement of resources and later troops was one of the means employed by both the East India Company and the British to exert control over India. The British established Belgaum's Railway Station, the Mahatma Gandhi Railway Station. A signboard declaring the sobriquet can be seen hung on Platform 1 at the Railway Station.

Transportation:

The nearest Airport is Sambra, about 4 km from Belgaum city. Direct flights for Belgaum are available from Mumbai, Goa, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Chennai Airport.

Belgaum is well connected to all major cities by road. One can safely say Belgaum is like midway between Mumbai and Bangalore. Belgaum falls on the Pune-Bangalore National Highway. Local transport in Belgaum includes cycles, close-doored autorickshaws. Generally like any other Southern city two wheelers are the most preferred mode for transportation.

There are also K.S.R.T.C (Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation) buses run by Karnataka government.

Non-metered auto-rickshaws are available. Prices are negotiable. On an hourly basis, cars, trax, sumos, auto-rickshaws can be hired. One can also hire bicycles to move around the city.

Visitor's paradise:

Imagine gushing rivers, enchanting hills and dense evergreen forests. Add to this a cool salubrious climate and you are in Belgaum, a charming city nestling in the foothills of Western Ghats which create a beautiful backdrop. Belgaum has a number of places for tourists and in real sense is tipped as visitor's paradise.

Fort: Belgaum has a scenic old stone fortress believed to date from 1519 covering about 100 acres. Within the walls of the fort there are two Jinalayas, in the late Chalukyan style.
of which is the Kamala Basati built in 1204 by Bichiraja, a minister of Kartavirya IV of the Ratta Dynasty, with Neminatha idol in black stone. The masterpiece is the Mukhamantapa with a well executed lotus on its ceiling. The Belgaum Fort is located near NWKRTC Bus stand. At the entrance, there are two shrines, Ganapati and Durga. The fort is encircled by a moat. The temple has Kadamba Nagara Shikara. The other Jinalaya is almost a ruined one.

Kapileshwar Temple: The temple appears to be the oldest as the 1204 AD Kamal Basti inscription makes a mention of this and is renovated now. This being a Shiva Temple has the peetha with Shivalinga. The annual jatra is held during Shivaratri.

Safa Masjid: The Mosque is located inside the Fort. It is built in typical Mughal and Deccan styles with minars, domes and arches. Outside the mosque, to the right is an underground passage believed to lead to Yellurgad. This mosque in all has three entrances to the Jamia Hall with arches having floral and calligraphic designs.

St Mary’s Church: The church in the camp area was built in 1869. Reverend Francis Gell designed the building. This imposing stone church of the Anglicans has fine pillars in the prayer hall and gorgeous stained glasses at its doors and windows. The paintings on the inner walls have pleasant colour combinations and reflect biblical episodes. In front of the West Porch almost at the meeting of the four chief cantonment roads, stands a lofty memorial cross raised in memory of the 64th Regiment soldiers who fell in the 1857 Revolt.

Sri. Naganuru Math: The math was set up in 17th century AD. The Belgaum math is a branch of it. It is located at Nehru Nagar. The Veerasaiva Lingayat Library founded by Sri Siddharam Swamiji has very rare collections of manuscripts. The Library is indispensable for research scholars in Veershaiva studies.

KLES Hospital: The Karnataka Lingayat Education Society has setup a full-fledged hospital. The hospital is a 1000 bedded multi-speciality teaching hospital with high-tech
facilities. The hospital also has mobile ICU. The excellent maternity services with a dedicated Child Development Unit are another feature.

**Cantonment:** Another important sightseeing place in Belgaum is the cantonment area, built by the British during their rule in India. The cantonment area also known as the camp spreads to the south and western part of Belgaum. Apart from military buildings, it houses a number of well-preserved, functional buildings like churches, bungalows, schools etc, built on the traditional colonial style of architecture. The cantonment area resembles a world of its own and the traveler is sent back on time, as he walks through tree-lined lanes. A walk along Elphinstone Road, Club Road, Commissariat Road, Victoria Barracks and Chapel Road in the Cantonment area is recommended. A number of religious monuments are located within the cantonment area - the Masjid-Sata Mosque which dates back to the 16th Century AD, the Mahadeva temple with its beautiful gardens, St. Mary’s Church, St. Xavier’s church is the oldest in the city, St. Anthony’s Church, the Catholic Cathedral and the Methodist Church.

**Tourist Attractions:**
- Belgaum Fort built in 1519
- Children’s Traffic Park at Shivaji Garden
- Sambhaji Statue (Shivaji’s son)
- Kapileshwar Temple
- Sambhaji Garden and Shivaji Garden
- Jamia Mosque
- Old Jain Temple in Belgaum Fort
- Military Mahadev Temple
- Safi Masjid built in 13th Century AD

**Industries:**

Belgaum has always been at the forefront of industrial growth in India with its inherent capabilities coupled with its enterprising citizens. Belgaum provides and ideal choice for investment opportunities. Belgaum is one of the fastest growing cities with a very good Industrial Scenario in the northwestern part of Karnataka. Belgaum has
several large industries, important among them are the Indal Aluminium Factory which has recently been taken over by the Birla Group of Industries, the Polyhydrmon Private Limited, Gogte Textile is another major industry. Belgaum acts as a trade centre for food grains, sugarcane cotton, tobacco, oilseed and milk products. Other industries include leather, clay, pottery, soap, cotton and precious metals. It is very famous for its Power loom Industries, which provide employment for many weavers. The Hydraulic Industry is the first of its kind; besides, Belgaum also provides excellent opportunities for businessmen in almost all sections of the society and thus is said to be an important Industrial and Business centre.

Some of the Industrial establishments established in and around Belgaum are:

- Polyhydrmon Private Limited (Belgaum)
- Indal Aluminium Company Limited-INDAL (Belgaum)
- Shree Bhagyalaxmi Sugar Factory (Khanapur)
- Heera Sugar Factory (Sankeshwar-Hukkeri)
- Doodh Ganga (Chikodi)

Health:

Belgaum is fortunate to have some of the best Health Institutes, which are serving people not only of Belgaum, but also people from other states too. The K.L.E.Hospital of Belgaum is the second largest hospital in Asia, which provides all modern facilities and treatment. A Cancer Research Centre has also been established. Also we have A.M.Shaikh’s Homeopathy and Medical College, which is ranked third in India. Besides, there are many other reputed doctors and health institutions serving people selflessly and paying valuable contribution towards a healthier Belgaum.

Health Institutes in Belgaum:

- Karnataka Lingayat Education Society’s Hospital and Medical Research Centre (K.L.E-Belgaum)
- K.L.E.Society’s Dental Hospital and Research Centre (Belgaum)
- The Cancer Hospital (Belgaum)
- Maratha Mandal’s Homeopathic College and Hospital
Education:

Education is the foundation for a man's career. Therefore, "Education is known as the wealth of the world". John Lubbock said that, "The important thing is not so much that every student should be taught, as that every student should be given the wish to learn". The educational institutions at Belgaum give students bright opportunities for all round development of their skills and provide them with a strong edifice for dedicated and committed service through excellent and competent teaching and thus help in the development of a better India. Belgaum is said to be one of the best educational centres in the state of Karnataka.

There are many reputed institutions like K.L.E.S, J.N.M.C and many more. Belgaum school for the Blind and KLE's School of Agriculture are very special institutes with a rare noble cause. The city has a large well-built stadium. Belgaum has many schools and colleges, which are imparting excellent education in almost all the allied streams o the utmost satisfaction of the students and society. There are many different colleges providing different courses, like medical colleges, technical colleges, management schools, arts commerce, science colleges and others.

Professional Educational Institutions:

- Gogte Institute of Technology
- Marartha Mandal Engineering College
- K.L.E. Society's College of Engineering and Technology
- J.N.M.C. Medical College
- Institute of Management and Education Research
- Visveswaraiah Technological University

Literature:

Famous research scholar Dr. Shamba Joshi was from Belgaum District. His works Karnataka Veera Shatrij Karnataka Nudiya won him Kendra Sahitya Academy Award. Dr. Bitagiri Krishna Sharma, Cr. Basvaraj Katimani, Dr.D.S.Karke,
Dr. S. D. Inchal, Dr. A. N. Upadhya, Dr. C. Nadimatt, Dr. Mirgi Annary are few among the very famous laureates.

**Local System of Governance:**

An elected corporation held after every five years has administered the city. The Government has appointed Deputy Commissioner as Administrator of Belgaum city vide Government order No. UDD/111ACB 2003 dated 21st November 2005. The Commissioner appointed by the Government is the Executive Head of the Corporation. The Corporation has 2 City Engineers, 1 Revenue Officer, 1 Council Secretary, 1 Assistant Director of Horticulture, 4 Assistant Executives Engineers, 1 Health Officer, 1 Additional Health Officer, 11 Health Inspectors, 1 Manager/FDA/SDA/Bill Collectors and Pouramikas.

The Council has obligatory functions such as maintenance of roads, markets, public toilets, drainage, supply of drinking water, cleaning of streets, removal of garbage, registration of buildings, slaughter houses, public hygiene, prevention of contagious diseases, registration of births and deaths, street-lighting, etc and discretionary functions like maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries, hospitals, providing entertainment in public places, slum upgradations, promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects, urban forestry, maintenance of destitute homes and implementation of urban poverty alleviation programme sponsored by Government, etc.

Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, Congress, Janata Dal, Bharatiya Janata Party and Shivsena are the major political parties.

**Festivals:**

During any festive season, the whole city of Belgaum brightens up and there is lot of excitement in the air. Watching or taking part in the festivities is an interesting experience. Local Marathi people of Belgaum celebrate Ganesh Chaturthi with great pomp and show every year during August-September. Apart from the major Indian festivals like Holi, Diwali and Ramzan, which are celebrated with traditional fervour and
joy, there are a few festivals, which are very special to Belgaum and are celebrated with almost gaiety.

Shopping:
Belgaum became an important commercial and business center way back in the 18th Century. There are a number of modern shopping centers where one can find all goods. Belgaum is famous for its toys made of wood and leather. Belgaum is also very famous for its ‘Belgaum Silk’ sarees. These are the trademarks of Belgaum. Though these Belgaum Silk saris are available in whole of Belgaum city, places in the city famous for these saris are Shahpur and old Belgaum market.

Local Food Delicacies:
Belgaum does not offer any unique cuisine to the tourist, but it is well known for its traditional sweets and milk products like Kunda and Balushahis.

Belgaum City Summary
- Urban population: 4,44,371
- City Area: 94,08 sq km
- Number of properties: 75,150
- Length of Roads: 658 km
- Total Water Supply: 43.13 MLD
- Per Capita Water Supply: 110 ltrs
- Summer Temperature: 25°C - 40°C
- Winter Temperature: 18°C - 26°C