CHAPTER - II
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA
CHAPTER - II
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Introduction

The state of Karnataka, confined roughly within 11.5 degree North and 18.5 degree North latitudes and 74 degree East and 78.5 degree East longitude, is situated on a table land where the Western and Eastern Ghats ranges coverage into the Nilgiri hill complex. It is located in the Western part of the Deccan peninsular region of India. Maharashtra and Goa states in the North and Northwest; by the Arabian sea in the west; by Kerala and Tamilnadu states in the South and by the state of Andhrapradesh in the East bound the state. The state extends to about 750 km from North to South and about 400 km from East to West, and covers an area of about 7,91,791 sq. km.

Karnataka's total land area is 1,91,791 sq. km. It accounts for 5.83 percent of the total area of the country (32.88 lakh sq. km) and ranks eighth among major states of the country in terms of size. As per 2001 census, the state's population was 52,850,562 among the total populations of the state there were 26,898,918 male and 25,951,644 were female. The Decennial Population Growth Rate (1991-2001) was 17.5 and Density of population (person/sq.km) was 276. Sex Ratio of the state was 965 females per 1000 males. Literacy rate of male was 76.1% and 56.9% was the female the total literacy rate of the state was 66.6%. The percentage of Scheduled Castes total population 16.2 and Scheduled Tribe total population 6.6% was there. The total number of village in the state is 29,406 and there are 270 town in the state (As per 2001 Census).

After the general introduction of the Karnataka State, this chapter mainly focuses on the study of the Bagalkot District area, particularly on Geographic, Economic, Social-cultural and Demographic profiles of the area.
Bagalkot District
LOCATION MAP

LOCATION OF BAGALKOT DISTRICT IN KARNATAKA
LOCATION OF KARNATAKA STATE IN INDIA
Geographical Background of the study area

The physical location of an area or position will result in an understanding of the charging importance of the study area in time and space. This suggests the likely potentialities of the area for it's a feature development. Therefore, the physical location of an area provides the bases for the understanding of any planning problems at the village, taluka and district levels. This study includes physiography, geology, mineral resources, landscape characteristics and climatic conditions which provide the basis and essential knowledge to the researcher for the proper planning of the district.

Location and extent of Bagalkot District

The study area is located in the Northern part of Karnataka State. It lies between 15°58' and 16°53' North latitudes and 74°59' and 76°22' East longitudes. The study area is situated in the interior part of the Deccan plateau and is about 208 kilometers away from the West coast of India. The district falls in the rain-shadow region of the Western Ghat. The average height above mean sea level is 450-800 meters. Districts belonging to Karnataka State itself, on the North to North-east Bijapur district; on the South-east by Raichur district; on the South by Raichur and Gadag districts and on the West by Belgaum district bound it. The total geographical area of the district is 6,587.92 sq. kms.

Administrative divisions

Recently in August 1997, for proper regional development and administration the Bijapur district has been divided into two separate districts as Bijapur and Bagalkot. The newly formed Bagalkot district covers the Southern part with 6 taluks namely, Badami, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Hunagund, Jamkhandi and Mudhol with an area about 6594 square kilometers and population of 1,651,892 as per 2001 census.
### Table - 2.1: General Particulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Hoblies</th>
<th>Grama Panchayats</th>
<th>Inhabited</th>
<th>Un Inhabited</th>
<th>Agglomeration</th>
<th>Municipalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Badami</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bagalkot</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bilgi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hunagund</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jamkhandi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mudhol</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Relief

The study area is a part of Deccan plateau and its elevation ranges between 450-800 meters from mean sea level. The topography is almost flat and slightly undulating with a few hillocks in the Southern part of the district. It is highly eroded and dissected by the rivers of Krishna, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha. Towards the Southern part in Badami taluk and Southwest of Hunagund taluk these are several hills, which are covered by Sand Stone, which have been exposed to an elevation of 10 to 15 meters. There are ranges known as North Ghataprabha and North Malaprabha ranges. The Western part of the region is elevated where the maximum height is 650 meters, the terrain then gradually slopes down to the east where the minimum height is 530 meters and further along the river course the slope becomes steeper.

### Geographical regions

On the basis of physiographical features, the region has been divided into the three geographical regions.

25
1. The Krishna Basin

The Krishna Basin - It includes Jamkhandi and Northern parts of Bilgi taluks. The Krishna river valley landscape is from adjoining trapping loud on the North and Kaladgi Sand Stones on the South. This is essentially the area covered annually by the floodwater of the river. The area with freshly deposited silt and soaking of water becomes one of the most highly prized agricultural lands while other areas have a thin soil cover and yield of crops is poor. Such seasonal flooded areas are in the neighbourhood of Algur Village in the Jamkhandi taluk.

2. The Southern Ranges

The Southern Ranges - The Southern portion of the study area consists of the North Ghataprabha and the North Malaprabha ranges and offers a striking contrast in the scenery to the regions on the North and the South. This area includes taluks like Mudhol, Southern part of Bilgi, Bagalkot and the Eastern part of Badami taluks.

The ranges consists of harder rocks like Sandstones and quartzite’s, being harder, stand out as ridges, while other rocks like limestone, shades yield to water erosion to develop valleys. Such landscape has an intimate reflection on the land use, settlements and the economy of the inhabitants. The entire topography is very uneven. The two ridges on account of poorer stony soils, yield hardly anything but scrubs.

3. The South-eastern Hills

The South-eastern Hills - The areas of Hunagund and Western parts of Badami taluks consists of hills, this region differ from its neighbouring parts. It begins from the Sitimani hills. The landscape is typical both of gneiss and granite; with irregular rock exposures; separated by black soil. The valley widens out wherever the gneiss outcrops and gives a good agricultural land. The Nandikeshwar and Mahakuta sections are most interesting in this respect. Here the valley is well protected all round by the steep scarps of sandstone ridges and that must have been the principal reasons for the choice of this site by the
Chalukyan rulers, Pattadkal shows its ancient glory even today. Mahakuta is an ancient shrine. Banashankari Situated on a small sandstone ridge valley is an equally famous place; another famous center of chalukyan antiquity is Aihole. Below the Aihole gorge, the Malaprabha river opens out to form a border valley.

**Soils**

Soils are most valuable land resources, which directly support the growth of plants and indirectly the entire economy of the region. The study area has few types of soils formed under semi-arid climate, which are grouped into three categories.

1. **Deep black soil**
2. **Shallow black soil**
3. **Mixed red and black soil**

1. **Deep Black Soil** - Deep black soil in the study area occurs in the Southern parts of Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks. It is also found in Northern parts of Badami and Hunagund Taluks. This deep black soil is very deep (more than 90 cms) and its colour varies from dark brown to grayish brown. Salty clay texture is also common. These are calcareous and alkaline. These soils are moderately drained and are highly retentive of moisture and also fertile.

2. **Shallow Black Soil** - Shallow black soil in the study area found in the Jamakhandi and Bilgi taluks. It also found in Northern part of Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks. These soils are shallow in depth (22 cms) with dark brown to dark reddish brown colour. As this soil group belongs to the Deccan trap, it is usually encountered on undulating topography and also on schist and lime stone uplands. Such soils are weak, alkaline and have moderate to high water holding capacity.

3. **Mixed Red and Black Soil** - These soils are found in the Southern portions of Badami and Hunagund taluk, which occurs on gentle undertaking plain of gneiss, schist and sedimentary rock formations of the region.
Drainage

The river Krishna drains the study area, which is the main river system of the study area and also of peninsular India. Other two important rivers are Ghapatrabha and Malaprabha.

Krishna River

It rises near Mahabaleshwar hills of the Sahyadri mountain range in Maharashtra and enters Bagalkot district in Jamkhandi taluk in its meandering course of about 201 km cutting across from West to East, the river forms the natural boundary between the districts of Bijapur and Bagalkot. Under the multipurpose Upper Krishna Project, work relating to the construction of dams across this river has been taken up near Almatti of Basavan Bagewadi taluk and at Narayanpur near Siddapur P. Nalatwad village of Muddebihal taluk of Bijapur district on completion of this project, the canal network there of is expected to provide assured irrigation.

Ghataprabha River

It rises at a place called Ramghat about 40 kms West of Belgaum city. After flowing about 200 kms in an easterly direction, the river enters Bagalkot district near Dhavaleshwar of Mudhol taluk. The river continues its easterly course up to Bagalkot - where it suddenly heads towards the North-east and flows into the Krishna near Sangam. Before that, the Ghataprabha flows in a region of Sandstone and quartzite hills. Near Herkal village, the river develops into a beautiful gorge. The total length of this river in the district is about 112 kms and it drains a relatively hilly tract.

Malaprabha River

It rises in the Western most portion of Belgaum district near Kanakumbi. After flowing East across the Belgaum district, it touches Karalakop (Badami taluk) and then forms the natural boundary for a short stretch between the district
of Bagalkot and Dharwad, before it turns North-east and enters Badami taluk near Manneri village. The river then flows North and North-east across Badami taluk and then for a short distance forms the boundary between the taluks of Badami and Hunagund, cuts across Hunagund taluk before joining the Krishna near the village named Sangam. The river has course of nearly 105 kms.

**Climate**

The climate of Bagalkot district, like the climate of adjoining districts of Deccan, is generally dry and healthy. The large variation in the rainfall from year to year both in the amount and in its distribution through the seasons render the district liable to drought and famine. The main seasons follow the pattern of the Deccan. The hot season begins by the middle of February and extends to the end of May. In the month of June follows the South-west monsoon, which extends upto the end of September, as a result the weather becomes cool and dump. The North-east or the retreating monsoon season is spread over the months of October and November, while the cold season begins from December and up to the middle of February. The seasonal winds have profound effect on the climate of the district and hence, it can be described as a tropical monsoon climate.

**Temperature**

The average temperature of the district is 32.5° c. The minimum temperature is recorded in the month of December and it is 15° c and maximum in the month of May is 40.5° c. The mean Maximum temperature in the monsoon months does not differ appreciably from that of the winter months. The highest maximum temperature ever recorded was 42.8° c. On May 12, 1951.

**Humidity**

The district on the whole shows a dry climate. The months from December to May are the driest. The average relative Humidity varies from the lowest of 24% in the month of March to a maximum of 80% in the month of September. Monsoon season shows high amount of relative humidity.
Wind

Generally wind is light to strong in velocity, which ranges from 4 to 15 kms per hour. Maximum velocity of 15 kms per hour is noticed during summer and monsoon seasons. But during the winter season, the velocity of wind decreases. In the month of December its velocity becomes 4 kms per hour. Dust storms are also common during summer season.

Cloudiness

Skies are generally clear or lightly clouded during the months from December to March. Cloudiness begins to increase progressively from April and during monsoon months (June to October), the skies are heavily clouded on most of the days.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall is 573.9 mm. The maximum rainfall occurs in the month of September (135.4 mm) while February is the least rainfall month with 1.2 mm (based on average data of meteorology from 1961 to 1994). Due to uncertainty in the onset and spread of the South-west monsoon in the district, there is a effect of drought in most parts of this district.

Natural Vegetation

Bagalkot district, which exists in the semi-arid tract, experiences hot summers, dry winters and an erratic distribution of rainfall. Apart from the odd climatic situations, the vast lands of fertile black soil thickly dotted with human settlements has given rise to exhaustive utilization of land for agriculture. The forest cover in the district is 81126 (12.31%) hectares, which is very sparse, most of this is restricted to the stony uplands and ranges and is of an interior type of open theory shrubs and stunted trees. Euphorbia, Sisyphus and mimosa are also found widely along river basins Babul (Jali) is common plant, which is largely used for domestic fuel. The area is also not endowed with rich pasture and grasslands. Hence cultivators grow fodder for their animals.
Animal Husbandry and livestock

In the district domesticated animals and livestock are distributed as cattle, buffaloes, sheeps, goats, pigs, rabbits, dogs and poultry. The total number of cattles are 235161 and 201808 buffaloes and 409559 sheeps. Among livestock 266913 goats, 35782 pigs, 54598 dogs, 166 rabbits and 832047 poultry are present.

Economic Feature

Mineral Resource

Through the district as a whole, a few minerals of economic importance like, limestone, calcite, copper ore, glass sand, iron ore, manganese ore, state and ocher are found but deposits of good quality limestones are abundant.

1. Limestone: The area is endowed with rich deposits of good quality limestone in the taluks of Mudhol and Bagalkot. Recent surveys have proved that the quantity of limestone is plentiful. Therefore Bagalkot cement factory has been utilizing the vast limestone deposits.

2. Iron Ore: The banded hematite quartzites and schists occurring near Bishal, Herkal, Yalligatti, Kamatgi, Kadlimatti and Amingad from some of these deposits iron ore is being obtained.

3. Manganese Ore: A small quantity of manganese ore occurs in the hillocks near Kagilgomb about 14 kms South-west of Bagalkot.

4. Calcite: Large pockets and veins of calcite are found near Bagalkot and Gaddanakeri.

5. Copper Ore: Traces of copper ore are noticed at Khajjidoni 6 kms from Kaladgi.

6. Glass Sand: A medium to five grained, sugar white sandstone found South of Guledgud may be suitable for making medium to low quantity glass. Another band of a whitish quartzite occurs on the southern side of Lakshmapur.
7. **Ochre:** A bed of white and red clay in sandstone is reported at the top of a spur from the sitadonga hills to the east of Bagalkot and some quantity is also found North of Lokapur in Mudhol taluk.

8. **Slate:** About a 1.5 kms North-east to Kadarkop in Mudhol taluk there are few quarries of slate. Similar quarries are found in the South of Kaladgi (Sillikori) and Talikot. It is used for flooring purpose.

**Land Utilization**

Agricultural land is the major economic resource providing sustenance to the people of the study area and it forms the major economic activity of the people. About 29.2 % of cultivators and 26.5 % of agricultural labourers are engaged in agricultural activity. The net sown area is about 70.34% of the total geographical area of the study region. The forest area comprises 12.31% and cultivable waste is 8.82% Non-agricultural land is 7.67% Barren and uncultivable land is 0.86% of the total (Table No. 2).

**Table - 2.2: shows the land use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Taluks</th>
<th>Geographical area</th>
<th>Forest area</th>
<th>Net sown</th>
<th>Fallow land</th>
<th>Uncultivated land</th>
<th>Land not available for cultivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Badami</td>
<td>139420</td>
<td>31263</td>
<td>74367</td>
<td>19172</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>13211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bagalkot</td>
<td>93627</td>
<td>11611</td>
<td>74880</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>6152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bilgi</td>
<td>78169</td>
<td>11761</td>
<td>49919</td>
<td>7510</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>8825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hunagund</td>
<td>135358</td>
<td>9792</td>
<td>109123</td>
<td>6497</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>8777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jamkhandi</td>
<td>116853</td>
<td>11410</td>
<td>81149</td>
<td>15355</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>7107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mudhol</td>
<td>95450</td>
<td>5289</td>
<td>74163</td>
<td>8666</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>6468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>658877</strong></td>
<td><strong>81126</strong></td>
<td><strong>463401</strong></td>
<td><strong>58134</strong></td>
<td><strong>5676</strong></td>
<td><strong>50540</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.31</strong></td>
<td><strong>70.34</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.82</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.86</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.67</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agricultural Land-use

Agricultural land is used in various ways according to natural rain and available means of irrigation. It is the irrigation, which increases the efficiency of land. The table no. .... Indicates that 14.31 % of the land is used for double cropping and 39.21 % of the land is under irrigation. There is much scope to take more land under irrigated crop area affecter the completion of upper Krishna river project.

Cropping Pattern

The fertile and vast agricultural land of the study area is covered by various crops, which are cultivated as per climatic conditions and availability of water resources. The main crops are Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, Maize, Rice, Pulses, Minormillets, Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower etc.

The Kharif, Rabi and summer are main agricultural seasons. The fertile black soil, vast agricultural land and irrigation facilities are the main factors responsible for cultivation of various crops. Earlier the region was known for dry farming method of cultivation but since last two decades some programs have been launched regarding soil and water conservation. Population of high yields varieties (HYV) optimum utilization of fertilizers, use of pesticides and insecticides etc. have helped in achieving greater productivity.

Food crops

The food crops are Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, Maize, Rice and minor millets. Among these cereals Jowar ranks first as a main staple food for the study area. It has occupied 34.21% of the total cropped area. The largest area under Jowar is found in Hunagund, Jamkhandi, Bagalkot taluks Maize, Bajra and Wheat are other important crops cereals of the district. The area under these crops is 7.96%, 6.10% and 5.12% respectively. The share of other minor millets and rice is very less.
Pulses

Various pulses such as Bengal goam, Green gram, Red gram, Horse gram, Field bean, Cowpea etc. are being cultivated in the district. It has occupied just 8.67 % to the total cropped area. The larger area under pulses is found in Hunagund and Badami taluk.

Commercial crops

The main commercial crops are sunflower, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and safflower. Sunflower is the leading cash crops of Bagalkot district it occupies 16.76% to the total cultivated area. The maximum area under sunflower is found in Hunagund Bagalkot, Bilgi taluks. The irrigation facilities have encouraged to cultivating sugarcane on extensive scale particularly in Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks, which accounts 8.92 % to the total cropped area. Groundnut, cotton and safflower are the other commercial crops, which accounts respectively 6.67%, 3.62% and 1.76 % to the total cropped area.

Census handbook, District Gazetteer 1999

Table - 2.3: shows agricultural land use (area in hectares)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Netsown area</th>
<th>Area under double crops</th>
<th>Net irrigated area</th>
<th>Total cropped area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Badami</td>
<td>74367</td>
<td>6204</td>
<td>21060</td>
<td>80571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bagalkot</td>
<td>74680</td>
<td>14675</td>
<td>15641</td>
<td>89355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bilgi</td>
<td>49919</td>
<td>4895</td>
<td>23524</td>
<td>54814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hunagund</td>
<td>109123</td>
<td>6971</td>
<td>8632</td>
<td>116094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jamkhandi</td>
<td>81149</td>
<td>12880</td>
<td>54875</td>
<td>94029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mudhol</td>
<td>74163</td>
<td>20731</td>
<td>57980</td>
<td>94894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>463401</td>
<td>66356</td>
<td>181712</td>
<td>529757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(14.31) (39.21)
Transportation

The total road length of Bagalkot district is 2825 kms, which includes national highways (6.12%) state highways (18.16%) district and other roads (34.70%), village roads (41.02%) and railways (78 kms).

National Highway

Bagalkot district is served by two national highways, No. 13 and No. 218. The total length of national Highway No. 13 is 60 kms in district. The taluks of Bagalkot and Hunagund are served by this National Highway, which starts from Solapur (Maharashtra) to Chitradurg (Karnataka). Total length of National highway No. 218 is 113 kms and it serves the taluks of Bilgi and Badami, which starts from Bijapur to Hubli.

State Highways

The district has served by 6 state highways. Their total length is about 513 kms, its amount to 18.16 % of the total roadways. Among all taluks, Badami has maximum length of State highways 243 kms, where as Bilgi taluk has no state highway.

District Roads

The district roadways total length is about 762 kms, which forms 26.98 % to the total roadways of the district these roads connect all important historical and trade centers with state highways, National highways and Railways.

Village Roads

The village roads are generally approaching roads from main roads to villages. There are about 1159 kms long, which accounts 41.02% to the total roadways. These roads serve as main line of communication to all the scattered villages.
Railway

The study area is served by only one railway line i.e. Sholapur - Gadag line of Southern railway. Britishers began construction of this line in 1879 as a famine relief measure and by 1884 it was completed. This line starts from Sholapur (M.H.) and travels a distance of about 78 kms of the study area from North to South. At Bagalkot, a railway line of 2.5 kms from station has provided a railway siding for the Bagalkot cement company.

Transport and communication

Table - 2.4: shows roads and railway lanes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Taluk</th>
<th>N.H.</th>
<th>S.H.</th>
<th>D.R.</th>
<th>V.R.</th>
<th>O.R.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Road Density (100 kms²)</th>
<th>Railway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>34.86</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>059</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>36.25</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>34.27</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>090</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>028</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>39.59</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>037</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>025</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>35.24</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>084</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>095</td>
<td>010</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>34.03</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>173</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>18.16</td>
<td>26.98</td>
<td>41.02</td>
<td>7.17</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Industry

The study area is an industrially backward region. Due to availability of abundant limestone, the Bagalkot cement factory is perhaps the only major industrial unit, which was in corporate in about 1948. The factory started its production from November 1955. The Indian Home Pipe Company has also established one of its units at Bagalkot. Apart cement industry there are cotton ginning and processing units, which are the most prominent industrial because...
the study area is the heart land of the cotton growing area producing enough raw materials. The first cotton-ginning factory was established as early as in 1895 at Hunagund. Now there are 32 cotton ginning and processing units in the study area. Among them Bagalkot taluk has 24 and Jamkhandi taluk has 8 factories.

In the household sector, handloom weaving has the pride of place. Cotton and silk spinning sizing, weaving and dyeing activities have been carried on since generations at the traditional centers. Such as Guledgud, Ilkal, Rabkavi - Banahatti, Kamatgi, Mahalingpur and Amingad. In recent years there has been an increased in the number of power looms. At present there are about 26000 handlooms and 4923 power looms. This industry has produced a splendid base for trading and commercial activities. There is a sugar factory at Samirwadi in Mudhol taluk.

Demographic feature

As per 2001 census, the study area has a total population of 1651892 out of which 834247 are male and 817645 are female population. The average density of population is about 251 persons per square kms, decadal growth rate is 18.8 % with the literacy rate of 57.3 %.

Distribution of population

The distribution of population in each taluk is controlled by physical conditions and socio-economic causes. The Jamkhandi taluk is the highest population among the Bagalkot district, it accounts 24.73 % of population, followed by Badami (17.68%), Hunagund (17.38%), Mudhol (16.66%), Bagalkot (14.96%) and Bilgi (08.59%).

Rural and Urban population

The study area appears to be predominantly rural in its population character due to agricultural activity and absence of dominant industries. There are 627
rural and 12 urban settlement, with the rural population is 1173372 (71.03%) and urban population is 478520 (28.97%) 2001 census (Table No. ......).

S.C. and S.T. population

The SC and ST population of Bagalkot district is 250604 - (15.17%) are SC and 80181 (4.85%) are scheduled caste as per 2001 census.

Density of population

The amount of density varies due to the availability of favourable conditions in an area such as soil, climate, productivity of land, water resources etc. The density of population of the entire district is 251 persons per square kms, but it varies from one taluk to another. The highest density of population has been recorded in Jamkhandi taluk (350) followed by Bagalkot (264), Mudhol (250), Badami (212), Hunagund (211) and Bilgi (183) taluks.

Literacy pattern

There is a close relationship between literacy and level of economic development. The proportion of literate persons to the total population is about 57.3 % in the Bagalkot district. The percentage of literacy is increasing due to development of infrastructure facilities. It also varies from one taluk to another taluk. Bagalkot (63.7%) and Hunagund (59.7%) taluk represents the highest percent of literacy and the rest of the taluks shows moderate percentage of literacy.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio of the entire district is 980 (females per 1000 male), but it varies slightly from one taluk to another taluk. It varies from a minimum of 949 in Mudhol taluk to a maximum of 994 in Badami taluk.

Occupational structure

The occupation structure of the district is related to number of factors. Agriculture is main occupation of the people of activity study area. Most of the
working population related to agricultural activity. It is estimated that about 65% of population engaged in primary activity. 27.4% of population engaged in secondary activity and hardly 7.5% of population engaged in tertiary activities.

Social Feature: Religion/Caste:

Social structure of society is well-organized body of social institutions and caste organizations. In the present district the major characteristic feature of society is caste system and religion. The main religions of this area are namely, The Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain and Veerashaiva which is though included in the Hindu religion but it was a separate religious moment against Brahanamical tradition which is dominated in the Hindu religion. The Veerashaiva/Lingayat has independent identity as religion. Most of the people in this are belong to Veerashaiva Lingayat religion. Some of the lower castes follow Lingayat tradition but now a days they have been embracing 'Buddhism' because of Dr. Ambedkar's influence. Here are also Muslims, Christians in this region.

Language

Kannada language is mother tongue of all the people of the area, except Muslims, Marathas. Though these people speak different than Kannada, but their language is influenced by Kannada, they use Kannada as second language in an outside their homes. But Kannada speaking people as mother tongue also speak Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, English etc. The medium of education in this area is Kannada, but very least number of Urdu Schools are running, also Marathi. People read and write in Kannada. The dialect of this area is 'Uttara Karnataka Bhasha'. There are some dialects in Kannada language, namely Uttar Karnataka, Dakshina Karnataka, Karavalli Karnataka, Hyderabad Karnataka or Uttara Karnataka refers to Dharwad and Bijapur, Dakshina refers to Mysore, Karavalli refers to Udapi/Mangalore, then Bidar refers to Hyderabad. There is belief that every 30-40 kms from one place to another place, dialect differs. Though the
dialects of the Karnataka slightly differ but people understand their dialects. There is harmony between them. They have strong affinity towards whole Kannada language. Through education system - using the common literate language in reading and writing makes people unite as Kannadigas.

**Dress pattern**

People of this area used to wear cotton made dresses along with polyester and teriquite. Men in rural side use ‘Dhotra’ and ‘Angi’ (Dhoti & shirt) is common. Women used wear ‘Seeri’ (sari) and blouse. People also use pants and shirts for men and ‘chudidar’ (Kashmiri type) skirts (full & half) and blouse for women. In the urban areas people use all modern type of dress including caate and trouser with type and Jeans and T-shirts. People commonly wear ‘Chappals’ and some educated people were shoes made up of leather and other kind. Most of the Muslim women wear ‘Burkha’; commonly used one is ‘Gandhi Topi’ for all.

**Ornaments**

Most of the women in this area used earring and bangles, bracelets made up of Gold necklace and other jewellery ornaments also used for none. For Hindu children ear ring or ornament is common but male child of Muslim cannot use ornament for ear. All women commonly wear silver chain for their legs as ornament. Gold is precious metal ornaments made up of gold are used as symbol of rich but however a poor may be people use golden ornaments in this area neck-chain is of gold, commonly using one in this area.

**Food Habits**

Food habit is not only biological, it is socio-cultural also. Availability of foodstuff makes people to choose their food and religion, culture makes people to evaluate food in terms of value, it may be vegetarian and non-vegetarian food. The Veerashaiva people are vegetarian and Muslims, Christians and lower caste people prefer both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food. Other Hindus
namely, Brahmins, Vishwakarma etc. are vegetarians, jowar, wheat, rice, pulses, millets are common food in this area and groundnut, sunflower oil commonly used oil for cooking. Non-vegetarian food includes chicken, fish, egg, meat of buffalo, sheep, rabbits, pigs etc. sweet foods also prepare namely, ‘Huggi’ made up of sugar/jagany with wheat, ‘Shira’ made up of wheat powder and sugar and many delicious food also prepare for eating.

Culture feature

Man is social and cultural animal. Like every society, the present study area has rich cultural and social life. Culture is way of life, hence every human being should perform certain cultural activities beginning from birth to death. In Hindu society, from birth to death certain cultural ceremonies begins, namely, birth naming ceremony, monustrial ceremony (girls), marriage ceremony, birthday ceremony etc. For Muslim child naming ceremony performs marriage ceremony, death ceremony. There is other money ceremonies are being performed in the Muslim also in Hindu.

The Hindu people worship many Gods and Goddesses namely, Shiva, Ganesh, Vishnu, Krishna, Parwati, Laxmi, Sarswati etc. Veerashaiva Lingayat worship ‘Shivalinga’ along with other Gods and Goddesses. Most lower caste people also worship many Gods and Goddesses along with the Buddha and Basaveshwara and their ancestors. All the people worship some Muslim pears at Dargas. These people celebrate some festivals namely, Ugadi, Deepavali, Panchami, Holi etc. people also celebrates some agriculture related festivals.

Like the Hindus, Muslims also celebrate their festivals, namely, Ramzan, Idmilad etc. people of this religion also worship ‘Alha’ along with some pear at Darga. People pray for ‘Alha’ this called ‘Namaz’. Like the Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains also celebrate some ceremonies also. Some people celebrate Buddhist ceremonies in this area.
Social institution like fatality, kinship, lineage, caste, community are common features of all the religious people. Caste as social organization is a predominant feature of the Hindu religion. In this area people of all sects are living with harmony but some of the events make people disturbed for say, untouchability, communal functions, group clash etc. The division of labour is another characteristic of the region in the name of castes. Though people of all community are living in this area peacefully and healthy.