CHAPTER -II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LOCALE OF THE STUDY

❖ Research Methodology.
❖ Research Design.
❖ Selection of Respondents.
❖ Sources of Data.
❖ Research Techniques and Tools used.
❖ Field Work.
❖ Processing and Analysing of Data.
❖ Locale of Study.
  • Geographical Features.
  • Demographic Features.
  • Economic Features.
  • Social Features.
  • Historical Background.
  • Administrative Features.
CHAPTER II
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LOCALE OF THE STUDY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

With regard to the Research methodology adopted in the present study, it is pertinent to say something about the existing realities of field investigation and research task in respect of getting/collecting accurate reliable data and analyzing of data. Since its birth sociology has been trying hard for sophisticated tools for the collection and analysis of the data, but even now also, it is very difficult to get precise and accurate (reliable) data. This is because, social researcher deals with human beings and their relations, which is highly abstract and subjective. Observation of human behaviour is said to be challenging task. However, it is very essential to put this abstract in to a particular form or shape with the help of certain research techniques. It is noticed that when human behaviour put under observation there is every possibility of change in the human behaviour. So social scientist must be very careful in the field investigation. Such a care has been taken in this study and required analytical tools are used for the analysis. In this present study, the Case Study Approach is adopted for undertaking an in-depth comprehensive study of a concerned person, concerned social groups, an episode, a process, a situation, a programme, a community and also all other social units concerned for the study. In this study, efforts are made to understand the life cycle of the
concerned unit under study, the interaction between factors that explain the present status or the development over a period of time. With the help of the case study method, here attempts are also made to get an insight into the typical or extreme case whose unique features are not reflected by the usual statistical methods, and examined the complex factors involved in a given situation so as to identify the causal factors operating in it. By the by, Analytical Approach is also adopted in this study, wherever necessary, for testing the hypotheses; and for specifying and interpreting the relationships. It has concentrated on analyzing the data in-depth and examining relationships from various angles by bringing in as many relevant variables as possible in the analysis plan.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Non availability of proper statistical data on any aspect of social life as well as on the various strata of the society has made the task of research very difficult. Of course this is a general problem. But the problem would be more formidable when it is concerned with the weaker sections of the society. However, the problem has been lessened considerably due to the attention of the democratic government towards weaker sections. For the purpose of this study, in the first stages, we went through the list of scheduled castes included in 1991 census of Karnataka.

After careful examination and discussions, we have, enumerated the following categories of persons/personnel as our universe for this research work.
i. All Lambani government officials and officers of Bijapur district.
ii. All types of Teachers from primary to university belonging to Lambani community.
iii. All types of Engineers, Doctors, Advocates of Lambani communities.
iv. All Lambani politicians from Panchayat to Zilla Punchayat.

From the above, again the elite are broadly classified into following three types, viz.

i. Administrative Elite,
ii. Professional Elite, and
iii. Political Elite.

In this study elite means those who use intellect and rational judgement while participating in the decision making and implementing process and occupy some position of trust and responsibility.

All the above 3 types of elite are included in the universe of the study.
The total number of Lambani elite chosen as respondents are 160 for the present study.

**Selection of Respondents:**

After deciding the universe and the respondents for this research work, information is collected through well prepared questionnaires by contacting the various government departments and other agencies to get the information regarding Lambani elite working in different fields.
The departments approached for this purpose are

1. Managers/office superintendents of Taluka Panchayats, town municipalities, etc.,
2. Managers of Zilla Panchayat.
4. Government offices
5. Lambani youth organizations of the district.
6. Personal contacts
7. Through Lambani elite.

In the present study totally 160 elite from Lambani Community of Bijapur District were selected for the collection of primary data. The respondents were selected through the random sampling technique.

SOURCE OF DATA:

This study is based on both primary and secondary data.

Primary data were collected with the help of the pre-structured closed ended questionnaire, circulated & canvassed to the respondents.

The Secondary data were collected from various sources such as records of Panchayat, Mandal Panchayata, Zilla Panchayat office, District Banjara Sangh, Banjara institutions, personal contacts, through friends, reports, published articles, thesis in the book form, and other published literature pertaining to Lambani Community.
RESEARCH TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS USED:

The primary and secondary data collected are analyzed and interpreted by using simple statistical tools viz. percentages, and tabular methods.

FIELD WORK:

Field work was conducted by personally going over to the Bijapur district and visited the various Lambani Tandas and offices during September 1997 to September 1998 to collect the primary data. On this occasion intensive personal discussions with elite was also made to collect the information.

PROCESSING AND ANALYSING OF DATA:

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

LOCALE OF STUDY:

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES:

Location:

India is a union of 28 states and 7 Union territories. Karnataka is one of the important states of the Deccan plateau, which is considered to be the most ancient and stable land mass on the surface of the earth.
Karnataka is a plateau situated in an area where the eastern and Western Ghats coverage into the group of Nilgiri Hills. It is thus enclosed by Chain of hills on the east, west and south. The topography is undulating, much broken up by lines of rocky hills and scored by in all parts of deep ravines.

The total area of the state of Karnataka is 1,91,791 Sq.Kms. According to 1991 census the total Population of the State is 44,977,201.

Bijapur district is located in the central sector of the northern-most portion of Karnataka State. The district is largest of all the districts of Karnataka and covers a geographical area of 17,069 Sq. Km, in the dry arid zone of Deccan Peninsula. It lies between the north Latitude 15° 20' and 17° 28' and East longitude 74° 59' and 76° 28'.

Area:

The total area of the district is unevenly distributed among the 1253 villages and 18 towns belonging to the 11 talukas of Bijapur district. Among the taluks of the district, Bijapur is the largest and covers an expanse of 2659 square kilometers. The taluks of Indi with an area of 2225 square kilo meters and Sindgi with area of 2176 square kilometres rank next only to Bijapur taluka and are obviously quite large in geographical area. These three talukas together account for 40.62 per cent of the total area of the district. Bilagi, which has an area of 782 square Kilometers only, is the smallest taluk and its share in the
total area of the district works out to be 4.56 per cent. The other comparatively small taluks of the district are Bagalkot (935 square kilometers) and Mudhol (950 square kilometers). The remaining 5 taluks can be regarded as medium sized taluks with an area in range of 1000-2000 square kilometers.

**Boundaries:**

Bijapur district is bounded on the north west and the north by the district of Sangli and Solapur of Maharashtra state. On all the other sides, it is bounded by the districts belonging to Karnataka state itself i.e. on the east by Gulbarga district; on the southeast by Raichur district, on the south by the districts of Raichur and Dharwad and on the west by Belgaum district.

**Topography:**

Geographically Bijapur district lies in one region, namely the dry and arid tract of the Deccan Plateau. The land between Bhima and Krishna rivers is mainly underlain by the traps. In eastern margins, almost everywhere the trapean topography presents a uniform appearance of an undulating plain, extensively furrowed by streams. Smaller stream being gentle gradient created wide open valleys and bigger streams being powerful formed narrow and deeper valleys. South of the Athani and Bijapur road, the landscape consists of highly eroded residual hills, standing permanently in the form of mesas. There are several knolls near the Krishna river. The east of Bijapur there is
upland topography, but under drier climatic condition, the erosive action is less active, and the topography tends to be semi-arid. Near the junction of tributary streams with Krishna and Bhima, the soil cover outstretches to form open plains of black soil forming the vital agricultural areas of the district.

The sedimentary and slightly metamorphosed rocks which are collectively known as the Kaladgi series, occur in nearly horizontal bands at eastern and of the district. North Malaprabha Range starts from the neighborhood of Belgaum city and acts as a watershed between the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha rivers. It has a followed uniform crest line, and dip-slopes and escarpments. The Gneissic landscape appears on the surface mainly in the south-east portion of Hungund and Muddebihal taluks. Here, the harder granite and granotoid outcrops have resisted erosion, and have developed varied and craggy topography.

Totally, Bijapur districts can be divided into seven well marked geographical regions. They are: i. The Bhima Basin, ii. The Central Uplands. iii. The Dhone Basin, iv. The Bijapur Urban Area. v. The Krishna Basin, vi. The Southern Range, and vii. The South-Eastern Hills and the Hungund Plain.

**Drainage:**

The district is drained by five major river systems.

The area is drained by the Krishna river, which is the most important river of the district, and by its leading tributaries in the north and south. On
the north, the Bhima drains the northern strip for about 20 miles; the river acts as a boundary for about 95 miles. In the centre, the land is drained by the Dhone river, which too joins the Krishna just outside the administrative limits of the district. Several small streams drain the immediate borders of the Krishna, but on the southern side the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha are the leading tributaries. The lowest levels are recorded by the Krishna water course which runs at about 1,800 to 1,750 feet above sea level, but the base levels of the other tributaries are not very much higher. An obvious inference from this is that the whole network of drainage in this district has been developed almost at one and the same time. It is a paradox that there is acute scarcity of water in this district in spite of the fact that five rivers flow through it.

Climate:

The climate of the district is almost dry and healthy. The main season follow the pattern of the Deccan region of the counter. The hot or Summer season begins by mid-February and lasts till the end of May or early June. Thereafter the South-West monsoon sets in and this season extends up to the end of September. During this period, the weather is cool and damp. The north-east or the retreating monsoon season covers the months of October and November. The cold and dry season i.e., winter season exists for the remaining months of November, December, January and the first half of February. The period from December to May happens
to be the driest period of the year and on certain days the humidity would be as low as 10 per cent. Even during the monsoon months, the average level of humidity is much below the saturation level. Most parts of the district are subject to strange surface winds almost throughout the year. December is generally the coldest month of the year when the average minimum temperature moves down to 14.8 degree Celsius. The day temperature begins to rise from mid-February and attains the mean maximum of about 38.6 degree Celsius in the month of May. Generally, the Bagalkot-Badami region is considered to be the much hotter than the other parts of the district.

Rainfall:

The large amount of variations noticeable in the rainfall from year to year both in the amount and in its distribution through the season has over the years rendered the district liable for drought and famine. The normal annual rainfall for the district is 550 mm – a figure which happens to be the lowest amongst the 20 districts of the state. On an average, there are about 37 rainy days in the year. Generally, the South-West monsoon sets in during June and during this month, as well as the next two months, the rainfall would be quite moderate, the precipitation would generally be heavy during September and normally the amount of rainfall during this month alone constitutes about 27 per cent of the total annual rainfall.
Soils:

Though the district consists of Red and Black Soils, the major portion of the district consists of deep black-cotton soil, which is well known for its high moisture-retention capacity. Thus a single heavy rainfall is at times sufficient to enable the agriculturists to carry on with the agricultural operations and secure a moderate yield of the crops sown.

Geology:

Bijapur district can broadly be categorized into three district types. Firstly, the Deccan trap; secondly, that of the Kaladgi series; and thirdly, that of the peninsular gneiss. The oldest rocks in the district consists of schists, phyllites, banded hematite, quartzites, etc., are occurring mainly to the south-east of the district. The granites and granite-gneiss of Archaean age are occurring in Bilgi, Guledgud and Muddebihal taluks. Intrusions of pegmatite and quartz veins and basic dolomite dykes are seen throughout the granitic area. The upper Kaladgi series consists of conglomerates, quartzites, shales, limestone, and hematite-shists about 3,500 feet in thickness', occurring in folds in the Kaladagi basin (in Bagalkot taluk).

Mining and Quarrying:

Bijapur district is poor in respect of mineral deposits. However, a few minerals of economic importance like lime stones and asbestos exist in the taluks of Mudhol and Bagalkot.
Geologically the oldest rocks occurring in the district are mainly found in its south-eastern parts as schists, phyllites and bonded hematite-quartzite's.

**Building Materials:**

Various rocks suitable for construction purposes are available in large quantities in the district. These include many kinds of building and ornamental stones, stands, lime stones and kankar, roofing and floorings slates, road metal and railway ballast.

**Flora:**

Very little of national green vegetation cover can be seen in this district. The present day forest cover is about 5 per cent of the total area.

Except in its southern and western parts, the district has not much forest. The total area of the forest for the whole district during 1963-64 was only 2,63,645 acres.

**Fauna:**

The types of wild animals that exist in Bijapur district are very few indeed. The animals which are to be seen now are wild cat (kaadu bekku) Katte Kiruba, Wolf, Jackal, Mulluhandi, Mola, Chigari, Gazelle (Modari).
Birds:

The district is abundant in birds, both permanent residents and migratory ones. The pea-fowl, the stone fowl (Kalkoli), the Kabbake are found in the district.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

As per the 1991 census the total population of India was 84,63,02688, of which 13,8864477 people belong to Scheduled Castes. The percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population of India is about 16.41 per cent. The decade growth rate of India's total population and decade growth rate of scheduled castes population of 1981-91 is about 23.51 per cent and 30.97 per cent respectively. The total rural population of India is 6238672000 (74.3%) and the remaining is urban population. The sex ratio is 927 and Density of population per Sq.mt. is 273. Karnataka is one of the important states of modern India. Its social, cultural economic and political heritage is unique. According to 1991 census the population of Karnataka state is 44977000, of which 31069000 account for rural and 1390800 urban population. Again in this 2295200 constitute male and 22025000 female. The sex ratio is 960 and density of population per square k.m. is 235. The literacy rate of Karnataka is 56 per cent.

In the year 1981 the population of Karnataka was 37136000 it raised to 4497700 in 1991. Thus it recorded a decimal growth rate of 21.12 per cent.
In respect of scheduled caste population of Karnataka during 1981 it was 5595000 and by the end of 1991 it increased to 7369000 thus recording to a decimal growth rate of 31.70 per cent.

Bijapur is one of the important districts of Karnataka State. The population is unevenly distributed among the 11 taluks of the district and the average population per taluk works out to be 266181 persons. Bijapur, which is the largest taluka in terms of area, is also the most populous taluka of the district. The population of Bijapur taluka is 473,047, which constitutes 16.16 per cent of the total population of the district. The other taluks which are fairly large are Jamakhandi and Indi. These two talukas account for 11.59 per cent and 10.35 per cent of the total population of the district respectively. In terms of area, while Jamakhandi is quite small and holds the eighth rank, Indi covers a vast area and ranks next only to Bijapure. Sindgi taluk, which is the third largest in terms of population. The population of each one of the remaining six taluks is lower than the taluka average. Bilgi, which has a population of 118998 persons is the smallest among the 11 taluks of the district. In terms of area also Bilagi is the smallest taluka. It accounts for 4.56 per cent of the total area and 4.06 per cent of the total population of the district.

As per the 1991 census the population of Bijapur district is 29,28,000 consisting of 14,91,000 male and 14,37,000 female. Rural population account for 22,39,000 and urban population is 6,89,000. The sex
ratio of Bijapur district is 964 and the density of population per Sq. Km. is 172. According to 1981 census the population of Bijapur district was 24,02,000 and it raised to 29,28,000 in the year 1991 with decennial growth rate of 21.91 per cent. The literacy rate of Bijapur was 55 per cent as compared to states average of 56 per cent according to 1991 census, which is little lower than the states average literacy rate. The population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes of Bijapur district according to the 1991 census is 509862 and 39500 respectively. In respect of scheduled caste population of Bijapur district there are 257768 male and 252094 female. The scheduled caste constitutes about 17.41 per cent of the total population of Bijapur district, which accounts for 6.92 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of Karnataka. The literacy rate of scheduled caste of Karnataka is 38.06 per cent, of which 49.69 per cent are male and 29.25 per cent are female. In case of Bijapur district the literacy rate of Scheduled caste is 42.75 per cent which is higher as compared to their state literacy rate of 38.06 per cent of Karnataka. Again in this literacy rate, male constitute 57.45 per cent and 27.89 per cent that of female. The sex ratio is 978. The decennial growth of scheduled caste population for 1981-1991 has increased from 363000 in 1981 to 509862 by the end of 1991 recording an increase of 146862 which amounts to 40.45 per cent. The 1991 census enlists 101 scheduled castes and Lambani being one amongst them. The Akhil Karnataka Banjara
Vidhyarthi Vedike, a registered body based at Bangalore, undertook the census of this community and came up with detailed facts and figures about Banjaras (Lambanis), which is highly appreciable work in this regard. In Karnataka, the total population of Lambanis in the years 1971, 1981, and 1991 was 372182, 607189, and 1154861 respectively.

In Karnataka, the total population of Lambani community is 14898224 according to the report of Akhil Karnataka Vidhyarthi Vedike, a registered body based at Bangalore in the year 1996-97. The total literate among them is about 314046, which amounts to 21.08 per cent of the total Lambani population and about 7495 are graduates amongst them.

The Gulbarga district has 268544 Lambani population, which is highest and next to it is Bijapur district with a population of 245566. The Mandya district accounts for the lowest number of Lambanis i.e., 2289 only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1971*</th>
<th>1981**</th>
<th>1991***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>372182</td>
<td>607189</td>
<td>1158461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>235007</td>
<td>551272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decennial Growth in Percentage</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>63.14</td>
<td>90.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Projected based on 1971 and 1981 data.

Note: The practice of enumerating castes separately dispensed from 2001 census.
From the above table – 2.1, it is very clear that in every period of 10 years there is a growth of Lambani population throughout Karnataka. From 1971 to 1981, the Decennial growth rate of Lambani was 63.14 per cent where as it has gone up for the period of 1981-1991 i.e., 90.79 per cent.

Generally Lambanis are inhabited in tandas. There are 322 tandas in the district. Bijapur taluka accounts for the highest number of tandas totaling to 84, whereas Jamkhandi has the least number of tanda viz. only two. Taluka wise a breakup of tandas are as follows: Bijapur – 84, Indi – 61, Basavan Bagewadi – 45, Sindagi – 40, Muddebihal – 28, Bagalkot – 17, Badami – 14, Hungund – 12, Bilagi– 11, Mudhol – 8 and Jamkhandi – 2.

The Lambani population of Bijapur district is 245566, of which 123408 are male and 122158 female, out of 245566 there are about 77383 literate which accounts to 31.51 per cent of the total Lambani population of Bijapur district, which is higher than the literacy rate of Lambanis of the Karnataka State. There are 1074 graduates in the district. The percentage of Lambani graduates of Bijapur constitutes 0.44 per cent which is little lower as compared to states Lambani graduates i.e., 0.50 per cent.

Workers percentage to total population is 41.64 per cent as against the state's figure of 41.79 per cent. About 68% of the total working population in the district depends on agriculture as against the state average of 58.07 per cent indicating the growth of secondary and tertiary sectors.
**ECONOMIC FEATURES:**

**Agriculture:**

Agriculture contributes about 64.51 per cent of the income of the district. The main food crops grown in the district are Jawar, Bajra, Wheat, Maize, Paddy etc., and the important cash crops are groundnut, grapes, sunflower, safflower, sugarcane, and cotton etc.

As per 1997-1998 data, the present net area under cultivation in the district is 12.65 lakh hectares, which constitutes about 73.89 per cent of its geographical area, which is far higher than the state average of 55 per cent.

In this district, about 12.81 per cent of the total cultivable area is irrigated of which 7.8 per cent of the total cultivable area is irrigated by wells, 4.64 per cent by canals, but only 0.38 by tanks.

**Industrialization:**

As per the composite index of industrial development of Bijapur district computed for the year 1998-99, the Bijapur district, ranks 18th place (94.03) in terms of industrial development in the state and is included in the highly backward region. In terms of industrial development, Bijapur is next only to Bidar district, which has composite index 88.92. It is mainly due to slow improvement in the provision of infrastructures, especially power and transport in the district. Inspite of this fact, the development of large scale industries in the district is satisfactory. Because the average compound
growth rate over the period of seven years (1993-94 to 1999-2000) works out to be 29.28 per cent which is higher than the average compound growth rate of the state (17.86) for the same period. With regard to industrial employment, the district contributes to the extent of 4.70 per cent of the total employment of the state. The small scale industries in the district constitute about 3.52 per cent of the total small scale industries of the state. Small scale sector provides for about 3.19 per cent of the total small scale sector employment in the state.

**Banking Network:**

The Bijapur district has relatively better banking network with 506 branches of different banks lending credit support for the realization of the potential in different sectors of these banks, 159 commercial banks, 86 grameen banks, 33 urban co-operative banks, 11 primary land development banks. In addition to these 655 co-operative credit societies and 217 other co-operative societies are also working in the district.

**Dairy Development:**

Dairying is a traditional activity in Bijapur district. Suitable geographical location, congenial climatic conditions, availability of fodder and feed, increasing demand for milk and milk products etc., make the dairy activities a lucrative occupation in the district. There is considerable demand
for milk and milk products in the district. Totally 279 milk co-operative societies affiliated to Karnataka Milk Federation (K.M.F.) coordinate the dairy activities to a larger extent in the district. The total milk production in the district is estimated to be 1.72 lakh liters per day.

Fishery:

In the case of the fishery, the development has not taken place in an appreciated manner due to limited sources of perennial water supply in the district. In terms of income from fishery the district accounts only 1.19 per cent of the states total.

Transport and Communication:

The transportation channels like roadways and railways passes through this district in different directions and provide a link with the urban centres within and outside the state. The National Highway No.13 enters the region from North-West and passes through Solapur, Bijapur, Nidagundi, Hungund, Kustagi, Hospet, Chitradurga and Joins N.H. 4, which connects the capital city of Bangalore, which is 650 kms. away from Bijapur city.

Following are the particulars about railway route length, and road length in the district of Bijapur.
Table 2.2
Length of Railway Route as on 31-03-1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District/State</th>
<th>Railway Route Length (Kms.) as on 31-03-99</th>
<th>Type of Railway Guage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Railway Route Length (Kms.) as on 31-03-99</td>
<td>Type of Railway Guage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broad Guage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bijapur.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Karnataka.</td>
<td>2706</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The distance between Bijapur and Bangalore by rail is 730 Kms.

Table 2.3
Length of Road Route as on 31-03-1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District/State</th>
<th>Road Length (Kms.) as on 31-03-99</th>
<th>National Highway</th>
<th>State Highway</th>
<th>Major District Highway</th>
<th>Other District Roads</th>
<th>Village Roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bijapur.</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>2254</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Karnataka.</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>11037</td>
<td>28361</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>42791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Income:

The total net income of Bijapur district during 1998-99 at current prices was 389568 lakhs rupees which accounts for 5.10 per cent of total income of the state. The per capita income of Bijapur district during 1998-99 at current was Rs.11756.50, which gave 14th place to the district in the state while the average per capita income for Karnataka was Rs.14909.
SociaL FeatUres:

Languages Spoken:

The important languages spoken in the district are Kannada, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Tamil, Telagu, Gujarati and English. Majority of the people speak Kannada in the district. The table 2.4 gives information regarding languages spoken by the people of Bijapur District according to 1981 census.

Table 2.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>No. of People</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>1961329</td>
<td>81.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>0271643</td>
<td>11.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>0068985</td>
<td>02.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>0038473</td>
<td>02.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telagu</td>
<td>0016524</td>
<td>00.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>0002930</td>
<td>00.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>0002886</td>
<td>00.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bijapur District Gazetteer (Kannada) Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, 1999.

Religion:

The people of Bijapur District are known for their communal co-existence. People belonging to various religions are living in the District. Religion wise break up of Bijapur District according to 1991 census is as follows.
Table 2.5
Religion in Bijapur District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>No. of People</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindus.</td>
<td>2504941</td>
<td>085.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims.</td>
<td>391978</td>
<td>13.390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jains.</td>
<td>26080</td>
<td>00.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians.</td>
<td>2809</td>
<td>00.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs.</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>00.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budhist.</td>
<td>059</td>
<td>00.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religion.</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>00.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not Stated.</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>00.051</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bijapur District Gazetteer (Kannada) Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, 1999.

Educational Institutions:

Following is the information regarding various educational institutions existing in the district catering to the educational needs of the people of the district. For the details see table No.2.6.

Hostels: Pre-matric and Post Matric:

Pre-matric and post-matric hostels were established, by the government of Karnataka to facilitate the students of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward community students to pursue their education. There are about 1064 prematric hostels and 239 posts matric hostels in Karnataka. Of that 64 prematric and 16 post matric hostels in Bijapur district.

In addition to this the government has also established Backward Class hostel numbering about 1129 pre-matric and 197 post matric hostels in the
### Table 2.6 Educational Institutions in Bijapur District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>4851</td>
<td>990876</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>220135</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>49364</td>
<td>8375577</td>
<td>8455</td>
<td>1771335</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>51278</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>73221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Karnataka at Glance, 1999-2000, Govt. of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Level of Hostels</th>
<th>Nature of Hostels</th>
<th>SC/ST Hostels (Aided)</th>
<th>Backward Class Hostels (Govt.)</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pre-Matric.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3855</td>
<td>2401</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Post Matric.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3990</td>
<td>3990</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>12065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pre-Matric.</td>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Post Matric.</td>
<td></td>
<td>560</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC/ST Hostels (Aided)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>63470</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SC/ST Hostels (Aided)</td>
<td></td>
<td>153302</td>
<td>153302</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC/ST Hostels (Aided)</td>
<td></td>
<td>239</td>
<td>17490</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>12065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SC/ST Hostels (Aided)</td>
<td></td>
<td>201</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: * Indicates both Pre-Matric and Post Matric Hostels.
state. Out of which Bijapur district accounts for 76 pre-matric and 9 post-matric hostels.

The table No. 2.7 gives detail of the students taking advantage of these facilities provided by the government and other institutions.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:**

**Origin:** The district derives its name from its headquarter town Bijapur. Bijapur is also called in Kannada as Vijapur which is the shortened form of the Sanskrit term 'Vijayapura' meaning 'City of Victory'.

**BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT:**

Bijapur district has a glorious past dating back to the legendary period and the pre-historic times. Several places of this district such as Aihole, Badami, Dhulked, Galagali, Mahakuta, etc., find a mention in Ramayana and are associated with legends connected with sages and demons of the remote past.

In his travelogue, Ptolemy, the Greek Geographer (150 AD) mentions several places of this district (eg. Badami, Indi, Pattadkal, Kalker etc.)

In an inscription dated in 543 A.D., Badami, the place of considerable historical importance – is stated to have been fortified by Pulikesi – I. It appears to have been a stronghold of the Pallavas during the 5th as well as the early part of the 6th century A.D. Chalukyan king Pulikesi-I wrested Badami.
from the Pallavas during the middle of 6th Century A.D., fortified it and made it his capital. The cave temples at Badami were constructed during the regime of his sons Kirth-Varman and Mangalesha. Pulikeshi-II, who ascended the throne in 610 A.D., was the most powerful and illustrious rulers of the early Chalukyan dynasty. He vanquished Harshavardhan of Kanuaj and gained the title 'Parmeshwar' or supreme Lord. The Chinese Pilgrim, Hiuentsang, who toured India from 629 to 645 A.D., visited the Chalukyas capital and has left a vivid description of certain parts of the Chalukya Kingdom. However, towards the close of his reign, Pulikeshi-II was defeated by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman. I and it was left to his son Vikramaditya (651 – 681 A.D.) to avenge this defeat and re-establish the Chalukya empire.

The Chalukyan domination came to an end in 757 A.D. when Krithvarman-II was overthrown by Rashtrakuta king Taila-II. The supremacy of the Rashtrakutas lasted till 973 A.D., and during the period between 757 A.D., and 973 A.D., the Chalukyas ingered on to power in a feudatory capacity in different parts of the Rashtrakuta empire. In 973 A.D., Taila II, a Chalukyan prince who was ruling over a portion of Bijapur district took advantage of the weak rule of Kakkala the younger brother of Krishna III, Killed him and occupied the throne putting an end to 220 years old rule of the Rashtrakutas. Taila II, first established himself at Manyakheta, the capital of the Rashtrakutas and latter on, moved his capital to Kalyan of Bidar district.
Vikramaditya VI (1076-1126 A.D.) is perhaps the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He established a new era in which all his grants are dated and which was in use in the Chalukyan territory for nearly a century. During the reign of Taila III (1151-116 A.D.), his Bijapur vassal was the Sinda Mahamandaleshwara Chammunda II, who was in charge of Bijapur territory, his Commander-in-chief was mahamandaleshwara Bijjala of the Kalachuri family. Bijjala, Usurped the throne, assumed all the royal titles and established himself as the undisputed monarch. The Kalachuri rule however lasted for a period of about 2 decades, for in 1182 A. D. Someshvara IV, son of Taila III of the Chalukyan dynasty regained the kingdom and established a Supremacy of Chalukyan sovereignty for a period of about 7 years. After 1189 A.D, the western Chalukyan dominions were divided between the Hoysalas from the south and the Yadavas of Devagiri from the North.

The Yadavas of Devagiri (1185-1312 A.D) were a dynasty of power full kings who held the whole of western Deccan before they were vanquished by the Muslim invaders. Their Capital was originally of Tenevalage identified by some with Telagi and by others with Tadavalaga (both of which are in Bijapur district), then at Bijapur and finally at Devagiri the modern daulatabad.

In 1294, Alauddin Khilji invaded the Deccan, sacked Devagiri and forced Ramachandra to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi emperor. In
1327 A.D., emperor Mahammad Bin Tugalak (1325-1351 A.D.,) established his overall supremacy in the Deccan. From this period onwards, Bijapur, by and large continued under the authority of the Delhi emperors.

Bijapur formed a part of the Gulbarga province of the Bahmani kingdom established by Alla-ud-din Hassan Gangu Bahmani in 1347. A new province called the Bijapur Province was created in the Bahmani kingdom about the year 1478 and it was assigned to Khwaja Mahmud Gavan. When he was executed in 1481, Yusuf Adil Khan was put in charge of the province, when Bahmani dynasty lost its strength in the last decades of the 15th Century, the kingdom was broken up and Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur was one of the Provincial Governors, who declared their independence. Bijapur thus became a separate kingdom under the Adil Shahi rulers in 1489.

Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1580-1626) ascended the throne of Bijapur. He is hailed as 'a man of high culture and a glorious king, who ruled the longest and the best of all the Adil Shahi monarchs. In 1686 Aurangzeb conquered Bijapur and it was under the control of Mughals rule upto 1723. Then it became a part of the Nizam's Dominions. In 1760 it was ceded by the Nizam to Balaji Peshwā, who placed under a Governor responsible to him. It remained under the Peshwas till 1818 except for a brief period of nine years from 1778 to 1787 when the southern portion came under the supremacy of Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan.
After the fall of the Pashwas, the areas comprising the present Bijapur district fell to the British under the proclamation of the 11th February 1818 of these, Bijapur taluk was made over to the Raja of Satara: Indi and Muddebihal were placed under the Sub-collectorate of Bagalkot. These two taluka, at first formed part of Dharwar collectorate and then of Solapur collectorate for some time. A new taluk, with its headquarters at Hipparagi, was formed in 1839 by transfer of some villages from Indi and Muddebihal. In 1842, there was another large addition as a consequence of an exchange of territory with the Raja of Satara, and, another taluk was formed with its headquarters at Mangoli (Bagewadi) on the death of the Chief of Kagvad, 14 villages of Chimalagi paragana were included in Mangoli taluk when the Raja of Satara died without heirs, Bijapur was taken over by the British and incorporated with Satara collectorate in 1848 and later, in 1862, it was transferred to Solapur collectorate. Indi, Muddebihal Hipparagi (Sindagi), Mangoli (Bagewadi and Bijapur talukas which lie between the river Bhima on the North and Krishna on the South, Belonged to Solapur collectorate till November 1864. The talukas of Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund formed part of Dharwar collectorate from 1818 to 1837 where after these taluks were transferred to the newly constituted Belgaum district. The death of Govindrao Patwardhan of Chinchali in 1839-40 and the conviction of Bhaskar Rao in 1857-58 resulted in the addition of 30
villages to these taluks. In pursuance of the recommendations by the Revenue commissioner of the southern Division of the Bombay province, for administrative convenience, a new collectorate, comprising of 8 taluks and one sub taluk, was formed in December 1864 with its headquarters at Kaladgi. In 1868, the name of Hipparagi and Mangoli were changed to Sindgi and Bagewadi respectively. The headquarters of the district was shifted from Kaladgi to Bijapur in 1885 and from then onwards the district came to be known as Bijapur District. From time to time, thereafter, there were several instances of exchange of villages between Bijapur and its adjoining districts. Jamkhandi and Mudhol, which had previously formed parts of princely states were reconstituted as separate taluks soon after their merger with the union of India in 1948. The district which formed part of Bombay province came to be integrated with Mysore i.e. Karnataka State in November 1956 as a result of the Re-organisation of states. Bilagi, which continued as a petha or sub-taluk was converted into a taluk with effect from 1st October 1959 bringing the total number of taluks in Bijapur district to its present strength, namely eleven.

CULTURE:

Bijapur district has a glorious culture. The important historical places, are Aihole, Badami, Pattadakallu, Dhulked, Galagali, Mahakuta, etc. Apart from these, Bijapur is also known for Golgumbaz, which was built by
Mohammad Adil Shah in Bijapur, which is well known throughout the world as a whispering tower. Jumma Masjid, Ibrahim Roza, Sat Manzil, Awad Mahal, Jehan Masjid, Uppali Burz, Tazbavadi, Chandabavadi were also built during the period of Sultan Mohammad Adil Shah.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES:

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES:

The State of Karnataka is organised into four divisions for purpose of revenue and general administration. They are Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore. Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Karwar districts belong to Belgaum division. The district of Bijapur is divided into 11 talukas and four subdivisions. In accordance with the general pattern, the talukas and the subdivisions are named after the corresponding towns in which their headquarters are located. The jurisdiction of Bijapur Subdivision extends over the talukas of Bijapur, Basavan Bagewadi and Muddebihal Bagalkot subdivision covers the talukas of Badami, Bagalkot and Hungund. Indi and Sindagi belong to Indi subdivision and remaining talukas such as Bilagi, Jamkhandi and Mudhol belong to Jamkhandi subdivision. The district has not witnessed any jurisdictional changes till 1st November 1998. Latter, Bagalkot district was carved from Bijapur district.