CHAPTER - 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND AREA OF THE STUDY

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CHAPTER - 2
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND AREA OF THE STUDY

RESEARCH METHOD:

The present study is about the professional education and the scheduled Tribe students. The aim and objectives of Scheduled Tribe students who are involved in gaining professional education are understood. The influence of their families in getting over professional education, motivators, the attitudes of other class people towards the career of scheduled tribes, the information about the social welfare and facilities guaranteed by the government which the students are knowing, the impact of professional education on selecting particular career, how the educational background, caste, religion, occupation, the monthly income of the parents influence over the students opting for professional education, all these are analyzed in this study.

The number of students involved in professional education, the extent of the impact of such education over improving the living style, how they are receptive to change, the assistance of various associations and institutions towards these facilities, all these are also observed and analyzed.
The study is based on primary data and secondary information. The required primary data has been collected by interviewing the respondents in the field and the secondary information is collected from source book, papers, articles, gazette documents and other means of media.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is some statement or specification of procedures for collecting and analyzing the information required for the solution of some specific problem. It provides a scientific framework for conducting some research investigation.

This study is designed in the fashion of descriptive research. As such its main purpose is to explain the role of professional education in bringing change in the life of scheduled tribe of Dharwad district. In order to plan and explain the issues in this particular direction, the required information was collected in the following proper ways.

The census data of 1991 pertaining to scheduled tribe has been used, most of the scheduled tribe government officers and teachers from primary level to University level have been met and discussed with them.
and got information and used for the same. The information sought by all engineers, doctors and lawyers of this category used in this study, all the political personalities of scheduled tribe from gram panchayat to zilla panchayat have been met and discussed the issues and the information collected and inserted in the design. Among the scheduled tribes three types of classes were recognized and the information was collected from:


The present study has been developed on the information provide by 150 selective students. And among these, 18 were the medical students, 23 were studying in government college, Gangavathi, and in the same way 38 were law students and about 71 were from other faculties had provided information.

**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

The interview schedule was prepared with proper questions to administer to the respondents, 30 to 40 minutes time used to be given to each respondent and the information elicited with great inquiry and observation, and even after completing interview some questions used to be asked informally, hence, the information is accurate as much objectivity is followed.
SELECTED OF FIELD

The Dharwad district has been selected for the present study “Professional Education among Scheduled Tribes: A Sociological Study”. Among the 27 districts of Karnataka, Dharwad is situated in the North-Western part of the state and it lies between 14.17° to 15.50° North latitude and 74.43° to 76° East longitude and it being alongside Western Ghats is 2580’ high from the level of sea and is 425 Km away from the capital city and it is on the state highway related to Pune and Bangalore.

Since ancient days, Dharwad is the educational centre, moreover it is the natal for litterateurs. After the reorganization and distribution in 1998, this district has possessed five Talukas, these are Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatagi, Kundagol and Navalgund. The divided Dharwad district, Statistics has been used in this study. After visiting all the professional colleges in the area during one year period i.e., from October 2004 to October 2005, the Primary data was collected.

PILOT STUDY & SAMPLING:

To know the accurate and objective success of the study, the process of research was fore-prepared and administered over the 150 selective students of the Karnataka University’s college of Education and Law College of Dharwad.
As the study is pertaining to the professional education among scheduled tribe students it is 150 students had been selected as respondents and the information was sought. The purposive sampling method has been used where it is with interview schedule visited to each classroom and after discussion with regard to subject, asked them to fill the same, the same used to be collected in due next day.

EDITING, CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

The collected data regarding the various aspects of Scheduled Tribe students, professional education, career and all these have been processed properly and is edited, tabulated through statistical method and interpreted. Thus issues, contained in each chapter has been tried to explain in the tabular form.
STUDY AREA

Dharwad District
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF DHARWAD DISTRICT

Since ancient days, Dharwad district is thickly populated area. The rivers like Tungabhadra, Varada and Malaprabha have encouraged the population to house in this region. Dharwad district has played very important role in the history of Karnataka.

As Dharwad district had been ruled by many emperors in the past, so the establishment of so many big and famous temples can be observed. It is found that, the district has been developing economically, politically, educationally and culturally.

Origin of the name ‘Dharwad’:

The name “Dharwad” is one thousand years ancient, the name ‘Dharwad’ can be seen in the Kannada edict of 117 A.D., found in Durga temple of this city. According to one imagination that the name ‘Dharwad’ originally derived like this, that today’s Dharwad in the ancient days was situated in between Malnad(hilly area) and open land(bayalu seeme) was the entering place could be called as ‘door’ in English through which the trader had to enter after paying taxes for their trading goods. The entrance place of main door was called as Dharwad in
colloquial language, the word Dharwad is derived from two words that ‘Dhar’ means ‘door’ and ‘wad’ means ‘place’ that is how it became Dharwad.

In the edict of 1216 A.D., Dharwad has been described as city, further it has been mentioned that today’s ‘Hubli Taluka’ had been called Kalachuri and belonged to Dharwad province, according to one of the edicts found in the pillar of Vijayanagar empire said that Dharwad was one of the administrative centres.

As the Dharwad was “village of the side” used to be the link between south and north Karnataka and it is also said that Dharwad was the place for weaving thread in colloquial language it used to be called as ‘daara’ means thread, by this name, it was called as ‘Tanthapura’ means ‘daara pura’ became Dharwad. The British used to spell it ‘Dharwar’.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DHARWAD DISTRICT

In the past, Dharwad province was under the dominance of Mauryan empire and other kingdoms, during the period of Sathvahanas, it was the administrative centre, and at the time of Kadambas it was sub-capital, later it came under the dominance of the Chalukyas of Badami Bevagire, even it was ruled by Rashtrakutas, by this time this province
had many villages. From 10-12 century, it was ruled by Rashtrakutas, Kalyani's and chalukyas, the district was under the mandalikas of Kadamba, Hoysala and Sevunas and during 1573 A.D it was under the dominance of Bijapur Sultan and during 1586 A.D it was the administrative centre of Mughals.

During the period 1720-1818 A.D., this region was under the dominance of Peshwas, the Maratha rulers, after the rule of Tippu Sultan, it came under the rule of the British and in the year 1830 Dharwad had been structured as district as per the East India Company. In 1962 after the inclusion of Dharwad-Hubli has been considered as City Corporation. At present, as per the Karnataka Government order dated 31-1-1977, the Dharwad became one of the prominent district administrative centres.

**GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES**

Dharwad district falls in the northern part of Karnataka state. This district has been spread in the irrigated land between Tungabhadra and Malaprabha rivers, many number of ancient lakes and reservoirs are found in this district.

- **Extension:** The Dharwad district has the extension of 4.27 lakh hectares. It is situated between 15.15° and 15.35° North latitude
and between 75° and 75.20° longitudes. As it has been redivied in 1998 has included 5 new Talukas. The total extension of land is 4263 Sq.km, and it is 2.22% part of the states land.

- **Boundaries:** The district is surrounded by Belgaum district in the North, Haveri district in the south, Gadag district in the east and Uttara Kannada district in the west. It is the specialty of this district that it is surrounded by states district only.

- **Topography:** Kalghatagi Taluka in this district is hilly area, Dharwad Taluka is semi-hilly area and the rest of the Talukas such as Hubli, Kundagol and Navalgunda are the open areas.

- **Irrigation:** The district id drained by two major rivers viz., the Malaprabha and Tungabhadra alongwith Varada river. Moreover it has many lakes such as Emmikeri, Sadhanakeri, Gulakavva lakes and Kelageri and Unakal lakes are the famous lakes in this region. The required water for irrigating land is provided by Malaprabha project. In the year 2001-02, 0.28 lakh hectares of land, has been irrigated by district canals, 10,982 of land is irrigated by lakes and 241 hectares of land is irrigated by wells.

- **Climate:** The climate of the district is generally healthy and agreeable. It is move pleasant in the tract parallel to the Sahyadri. The seasons may broadly divide as follows. The hot season from
the middle of February to the end of May with harsh east winds till
the middle of April, thunder showers are experienced during the
rest of the period. The south-west monsoon season commences
from June and continues upto September. The climate is cool and
damp during the post monsoon season. The north-east rains begin
in October and continue upto November. The average rainfall of
the district is 27.7'. The main rainy season is from May to
October. The cold winter season prevails between December and
January. The air will be hottest in the month of April and May and
temperature will rise up between 105° to 107° F in the summer
season.

- **Rainfall:** Usually, the average rainfall the district gets is 772 mm.
  During 2002-03 it got rain 677.7 mm., Dharwad Taluka had
  received 567.8 mm., Hubli 632.6 mm, Kalaghatagi 688.7 mm,
  Kundagol 831.2 mm, Navalgund 673.1 mm.

- **Soil:** The land has three types of soils namely black soil, red soil
  and laterite soil. The main crops grown in this district are Jowar,
  Paddy, Wheat, Chilli, Cereals, fruits, sugarcane and oil seeds.

- **Mining and quarrying:** Simple stones for constructing building
  and the soil required for brick making will be available in the
district. In some of the region in the district, hunting is being
followed as the basic occupation. Sources of minerals are not found much.

- **Flora and Fauna:** The Dharwad district is rich in vegetation and wild animals and birds. Fox, wild cats, wolves, henna, porcupine, deer, mongoose, bear are some of the wild animals are found in the district forest and peacock, sparrows, wild hen, parrot, eagle and crows are the birds commonly found in the region.

**SOCIAL FEATURE:**

**Culture:**

Dharwad district is called as ‘cultural capital of north Karnataka. Temples, Mathas and Agraharas of ancient time are found here. Since ancient time Dharwad has been identified as an educational centre, it has fostered folk literature, this has been the birth place for so many eminent literary luminaries such as Kumara Vyasa, Kanakadas, Sarvodaya, Shishunala sharifa, Bendre and many more. Training college, Basel Missions, Vidyavardhaka Sangh, Karnataka University, Akashavani Kendra all these of this region are involved in various ways for developing creative education.
The eminent musicians of Hindustani style, dramatician and artists, journalists such as Dr. Mallikarjun Mansoor, Dr. Gangubai Hanagal, Bheem sen, Giristh Karnad and Patil puttappa, all these belong to Dharwad.

Hubli and Dharwad are the art centres, without any royal support in the field of historical research, after Mysore in Karnataka. Dharwad has been grown as an important cultural centres, so many Marathi littérateurs, Sanskrit scholars are the luminaries who involved in showing the light of agrahara tradition.

Languages:

As per 1991 census the districts total population was 29,45,487 and in this, 23,08,894 were Kannada speaking in their houses that is 80.60% was kannada speaking population. 3,83,810 were speaking Urdu, 62,304 were speaking Hindi, 59,569 were speaking Marathi, 45,148 were speaking Telegu, 3,931 spoke Gujarathi and 12,072 spoke Tamil.

Thus next to Kannada population i.e., about 80.6% the Urdu speakers were 13.20% and Hindi speaking population was about 2.11%. Thus the following table provides the information about the language population of the district.
### Table No.2.1
Linguistic population of Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>23,08,894</td>
<td>80.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>3,83,810</td>
<td>13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>62,304</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>59,569</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegu</td>
<td>45,148</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarathi</td>
<td>3,931</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>12,072</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**: Dharwad Districts Gazetteer, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore 1999.

**Religions:**

The following Table No. 2.2 provides the information about the number of population following particular religion. According to 1991 census the district had 24,17,633 Hindu population, Muslims were 4,66,617, Christian were 28,096, Jains were 30,629, Sikhs 632, Buddhists were 167 and the followers of other religion were 1652. Thus Hindus represents 82.40%, Muslims 15.84% and Christian represented 0.85% district’s population.
Table No.2.2

Religious population of Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>24,17,633</td>
<td>82.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>4,66,617</td>
<td>15.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>28,096</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jains</td>
<td>30,629</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhists</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1652</td>
<td>0.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of state’s religion</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Hostels:

Provision of Hostel facilities for students is better in Dharwad district (Table 2.3). For the all round development of Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes, government has framed many programmes. As part of it, hostels have been established and these are working well in the educational development of the students belonging to different categories.
The Table 2.3 reveals about the number of the students belonging to different categories. The Table 2.3 reveals about the number of hostels in the district comparison in the number of Hostels in the state.

**Educational Institutions:**

Dharwad district has some educational institutions which have the prominence of ancient education, they are Mutts, convocation centres, Brahmapuris and Agraharas, these institutions follow the ancient education system even today. Table No. 2.4 gives information about the number of educational institutions and the students studying in them in the district. And the comparison has been made with the professional educational institutions in the state(Table No.2.5)
Table No. 2.3
Number of Hostels in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Types of Hostels and Areas</th>
<th>SC/ST Hostels (Govt.)</th>
<th>SC/ST Hostels (Granted)</th>
<th>Minority and Backward Class Hostels (Govt.)</th>
<th>Minority and Backward Class Hostels (Granted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pre-Metric</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Post-Metric</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pre-Metric</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>83470</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>153302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Post-Metric</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>17490</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>7040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 2.4

Education Institutions in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Primary Schools 2003-2004</th>
<th>High Schools</th>
<th>Pre-University College</th>
<th>Common Education</th>
<th>Poly-technique Education</th>
<th>Engineering College</th>
<th>Medical College Allopathic</th>
<th>Dental College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>265742</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>60942</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12883</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>4934</td>
<td>8375577</td>
<td>8455</td>
<td>1771335</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>2900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table No. 2.5
Main Indicators of Professional Education in Karnataka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No. of Place</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No. of Students recorded</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>27500</td>
<td>25692</td>
<td>34788</td>
<td>41436</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>41240</td>
<td>45687</td>
<td>48653</td>
<td>45631</td>
<td>48000</td>
<td>54000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure in Lakhs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State Plans</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>751.74</td>
<td>4547.20</td>
<td>540.00</td>
<td>530.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Central sponsored plan</td>
<td>267.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>645.33</td>
<td>302.76</td>
<td>434.88</td>
<td>464.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>159.18</td>
<td>232.63</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non-Plan</td>
<td>152.16</td>
<td>177.85</td>
<td>48.67</td>
<td>53.75</td>
<td>30.43</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>381.93</td>
<td>381.93</td>
<td>482.62</td>
<td>494.21</td>
<td>443.00</td>
<td>575.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

According to 1991 census the India’s Population was 84,63,02688 like the Karnataka State’s population was 4,49,77,201, Dharwad districts population is 16Lakhs, among these 8.23 lakhs are men, and 7.80 lakhs are women. Literacy rate in the district is 10.02 lakhs among these 5.80 lakhs are men and 4.22 lakhs are women.

As per 1991 census 5.37 percent are workers and 8.38 percent are facing unemployment problem. It is about 39 percent represents the total population in the district. Thus in lakhs there are 5 lakhs are full time workers. 0.37 lakhs are little time workers. The populations below 6 years of age are about 2.07 lakhs and among these 1.07 lakh are old men and women as per 1991 census.

At present in the district the total SC/ST population is 1.24 percent and 0.23 percent that is it represents 11 percent of the districts total population.

ECONOMIC FEATURES:

These include agriculture, industry, banks, fishery, transport and others are considered as the source of income:
Agriculture:

Agriculture is the main occupation of Dharwad district. Lakes and reservoirs of ancient days have been useful for agriculture even today. Jowar, wheat, paddy, ragi and bajra are food crops and cotton, groundnut, chana, chilly sugarcane and oil seeds are the commercial crops grown in the district. Even this district has good orchards, grapes of Dharwad, Peralia of Navalur, cashew of Malnat and mangoes are very famous. Next to agriculture, business is the prominent occupation in the district and Hubli is an important business centre and Dharwad is one of the famous educational centres in the North Karnataka. Hubli and Navilgund Talukas which are located in the northern part of district are irrigated by Malaprabha project. It is found that in the year 2001-02 0.28 hectares of land is irrigated. About 10,982 acres of lands irrigated by canals, 412 acres by lakes, 24 acres by wells are irrigated.

The district possesses about 4,27,329 hectares of land, in this about 35,235 hectares is forest land, 4,80,267 hectares of land is fit for sowing and rest of the 2,879 hectares is the waste land. Animal husbandary and dairy and veterinary services and facilities are the main sources of economic development.
Dairy farming is one more source of districts income, because of the coming of hybrid cattle, while gathering more milk has increased the income of the people in the district. At present in the district 2.22 lakhs cattle is here 46.74% and among these the number of buffaloes about 9.90 lakhs i.e., 8.95 %. Thus after agriculture, business and dairy are the important sources of income

**Industries:**

The over all rate of development of industries is not very satisfactory. In order to encourage industrialization the state has declared the district as “industrially backward” in order to provide facilities and encourage the industrial development. As the result, at present there are 73 cloth mills, 37 chemical factories, 106 Engineering units and 205 of other manufacturing units, totally 429 factories are found in the district. Totally, there are 33,267 industrial employees in the district.

**Banks:**

Even the district is empowered through the income comes from banks. 140 commercial banks, 48 Grameena bank, 18 Pattana sahakari banks are in the district and even primary land development banks are found in each taluka. Totally these banks have financed Rs.245.43 lakhs
in the form of loans to public. They are helping lot to the people of district to involve in financial activities.

**Fishery:**

As Dharwad district is inner land of the state, sea fishing is not found and even there is lack of big reservoirs, the district is not included in the inner land fishing development. Even though the inner land fish culture is fostered in some of the small lakes and reservoirs as the part of developmental programmes of the district. A ‘fish culture centre’ has been established in the place called Neersagar in the district. This has helped to increase the level of income of the district. About 1,226 mega tons of fish are caught during this period.

**Transport:**

The existence of various forms of transport and communication has increased the source of income in the district. District transport means were very few and limited in number before 1844, at that time bullock-carts used to be all seasons transport system, in course of time, new roads and bridges were constructed.

Southern Maratha Railway started to establish rail lines in 1882 and in 1887 they established meter gauge railway track and this has
increased the establishment of road ways. And in district post offices had been established in 1820, and after 1884 telephone office started to work more.

Table No.2.6
Length of Railways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Length in District and State</th>
<th>Length of Railways in Kms. 31-3-2006</th>
<th>Types of Rail lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broad Gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metre Guage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Railway Stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2706</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>392</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals that, Dharwad district has got 425 kms Railway line distance from Dharwad to Bangalore. And the distribution has 21 railway stations and the state has 392 railway stations.
Table No.2.7
Length of Road lines in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total length in District and State</th>
<th>Length of Road lines in Kms</th>
<th>31-3-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Types of Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Highway</td>
<td>State Highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>11037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above Table gives the picture about the number of Roadways in the district and state. The district from Dharwad to states’ capital has got the road distance of 425 kms, the state has 2355 kms of National Highways. The district has 156 km length of National highways and 163 km length of state high ways and it has 599 km main roads and 7 km other roads and 771 kms of rural roads.

Income:

The district has many income sources. The total income from all the sources per months it gets is 20,672 crores of Rupees, Agriculture, animal husbandry, fish culture, railway, industries are the various sources the income is pooled.
ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES:

Dharwad district belonged to Belgaum division from the administrative decentralization point of view, Dharwad district has one revenue division and five talukas, they are Dharwad, Hubli, Kalaghatagi, Kundagol and Navilgunda.

Dharwad district includes Alnavar, Garag and Amminabhavi are revenue sub-division and in the Hubli Taluka Hebballi and Siraguppa villages are the sub-divisions, Kundagol and Samshi are the revenue sub-division of Kundagol Taluka. Moraba, Annigeri are the revenue collection centres in Navilgund Taluka and Dummavada, Thabarada Honnalli villages are the revenue sub-divisions of Kalaghatagi Taluka.

From the decentralized administrative point of view in the district, there is one main revenue sub-division to which all the five talukas belonged. According to 2001 census, there were 386 villages thickly populated areas and 11 villages were thickly populated areas. Dharwad Taluka has the highest number of rural areas that is 128 and Kundagol Taluka has the lowest number of villages that is 57 villages.

The district has 6 Urban communities they are Hubli, Dharwad, Navilgund Taluka has two. Dharwad, Kalghatagi and Kundagol Taluka
have one town each. This district has one Municipal corporation – Hubli and Dharwad, Annigeri are town municipality that is four pattan panchayats, they are- Alnavar, Kalaghatagi, Kundagol and Navilgund.

Dharwad districts judiciaries have not been changed in any way. Each taluka has a junior court and the district has a senior court. Therefore, districts administration is running very systematically and efficiently. Thus, Dharwad district is rapidly changing toward the path of progress.