background of the Inter caste and inter religious marriage respondents is analyzed and discussed in fifth chapter under the title "ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF PRIMARY DATA ".

After the analysis and interpretation of the primary data, certain findings are derived from the study and summaries of the study should be stated. Useful suggestions are given for the development and rehabilitation of Inter caste and inter religious marriage respondents in Bijapur district. Further, the research study is concluded. Hence, the sixth chapter is written under the title "FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION”.

Apart from the above stated six chapters, two appendixes will be given at the end covering Bibliography and Interview Schedule. The research papers, books, Journal articles etc. that will be used and relevant to the present study will be listed in appendix-1 under the title ‘Bibliography’. The Interview Schedule used to collect Primary data will be given in appendix-2.
CHAPTER-IV
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Bijapur District is a district in the state of Karnataka in southern India. The city of Bijapur is the headquarters of the district, and is located 530 km northwest of Bengaluru. Bijapur is renamed as Vijayapurnow. Bijapur is well known for the great monuments of historical importance built during the AdilShahi dynasty. Bijapur urban population as per 2011 census is 326,000, perhaps the 9th biggest city in Karnataka. BijapurMahanagaraPalike(BMP) is the newest Municipal Corporation formed under the KMC act along with Shivamogga and Tumakuru Municipal Corporations. The other existing city corporations in Karnataka state in descending order of population are Bengaluru, Hubballi-Dharawada, Mysuru, Kalaburgi, Belagavi, Mangaluru, Davangere and Ballari. Administratively, Bijapur district comes under Belgaum division along with Bagalkote, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri and Uttara Kannada (Karwar) districts. Bijapur, the land of five rivers and the domain of different cultures, is an ancient city. The city established in the 10th-11th centuries by the KalyaniChalukyas and was known as Vijayapura (City of victory). The city was passed to Yadavas after Chalukya's demise. The city came under the influence of the KhiljiSultanate in Delhi by the late 13th century. In 1347, the area was conquered by the Bahmani Sultanate of Gulbarga. By this time, the city was being referred as Bijapur. Bijapur, Karnataka. Ironically the name Beejpur literally means replete with seeds in Sanskrit, meaning Pomegranate. Beejpur is a hindi word and does not exists in sanskrit.
4.2 ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF VIJAYAPUR

While archaeological evidence indicates that the area was settled by the late Paleolithic, the legendary founding of the city of Bijapur was in the late 900s under Tailapa II, who had been the Rashtrakutan governor of Tardavadi, and after the destruction to the empire caused by the invasion of the Paramara of Malwa, declared his independence and went on to found the empire of the Chalukyas of Kalyani, where the city was referred as Vijayapura ("City of Victory"). By the late 13th century, the area had come under the influence of the Khilji Sultanate. In 1347, the area was conquered by the Bahmani Sultanate of Gulbarga. By this time the city was being referred as Vijapur or Bijapur.

In 1518, the Bahmani Sultanate split into five splinter states known as the Deccan sultanates, one of which was Bijapur, ruled by the kings of the AdilShahi dynasty (1490–1686). The city of Bijapur owes much of its greatness to Yusuf Adil Shah, the founder of the independent Bijapur Sultanate. The rule of this dynasty ended in 1686, when Bijapur was conquered by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. In 1724 the Nizam of Hyderabad established his independence in the Deccan, and included Bijapur within his dominions. In 1760, the Nizam suffered a defeat by the Marathas, and ceded the region of Bijapur to the Maratha Peshwa. After the 1818 defeat of the Peshwa by the British in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, Bijapur passed into the hands of the British East India Company, and was assigned to the princely state of Satara.

In 1848 the territory of Satara, along with Bijapur, was annexed to Britain's Bombay Presidency when the last ruler died without a male heir. The British carved a new district by the name Kaladagi. The district included present-day Bijapur and Bagalkot districts. Bijapur was made the administrative headquarters of the district in 1885, when the headquarters were moved from Bagalkot. After India's Independence in 1947, the district became part of Bombay state, and was reassigned to Mysore state, later Karnataka, in 1956. The former southern taluks of the district were separated in 1997 to form Bagalkot District.
The citadel, built by Yusuf Adil Shah, a mile (2 km) in circuit, is of great strength, well built of the most massive materials, and encompassed by a ditch 100 yards wide, formerly supplied with water, but now nearly filled up with rubbish, so that its original depth cannot be discovered. Within the citadel are the remains of both Hindu temples and old mosques, which prove that Bijapur was an important town. The fort, which was completed by Au Adil Shah in 1566, is surrounded by a wall 6 m. in circumference. This wall is from 30 to 50 ft (10 to 15 m) high, and is strengthened with 96 massive bastions of various designs. In addition there are ten others at the various gateways. The width is about 25 ft (8 m); from bastion to bastion runs a battlemented curtained wall about 10 ft (3 m) high. The whole is surrounded by a deep moat 30 to 40 ft (10 to 12 m) broad. Inside these walls the Bijapur kings bade defiance to all comers. Outside the walls are the remains of a vast city, now for the most part in ruins, but the innumerable tombs, mosques, caravanserais and other edifices, which have resisted the havoc of time, afford abundant evidence of the ancient splendour of the place. Badami, Aihole, and Pattadakal, near Bijapur, are noted for their historical temples in the Chalukyan architectural style.

Bijapur district is historically, traditionally and legendarily, one of the richest districts in the state. The evidence found here reveals that it was an inhabited place since the Stone Age. Many places of this district have legendary history. The history of this district is divided into four periods, from the Chalukya acquisition of Badami till the Muslim invasion.

4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Under the British Raj, Bijapur District was part of the Bombay Presidency. At the time of Indian independence, 1948, Bijapur District became part of Bombay State. In 1956, when South India was reorganized to consolidate speakers of the Kannada language, Bijapur District was transferred to the new state of Karnataka. In 1997, Bagalkot District was split off from Bijapur

**Bijapur District is divided into five talukas and 199 panchayat villages.**

- **Bijapur**, with forty-six panchayat villages,
- **BasavanaBagewadi**, with thirty-eight panchayat villages,
- **Sindagi**, with forty panchayat villages,
©4 GEOGRAPHY

Bijapur District has an area of 10,541 square kilometres. It is bounded on the east by Gulbarga District, on the southeast by Raichur District, on the south and southwest by Bagalkot District, and on the west by Belgaum District, and by the Maharashtra of Sangli on the northwest and Sholapur on the north, Sangli on the north-west (both of Maharashtra state). It consists 5.49% of Karnataka state area. It lies between 15 x 50 and 17 x 28 North Latitude and 74 x 54 and 76 x 28 East Longitude. The administrative headquarters and chief town is Bijapur. Geographically, the district lies in the tract of the Deccan Plateaus. The lands of the district can be broadly divided into three zones: the northern belt consisting of the northern parts of Bijapur Taluks of Indi and Sindagi; the central belt consisting of Bijapur city; the southern belt consisting of the rich alluvial plains of the Krishna Rivers parted from the central belt by a stretch of barren Trap. The northern belt is a succession of low rolling uplands without much vegetation, gently rounded and falling into intermediate narrow valleys. The upland soil being shallow, the villagers are generally confined to the banks of the streams and are far away from one another. The Don River Valley has plains and consists of rich tracks of deep black soils stretching from west to east in the central part of the district. Across the Krishna River is a rich plain crossed from west to east by two lines of sandstone hills. Further south towards Badami and southwest to east by two lines of sandstone hills. Further south towards Badami and southwest of Hunagund, the hills increase the number and the black soil gives way to the red
There are 34 rain gauge stations in Bijapur District. The average annual rainfall for the district is 553 mm with 37.2 rainy days. The monsoon generally breaks in the district during June and lasts till October. The highest mean monthly rainfall is 149 mm in the month of September and lowest is 3 mm in February. The annual rainfall variation in the district is marginal from place to place. The soils of Bijapur District can be categorized as a low to moderately yielding area (1000 to 8000 L/h) 72.2% of district falling in this category. From considerable part of the district (9%) poor yielding (less than 1000 L/h sources) or non-feasible areas have been reported. The talukas having largest poor yielding area, are Muddebihal (19%) followed by Indi (15%), Bijapur and sindagi (13% each), BasavanBagewadi (4%). Low yielding areas (1000 to 4000 L/h source) in the district constitute about 40% of the district, with the largest being BasavanBagewadi (54%) and smallest in Indi taluka Moderate yields (4000 to 8000 L/h source) are reported from 36% of the district, highest being in Bijapur with 70% of the area, and lowest being in Sindagi with 19% of the taluka. High yielding areas (more than 8000 L/h sources) over 15% of the district. The smallest area under this category are in SindagiTaluka (2% each) and largest is in Muddebihal (29% each) where very lengthy contact zones occur between traps and other formations On the basis of projections from this information, the main parameters affecting water quality in Bijapur can be expected to be brackishness (salinity) and hardness (PH). Salinity affects the district in high to low groundwater problem areas and occurs in areas all along the major and minor river courses and stream courses.

4.5 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographics(Population): Bijapur City has more than 3 lakh population as per census 2011. The population of the entire district is more than 21 lakh. Around 20% of the people habitation is found in the urban regions(Bijapur, Indi etc.) the rest of the 80% are in rural areas. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Bijapur has an average literacy rate of 84%, higher than the national average of 74%; with male literacy of 89% and female literacy of 78%. 12% of the population is under 6 years of age. Kannada is the major language spoken here. The area is very cosmopolitan with influences from several regions. People from different regions of the country including
Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajastan have settled here since the last few decades. This is also the divide between the northern Indo-Aryan language of Marathi, and the southern Dravidian language, Kannada.[4]

4.6 AGRICULTURE

In Bijapur district agriculture forms the important source of livelihood for the most of the people. The population of the district according to 2001 census is 18,06,918 of which 7,18,213 are workers and 10,88,705 are non-workers. Of the former category, 5,03,755 persons (2,17,056 cultivators + 2,86,669 agricultural labourers) are engaged in agriculture, forming 70.1 percent of the total working population.

Due to the untimely and inadequate nature of rainfall, Bijapur district has frequently suffered from famines and droughts. Though the district is being drained by five rivers, the area under irrigation is very small compared to 104 geographical area and the net area sown with agricultural crops. The total area sown is 8,42,586 hectares, out of which only 1,98,614 (23.5%) hectares is irrigated.

4.7 VIJAYAPUR CITY EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

Bijapur is emerging as a hub for professional education. Previously (i.e. before the 1980s) there were very few professional educational institutions. Along with the professional colleges there are many colleges which provide under-graduate and post-graduate degrees in the faculty of applied science, pure science, social-sciences and humanities. Engineering colleges are affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological Universityviz, B.L.D.E.A'S V.P. Dr. P.G. Halakatti College of Engineering and Technology and SECAB College of Engineering and Technology. Al Ameen Medical college is affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences.[11] BLDEA's B.M.Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre is a deemed university recognized by UGC. Other professional colleges run by BLDE Association are BLDEA's college of pharmacy and college of Nursing sciences affiliated to RGUHS. Many of colleges except professional are affiliated to Rani Chennamma University Belagaviviz, B.L.D.E.A'S A.S.PATIL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE(Autonomous)MBA Programme, Bijapur. Rani Chennamma University has a Post-Graduation Centre at Bijapur also.
First women's university in the state of Karnataka is located at Bijapur. Various post-graduate courses like MBA, MCA are conducted here. Additionally Bijapur is the first boasts of the Sainik school in the whole state, second in kodagu. This is a residential school preparing cadets for the Defence forces. And there many private computer training institutes providing good computer education like NIIT, Aptech, ISCT etc. The Bijapur district is known for its mosques, structural monuments, art and architectural heritages, archaeological sites and cave temples. With the objective to spread education in this area, Karnataka University opened its Post-Graduate Centre in 1993.

KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY: Karnataka State Women's University, established in 2003 in the city of Bijapur is the only Women's University in Karnataka dedicated exclusively for women's education. It is recognized under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act. Seventy women's colleges spread in twelve districts of North-Karnataka are affiliated to this University. The University offers various UG programmes leading to Bachelor's degree in Arts, Business Administration, Computer Applications, Commerce, Education, Fashion Technology, Home Science, Physical Education, Science and Social Work. It also offers 20 P G Courses, P G Diploma and Certificate Courses in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Management, Social Sciences, Science and Technology and Education.

IGNOU Bijapur Regional Center: Bijapur has IGNOU regional center, There are 7 districts under its jurisdiction (Districts Bagalkote, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, KoppalRaichur and Yadgir). The newly created Bijapur Regional Centre would cater to seven northern districts.

- Bijapur IGNOU Regional Center

**Literature**

The contribution of Bijapur district to the field of literature is precious. From Chalukyas to the AdilShahis, there was a great encouragement and patronage to literary scholars.
The following list shows some of the celebrated men of letters with their works from Bijapur district:

- Ranna ---- AjeetanathPurana, Gadhayuddha
- Nagachandra --- MallinathPurana, RamachandraCharitPurana
- Basaveshwar--- VachanSahitya
- Narahari --- Torave Ramayana
- KeruruVasudevacharya--- Vasantsena
- Dr. R.D. Ranade --- Pathway to God in Kannada Literature
- Dr. P.G. Halakatti ---- Veerashiva Literature
- HardekarManjappa wrote about 50 books in Kannada

The pioneers of „Modern Kannada Literature“ of Bijapur district are-SimpiLinganna, Madhurchanna, P.Dhola and KapseRevappa. These four people formulated a group viz. „GeleyarBalag“ and worked for the promotion of Kannada Literature. Today‟s famous Kannada literary figures of Bijapur district are VeerendraSimpi, Krishna KolharKulkarni, G.H. Hannerdmath, RamjanDarga, AravindMalagatti and many more.

**4.8 CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE**

Bijapur has a semi-arid climate. It is located at 16.83°N 75.7°E. It has an average elevation of 606 metres (1988 ft). The climate of Bijapur district is generally dry and healthy. In summer, especially in April and May it is too hot; at that time the temperature lays between 40 degree Celsius to 42 degree Celsius. In winter season, from November to January the temperature is between 15 degree Celsius to 20 degree Celsius. Usually the district has dry weather, so the humidity varies from 10% to 30%. Rainfall. The district has 34 rain gauge stations. The average annual rainfall for the whole district is 552.8 mm, with 37.2 rainy days. The monsoon generally reaches the district by June and lasts till October. Though the total rainfall is not high, the district benefits both from the south-west and the north-east monsoons. The annual rainfall varies from place to place within the district.
SOIL: The district has two types of soil. First one is „deep black soil“ (or yearibhoomi), which is good for the crops like jawar, wheat, pulses, sunflower, etc. The major portion of the district consists of this kind of soil which has a great moisture-holding capacity. Second one is „red soil“ (or masaribhoomi), which is generally poor, good for irrigation and horticulture.

RIVERS: The area is drained by Krishna river, which is the most important river of the district. It has a course about 125 miles in the district. A dam is built across the river at Alamatti. On the north, Bhima river drains the northern strip for about 20 miles. It overflows in the rainy season and spreads over a wider area, which is thereby rendered extremely fertile. In the centre the land is drained by Doni river. The water of this river is slightly salty, therefore it is not so useful for agriculture.

Human Resource Development
Vijayapur City Transport

4.9 TRANSPORT: Bijapur is geographically & strategically well connected through major cities by four lane NH- 13(Solapur-Mangalore)(now NH50), NH-218(Hubli-Humnabad) and other state highways. Bijapur is a big road transport hub and its state run bus transport division has 6 depots/units and comes under North East Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NEKRTC) headquartered at Gulbarga. The division plys many premium multi axle coaches, sleeper coach, sitting push back coach with AC and Non AC with makers like Volvo, Mercedes Benz, IsuzuTata Motors, Ashok Leyland, Mitsubishi etc. services to Bengaluru, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum and other major cities. VRL Logistics, a major logistics company in India headquartered at Hubli, also runs premium to affordable bus services to various parts of the country. Namely, around 15 buses to Bengaluru, 5 buses to Mumbai on a daily basis etc.

RAILWAYS: Bijapur railway station is connected by a broad gauge railway (Gadag-Hotgi railway line) to Hotgi junction near Solapur railway station and Kurduvadi railway
station on Central Railway towards the north and to Bagalkot and Gadag junction on South Western Railway towards the south. Bijapur is connected with direct trains to Solapur, Bagalkot, Gadag, Dharwad, Bellary, Yeshwantpur (Bengaluru), Hubli, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. Bijapur comes under Gulbarga division of South Western Railway (SWR)

**Direct railway line to Gulbarga and Belgaum:** Bijapur - Shahabad is a proposed new railway line (via DevarHippargi, Sindgi, Jewargi) and was sanctioned in the state budget of 2010-11. Bijapur - Shedbal is a proposed new railway line (via Tikota, Athani, Shedbal) survey has been completed and submitted to South Western RailwayHubli. Go's intention to develop BijapurGulbarga belt as a cement & steel hub, has created a need for a direct railway line between Bijapur and Shahabad. This would also be able to carry coal from the Jharkhand and Singarenicolleries for NTPC's 4000 MW Power Project in Kudagi (BasavanaBagewadiTaluk). The Bijapur-Shahabad line would run 156.60 km and be under the South Western Railway. Partial private sector financing is required; however, state government will contribute two-thirds of the project cost of the railway line, which is estimated at Rs. 1,200 crore over the first five years, in a role as an investor in return for a share in the profits. Similar proposal has been made for sugar belt on the BijapurAthaniBelgaum new line, which will also provide shorter connectivity from Goa to Solapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Nagpur, Kolkata. The line would run 112.3 km and be under South Western Railway, if project is taken into consideration it will be on 50:50 cost sharing basis on both state and railways

**AIR TRANSPORT:** Bijapur AirportKannada is an airport that will serve the city of Bijapur in Karnataka, India. Under a public-private partnership agreement, the airport will be built on 727-acre (2.94 km²) plot of land at Madabhavi village near Bijapur. The Karnataka government has contracted MARG Limited, a diversified construction business, to develop the airport. The airport will feature a terminal building of 2500 square metres, with a handling capacity of 100 passengers at peak hour. Its runway will have an area of 51,000 square metres, which would be sufficient room to support a variety of aircraft. Other features included in the airport will be hangars, aprons,
taxiways, parking lots, ground support equipment, a fuel form, a fire station, and air traffic control tower 15 metres high.

4.10 VIJAYAPUR CITY POLITICAL PROFILE

The Bijapur district is represented by seven members in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and in the (Upper House) Karnataka Legislative Council five members. A single member represents the whole district in the lower house of Parliament LokSabha. The assembly constituencies under the Bijapur district are

- Muddebihal
- DevaraHippargi
- Bijapur (Bijapur Urban)
- BasavanaBagewadi
- Babaleshwar
- Indi
- Nagathan
- Sindagi
- Vijayapur City

Religions And Culture

Navaraspur was the auditorium of the AdilShahs, it is about 10 km outside the city limits. The ruins of the site are still visible. Every year the local administration organizes the Navaraspur Festival to attract tourists. Great personalities like Bhimsen Joshi, UstadAllaRakha, ZakirHussain, Mallikarjun Mansur, GangubaiHangal and many more have performed in this festival.

ShriShiddeshwar Temple situated at the heart of the city is a holy place for Hindus which is also a very beautiful tourist place to visit. During MakarSankranti an annual fare is organized by ShriSiddheshwar Temple. This fair is well known for the cattle market which is organized outside the city limits. Farmers from neighboring villages and even some parts of Maharashtra come to trade in cattle. During this period fireworks display will be held.

The Kittur Rani Chenamma Theatre still stages dramas by professionals. However, due to the decrease in the patronage the drama companies are closing down. Ninasam, (ShriNilakanteshwaraNatakaSangha), an experimental theatre troupe started by K. V.
Subbanna, visited Bijapur and showcased their art during the Ninasam "Tirugata" (meaning: Wandering in Kannada). KandgalHanumantharayaraRangaMandira, on the station road, serves as the centre of art of culture. During summer many workshops on theatre are held at this auditorium under the sponsorship of the local administration.

**POLITICAL MAP OF THE BIJAPUR DISTRICT**
In 2014, SajjadePeeranMushrif became the first Mayor of the historical City Bijapur.

**4.11 VIJAYAPUR CITY HISTORICAL PLACES**
In an introduction to an album of Bijapur published in 1866, Philip Meadows Taylor wrote: “Palaces, arches, tombs, cisterns, gateways, minarets, ...all carved from the rich basalt rock of the locality, garlanded by creepers, broken and disjointed by peepultrees, each in its turn is a gem of art and the whole a treasury.

**GOLGUMBAZ:** This is the most famous monument in Bijapur. It is the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah (ruled 1627-1657) It is the largest dome ever built in India, next in size only to St Peter's Basilica in Rome. A particular attraction in this monument is the central chamber, where every sound is echoed seven times. Another attraction at the GolGumbaz is the Whispering Gallery, where even minute sounds can be heard clearly 37 metres away. GolGumbaz complex includes a mosque, a NaqqarKhana (a hall for the trumpeters) (Now it is used as museum) and the ruins of guest houses.

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM:** It has several curious objects like inscriptions, sculptures, paintings, manuscripts, and weapons etc., displayed. It is near GolGumbaz and is run by the Archaeological Survey.

**IBRAHIM RAUZA:** This is the tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah II (ruled 1580-1627), the fifth king of the dynasty and, like the Mughal emperor Akbar, known for religious tolerance. Built on a single rock bed, it is noted for the symmetry of its features. It is said that the design for the Ibrahim Rauza served as an inspiration for that of the famous TajMahal.
KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL: In British India, a tower with a marble structure with a bust of King Edward VII and a park around the tower were established in memory of King Edward VII, Emperor of India. The memorial is situated in the heart of the city, and the foundation stone for the memorial was laid on 2 November 1913 by Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of British India. Built in the Indo-Islamic architecture, the memorial served as an attraction for children. The memorial once had beautiful fountains and taps providing drinking water. It was the equivalent of Bangalore's Cubbon Park or Lalbagh for the residents of Bijapur. However, mismanagement by government in the 1970s resulted in the destruction of the park. There was a proposal to demolish the memorial, and establish a deer park, and then a RangaMandira. All these projects were not successful, and only resulted in destruction of the park. On the site of park, a godown, Kandagal Hanamantharaya Ranga Mandira, district Lokayukta office and Information Department buildings have been constructed, and the memorial has been reduced to only a few feet. Today, there is no sign of the beautiful park, which once stood, and the neglected statue of King Edward VII stands testimony to the neglected heritage.

MALIK-E-MAIDAN (THE MONARCH OF THE PLAINS): The largest medieval cannon in the world. Being 4 m long, 1,5 m in diameter and weighing 55 tons, this gun was brought back from Ahmadnagar in the 17th century as a trophy of war by 400 oxen, 10 elephants and tens of men. It was placed on the SherzaBurj (Lion Gate) on a platform especially built for it. The cannon's nozzle is fashioned into the shape of a lion's head with open jaws & between the carved fangs is depicted an elephant being crushed to death. It is said that after igniting the cannon, the gunner would remain underwater in a tank of water on the platform to avoid the deafening explosion. The cannon remains cool even in strong sunlight and if tapped, tinkles like a bell. In 1854 the cannon was auctioned for Rs. 150 but the sale was cancelled in the end.

UPLIBURUJ: Built around 1584 by HyderKhan, is an 80 ft (24 m) high tower standing to the north of DakhaniIdgah in Bijapur. This is a spherical structure with stone steps winding round the outside. Top of the tower offers a commanding view of the city. This is also known as HyderBurj, UpliBurj. On top of UpliBurj there are two guns of huge size.
The Parafeet this tower which was used for monitoring purposes has been fenced now. One needs to climb the circular stairs to reach the top. However except for this tower there is very little evidence of the citadel wall in this area due to rampant construction.

**CHAND BAWDI:** Ali Adil Shah (1557–1580) built this tank near eastern boundary of Bijapur. When there was large influx of people into Bijapur after the fall of the Vijayanagar empire, and new settlements came up within the walled city raising the need for better infrastructure and providing water supply. This has a storage capacity of 20 million litres. Later it became a model for many other tanks constructed in the city. A grandeur complex came up around it, which was mainly used to house the maintenance staff though members of the royal family occasionally used it for recreation. He named this after his wife "Chand Bibi".

**ASARMAHAL:** The AsarMahal was built by Mohammed Adil Shah in about 1646, which was used to serve as a Hall of Justice. The building was also used to house hairs from the Prophet's beard. The rooms on the upper storey are decorated with frescoes and the front is graced with a square tank. Here women are not allowed inside. Every year there is urs (festival) held at this place. In front of the hall, one can see three tanks the bigger tank, which is at the centre is about 15 feet (4.6 m) deep however the other two are comparatively smaller in size as well as depth. Behind AsarMahal one can still see the remain of the citadel. Just a kilometer away behind AsarMahal, one can still find the old mosque which is on top of the citadel wall. There is a big entrance with arc below this mosque. Many stones have inscriptions. The site is under maintenance of Archeological Survey of India.

**GAGANMAHAL:** Which means Sky Palace, is built with a 21- meter façade and four wooden massive pillars, has a majestic central arch. Sikandar Adil Shah, in silver chains, surrendered to Aurangzeb in 1681 here.

**BARAKAMAN (ALI ROZA-II):** A mausoleum of Ali Roza built in 1672. It was previously named as Ali Roza, but Shah Nawab Khan changed its name to Bara Kaman.
as this was the 12th monument during his reign. It has now seven arches and the tomb containing the graves of Ali, his queens and eleven other ladies possibly belonging to the Zenana of the queens.

**SAATKABAR:** Meaning sixty graves, is a site which can aptly be called as the 'dark tourist spot'. SaatKabar may not have any intricate or wonderful architectural characteristics like the GolGumbaz or Ibrahim Roza to offer to its visitors, but the heart-rending story it narrates makes it a spot worth visiting. This heritage site tells the story of a passionate army chief who killed his 63 wives fearing they would remarry after his death. Afzal Khan, the army chief of Ali Adil Shah II of the AdilShahi Dynasty that ruled Bijapur for four centuries, cold bloodedly murdered all his wives, one by one, before setting out on a battle with ChhatrapatiShivajiMaharaj, the great Maratha warrior, at Pratapgad in Maharashtra in 1659. Sick of continuous attacks by Aurangzeb on one side and ChhatrapatiShivajiMaharaj on the other side, Ali AdilShahi-II ordered Afzal Khan to contain these two enemies to protect the empire. Although known for his bravery, Khan was a firm believer in astrology. He always consulted soothsayers before setting out on a war. When an astrologer predicted about his defeat and sure death in the battle against Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, he decided to kill all his wives so that they would not remarry after his death. Hence he led all his wives to a huge well in a lonely place on the outskirts of the city and pushed them into it one after another. Later, he buried their bodies near the well. Seeing this horrifying act, two of his wives tried to escape, but in vain. They were chased and killed by soldiers, reveal historical records.

**IBRAHIM RAUZA:** It is situated on the western outskirts of the city. Ibrahim Rauza comprises two buildings, a magnificent tomb and a remarkable mosque enveloped by a garden. Facing each other, these twin buildings have a fountain in between them. A Persian inscription here records the construction of this Rauza in 1626. These buildings stand on a raised terrace supported by arches in a large rectangular enclosure with a high entrance tower in the centre of the north side, adorned with four graceful minarets. This is the most ornate building in Bijapur. Both the buildings have square plans with four
minarets at the corners and a bulbous dome at the centre, which emerges from lotus petals. Cousins called the building as “The TajMahal of the Deccan”.

MALIK-KARIM-UD-DINS: Mosque is standing at the east of the ChiniMahal. The mosque appears to be a Hindu temple originally. An inscription inside the pillar in old Kannada characters dated 1320 A.D. says the name of the builder of the upper part as Ravayya of Salotgi. It is a rectangular enclosure with a fine vestibule in front, the portico of which spreading into wings fills the forepart of the mosque. According to another version, earlier it was a Hindu college, converted into a mosque.

JAMI MASJID: It is the largest and oldest mosque in the Deccan. It is at 1200 yards to the east of the citadel. Ali Adil Shah I, after his triumphant victory over Vijayanagara built this mosque. It is a mosque, rectangle in shape, about 400 feet (120 m) from east to west and 280 feet (85 m) from north to south. The main entrance is from the east side and there is a pavilion ascribed to Aurangzeb at the entrance. Including the entire big open court spread between two wings, the mosque occupies an area of 116,300 square feet (10,800 m²) and unmatched by any building in Bijapur. The columns in the main building divide the floor into 45 equal squares. The most beautiful feature is the dome of this building which is highly proportionate. The mihrab here is gorgeously painted.

SUFISM IN BIJAPUR: Bijapur has been well known as the MadinatulAuliya (Sufis) or the City of Sufi Saints. Various Auliya (Sufi Saints) have visited Bijapur and most of them made this city their resting place too. Auliya of almost all spiritual linage like Qadriya, Sakafya, Ashraifya, Shuttariya, Nasqbhandiya, Chisitya are to be found in this city. The Following is a brief list of Great Sufis.

Table No. 4.2. Population of Bijapur District, 2011

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
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