

APPENDICES

GENERAL

TABLE 1

Table showing the taluk-wise area and Population of Bidar District as in 1971

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area (Sq. kms.)	population 1971		
			Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aurad	1,228.6	1,43,681	—	1,43,681
2	Basavakalyan	1,202.1	1,49,108	25,592	1,74,700
3	Bhalki	1,113.8	1,43,344	13,099	1,56,443
4	Bidar	925.3	1,40,179	50,670	1,90,849
5	Humnabad	988.2	1,28,616	29,770	1,58,386
Total		5,458.0*	7,04,928	1,19,131	8,24,059

*This is the reporting area of the district for land-utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department. But the provisional geographical area of the district as computed by the Survey of India is 5,451.0 sq.kms. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed in measuring the area (see also Chapters I and III).

TABLE 2

Area and population by Towns as in 1971

Sl. No.	Town	Area (sq. kms.)	No. of occupied residential houses	Population in 1971		
				Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Basavakalyan	32.38	3,131	13,190	12,402	25,592
2	Bhalki	5.18	1,983	6,817	6,282	13,099
3	Bidar	13.00	5,623	26,755	23,915	50,670
4	Chitaguppa	3.37	1,443	6,810	6,603	13,413
5	Humnabad	1.29	2,068	8,412	7,945	16,357

TABLE 2A
Area and Population (Rural and Urban) of Bidar District as in 1971

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Area in (sq. kms.)	Population in 1971			Density per sq. kms.	Population in 1961	Percentage increase/decrease over 1961	Remarks
				Males	Females	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Aurad		T	1,228.6	73,120	70,561	1,43,681	117	1,19,299	+20.44	
		R	1,228.6	73,120	70,561	1,43,681	117	1,19,299	+20.44	
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Basavakalyan		T	1,202.1	89,039	85,661	1,74,700	145	..	...	(Basavakalyan taluk was formed in 1965)
		R	1,169.7	75,849	73,259	1,49,108	127	...	...
		U	32.4	13,190	12,402	25,592	790	..	...
3. Bhalki		T	1,113.8	79,126	77,317	1,56,443	140	1,75,705	-10.96	(In 1965, the size of the taluk was reduced owing to formation of a new taluk. Hence the decrease)
		R	1,108.6	72,309	71,035	1,43,344	129	1,66,451	-13.88	
		U	5.2	6,817	6,282	13,099	2,529	9,254	+41.55	
4. Bidar		T	925.3	98,260	92,589	1,90,849	206	1,73,278	+10.14	do
		R	912.3	71,505	68,674	1,40,179	154	1,40,858	-0.48	
		U	13.0	26,755	23,915	50,670	3,898	32,420	+56.29	
5. Humnabad		T	988.2	80,267	78,119	1,58,386	160	1,94,890	-18.73	do
		R	983.5	65,045	63,571	1,28,616	131	1,55,343	-17.21	
		U	4.7	15,222	14,548	29,770	6,334	39,547	-24.72	
District total		T	5,458.0*	4,19,812	4,04,247	8,24,059	151	6,63,172	+24.26	
		R	5,402.7	3,57,282	3,47,100	7,04,928	131	5,81,951	+21.13	
		U	55.3	61,984	57,147	1,19,131	2,157	81,221	+46.68	

*This is the reporting area of the district for land-utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department. But the provisional geographical area of the district as computed by the Survey of India is 5,451 sq. kms. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed in measuring the area (see also Chapter I and III).

TABLE 2.B.

Physical aspects and location of towns of Bidar District in 1969

Sl. No	Name of Town	Physical aspects				Name of and road distance (kms.) from					
		Altitude (in metres)	Annual rainfall (in mm.)	Temperature in Cent. Gr.		Nearest City with population of one lakh or more	State Hqs.	Dist. Hqs.	Tq. Hqs.	Rly. Stn.	Bus route
				Max.	Min.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Basavakalyan	610	891.76N	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-99	Bangalore-683	Bidar-80	Bidar-80 B. Kalyan-80.	Bhalki-55	B.Kalyan-0
2	Bhalki	579	891.76	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-142	Bangalore-722	Bidar-45	Bidar-45 Bhalki-0	Bhalki-0	Bhalki-0
3	Bidar	664	977.70*	41.5*	12.8*	Gulbarga-122	Bangalore-670	Bidar-0	Bidar-0 Bidar-0	Bidar-0	Bidar-0
4	Chitaguppa	615	894.26N	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-70	Bangalore-684	Bidar-54	Bidar-54 Humnabad-15	Bidar-54	Chitaguppa-0
5	Humnabad	610	894.26	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-65	Bangalore-668	Bidar-58	Bidar-58 Humnabad-0	Bidar-58	Humnabad-0

*The data as furnished by the Director General of Observatories, it being 30 years (1931-60) standard normal. In all other cases, the figure represents the average rainfall over the period (1960-69).

N=the corresponding available data of the nearest Town.

TABLE 3

Table showing the taluk-wise Primary census figures as in 1971 in Bidar District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	(Population (including institutional and houseless) population)					Literate and educated persons				
					M	Pc*	F	Pc*	T	M	F	T	Pc*	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Aurad	T	23,128	25,275	73,120	50.89	70,561	49.11	1,43,681	19,570	4,852	24,422	17.00	
		R	23,128	25,275	73,120	50.89	70,561	49.11	1,43,681	19,570	4,852	24,422	17.00	
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Basavakalyan	T	25,832	29,274	89,039	50.97	85,661	49.03	1,74,700	27,849	6,201	34,050	19.40	
		R	22,701	25,660	75,849	50.87	73,259	49.13	1,49,108	21,927	4,041	25,968	17.42	
		U	3,131	3,614	13,190	51.54	12,402	48.46	25,592	5,922	2,160	8,082	31.58	
3	Bhalki	T	25,376	28,172	79,126	50.58	77,317	49.42	1,56,443	22,862	5,168	28,030	17.92	
		R	23,393	25,811	72,309	50.44	71,035	49.56	1,43,344	19,724	4,115	23,839	16.63	
		U	1,983	2,361	6,817	52.04	6,282	47.96	13,099	3,138	1,053	4,191	31.99	
4	Bidar	T	27,919	33,324	98,260	51.49	92,589	48.51	1,90,849	34,951	12,628	47,579	24.93	
		R	22,296	24,583	71,505	51.01	68,674	48.99	1,40,179	19,167	3,544	22,711	16.20	
		U	5,623	8,741	26,755	52.80	23,915	47.20	50,670	15,784	9,084	24,868	49.08	
5	Humnabad	T	24,363	28,105	80,267	50.68	78,119	49.32	1,58,386	24,607	6,282	30,889	19.50	
		R	20,852	23,269	65,045	50.57	63,571	49.43	1,28,616	17,466	3,438	20,904	16.25	
		U	3,511	4,846	15,222	51.13	14,548	48.87	29,770	7,141	2,844	9,985	33.54	
District total	T	1,26,618	1,44,160	4,19,812	50.94	4,04,247	49.06	8,24,839	1,29,839	35,131	1,64,970	20.02		
	R	1,12,370	1,24,598	3,57,828	50.76	3,47,100	49.24	7,04,928	97,854	19,990	1,17,844	16.72		
	U	14,248	19,562	61,984	52.03	57,147	47.97	1,19,131	31,985	15,141	47,126	39.59		

TABLE 3 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural	Total workers				Cultivators				Agricultural labourers			
			Urban	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Aurad	T	39,940	5,484	45,424	31.61	16,366	749	17,115	37.68	14,077	3,830	17,907	39.42
		R	39,940	5,484	45,424	31.61	16,366	749	17,115	37.68	14,077	3,830	17,907	39.42
		U	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Basavakalyan	T	47,946	11,952	59,898	34.29	21,652	1,894	23,546	39.31	13,736	7,229	20,965	35.00
		R	41,510	10,228	51,738	34.70	21,000	1,883	22,883	44.22	13,097	7,008	20,105	38.86
		U	6,436	1,724	8,160	31.89	652	11	663	8.12	639	221	860	10.54
3	Bhalki	T	41,418	11,240	52,658	33.66	16,202	839	17,041	32.36	14,591	8,396	22,987	43.65
		R	38,274	10,672	48,946	34.15	15,788	818	16,606	33.93	14,083	8,168	22,251	45.46
		U	3,144	568	3,712	28.34	414	21	435	11.72	508	228	736	19.83
4	Bidar	T	50,589	12,302	62,891	32.95	15,158	1,354	16,512	35.45	13,104	8,264	21,368	32.93
		R	39,208	11,197	50,405	35.96	14,796	1,325	16,121	31.98	13,062	8,259	21,321	42.30
		U	11,381	1,105	12,486	24.64	362	29	391	3.13	42	5	47	0.38
5	Humnabad	T	42,034	9,193	51,227	32.34	14,466	1,011	15,477	30.21	13,435	5,877	19,312	37.70
		R	34,965	7,634	42,599	33.05	3,719	922	14,641	34.44	12,220	5,195	17,415	40.97
		U	7,069	1,559	8,628	28.98	747	89	836	9.69	1,215	682	1,897	21.99
District total		T	2,21,927	50,171	2,72,098	33.02	83,844	5,847	89,691	32.96	68,943	33,596	1,02,539	37.68
		R	1,93,897	45,215	2,39,112	33.92	81,669	5,697	87,366	36.54	66,539	32,460	98,999	41.40
		U	28,030	4,956	32,986	27.69	2,175	150	2,325	7.05	2,404	1,136	3,540	10.73

Pc** = Percentage to total workers.

TABLE 3 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs															
			Livestock, forestry, etc				Mining and Quarrying				Household Industry				Other than house hold industry			
			M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**
1	2	3	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Aurad	T	1,651	17	1,668	3.67	69	5	74	0.16	1,745	188	1,933	4.26	649	17	666	1.47
		R	1,651	17	1,668	3.67	69	5	74	0.16	1,745	188	1,933	4.26	649	17	666	1.47
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Basavakalyan	T	1,536	82	1,618	2.70	139	8	147	0.25	2,234	1,551	3,785	6.32	1,396	212	1,608	2.68
		R	1,461	80	1,541	2.82	84	1	85	0.16	1,214	454	1,668	3.22	770	65	835	1.61
		U	75	2	77	0.94	55	7	62	0.10	1,020	1,097	2,117	2.59	626	147	773	9.47
3	Bhalki	T	2,269	240	2,509	4.76	96	10	106	0.20	1,287	320	1,607	3.05	887	72	959	1.82
		R	2,221	239	2,460	5.03	87	10	97	0.20	1,154	300	1,454	2.97	650	61	711	1.45
		U	48	1	49	1.32	9	..	9	0.24	133	20	153	4.12	237	11	248	6.68
4	Bidar	T	2,763	220	2,983	4.60	206	29	235	0.36	1,805	234	2,039	3.12	2,020	108	2,128	3.28
		R	2,598	217	2,815	5.58	144	8	152	0.30	1,357	199	1,556	3.09	874	70	944	1.87
		U	165	3	168	1.35	62	21	83	0.66	448	35	483	3.81	1,146	38	1,184	5.48
5	Hunnabad	T	1,354	45	1,399	2.73	251	24	275	0.54	1,384	334	1,718	3.35	1,798	200	1,998	3.90
		R	1,215	23	1,238	2.91	213	21	234	0.55	1,048	198	1,246	2.93	1,069	79	1,148	2.70
		U	139	22	161	1.87	38	3	41	0.48	336	136	472	5.47	729	121	850	9.85
District total		T	9,573	604	10,177	3.74	761	76	837	0.31	8,455	2,627	11,082	4.07	6,750	609	7,359	2.70
		R	9,146	576	9,722	4.07	597	45	642	0.27	6,518	1,339	7,857	3.29	4,012	292	4,304	1.80
		U	427	28	455	1.38	164	31	195	0.59	1,937	1,288	3,225	3.78	2,738	317	3,055	9.26

TABLE 3 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Construction				Trade and Commerce				Transport, Storage and Communications			
			M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**
1	2	3	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1	Aurad	T	603	28	631	1.39	1,498	35	1,533	3.37	159	3	162	0.36
		R	603	28	631	1.39	1,498	35	1,533	3.37	159	3	162	0.36
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Basavakalyan	T	526	8	534	0.89	2,775	97	2,872	4.79	1,055	116	1,171	1.95
		R	343	..	343	0.67	1,229	61	1,290	2.49	187	..	187	0.36
		U	183	8	191	2.34	1,546	36	1,582	19.39	868	116	984	12.06
3	Bhalki	T	608	39	647	1.23	1,938	72	2,010	3.82	407	120	527	1.00
		R	417	2	419	0.86	1,214	45	1,259	2.57	136	1	137	0.28
		U	191	37	228	6.14	724	27	751	20.23	271	119	390	10.51
4	Bidar	T	897	37	934	1.44	4,982	147	5,129	7.90	2,074	350	2,424	3.74
		R	592	16	608	1.21	1,768	51	1,819	3.61	278	6	284	0.56
		U	305	21	326	2.61	3,214	96	3,310	26.51	1,796	344	2,140	17.14
5	Humnabad	T	556	59	615	1.20	3,372	108	3,480	6.79	1,205	246	1,451	2.83
		R	341	16	357	0.84	1,846	49	1,895	4.46	269	3	272	0.64
		U	215	43	258	2.99	1,526	59	1,585	18.37	936	243	1,179	13.66
District total		T	3,190	171	3,361	1.24	14,565	459	15,024	5.52	4,900	835	5,735	2.11
		R	2,296	62	2,358	0.99	7,555	241	7,796	3.26	1,029	13	1,042	0.44
		U	894	109	1,003	3.04	7,010	218	7,228	21.91	3,871	822	4,693	14.23

TABLE 3 (concl.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Other Services				Non-workers			
			M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc*
1	2	3	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	Aurad	T	3,123	612	3,735	8.22	33,180	65,077	98,257	68.38
		R	3,123	612	3,735	8.22	33,180	65,077	98,257	68.38
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Basavakalyan	T	2,897	755	3,652	6.10	41,093	73,709	1,14,802	65.71
		R	2,125	676	2,801	5.41	34,339	63,031	97,370	65.30
		U	772	79	851	10.43	6,754	10,678	17,432	68.12
3	Bhalki	T	3,133	1,132	4,265	8.10	37,708	66,077	1,03,785	66.34
		R	2,524	1,028	3,552	7.26	34,035	60,363	94,398	65.85
		U	609	104	713	19.21	3,673	5,714	9,387	71.66
4	Bidar	T	7,580	1,559	9,139	14.08	47,671	80,287	1,27,958	67.05
		R	3,739	1,046	4,785	9.49	32,297	57,477	89,774	64.04
		U	3,841	513	4,354	34.87	15,374	22,810	38,184	75.35
5	Humnabad	T	4,213	1,289	5,502	10.74	38,233	68,926	1,07,159	67.66
		R	3,025	1,128	4,153	9.77	30,080	55,937	86,017	66.88
		U	1,188	161	1,349	15.64	8,153	12,989	21,142	71.02
District total		T	20,946	5,347	26,293	9.66	1,97,885	3,54,076	5,51,961	66.98
		R	14,536	4,490	19,026	7.96	1,63,931	3,01,885	4,65,816	66.07
		U	6,410	857	7,267	22.03	33,954	52,191	86,145	72.31

TABLE 4

Towns in Bidar district classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901

Sl. No.	Taluk/Town	Year	Status of town	Area in kms.	Males	Females	Total	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Basavakalyan	1901	N.A.	N.A.	5,377	5,814	11,191	..	..
		1911	N.A.	N.A.	5,458	5,619	11,077	-114	-1.02
		1921	J	N.A.	4,585	4,602	9,187	-1,890	-17.06
		1931	J	N.A.	5,212	5,129	10,341	+1,154	+12.56
		1941	N.J.	N.A.	6,195	6,347	12,542	+2,201	+21.28
		1951	T.C.	10.69	7,015	7,294	14,309	+1,767	+14.09
		1961	M	6.47	8,926	8,633	17,559	+3,250	+22.71
		1971	M	32.38	13,190	12,402	25,592	+8,033	+45.75
2	Bhalki	1901	N.A.	N.A.	2,884	2,904	5,788	..	..
		1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,158	3,110	6,268	+480	+8.29
		1921	Paigah	N.A.	2,044	2,037	4,081	-2,187	-34.89
		1931	Paigah	N.A.	3,025	2,887	5,912	+1,831	+44.87
		1941	Paigah	N.A.	4,174	3,704	7,878	+1,966	+33.25
		1951	T.C.	N.A.	3,757	3,701	7,458	-420	-5.33
		1961	M	5.18	4,799	4,455	9,254	+1,796	+24.08
		1971	M	5.18	6,817	6,282	13,099	+3,845	+41.55
3	Bidar	1901	M	N.A.	5,713	5,654	11,367	..	..
		1911	M	N.A.	6,316	6,368	12,684	+1,317	+11.59
		1921	M	N.A.	6,267	6,167	12,434	-250	-1.97
		1931	M	N.A.	7,767	7,431	15,198	+2,764	+22.23

TABLE 4 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		1941	M	N.A.	10,435	10,079	20,514	+5,316	+34.98
		1951	M	8.31	16,201	15,140	31,341	+10,827	+52.78
		1961	M	9.06	17,012	15,408	32,420	+1,079	+3.44
		1971	M	13.00	26,755	23,915	50,670	+18,250	+56.29
4	Chitaguppa	Classified as town for the first time in 1921.							
		1921	Paigah	N.A.	1,824	1,816	3,640	..	..
		1931	Paigah	N.A.	3,688	3,759	7,447	+3,807	+104.53
		1941	Paigah	N.A.	4,860	4,845	9,705	+2,258	+30.29
		1951	T.C.	8.41	5,451	5,484	10,935	+1,230	+12.67
		1961	M	3.37	5,642	5,553	11,195	+260	+2.38
		1971	M	3.37	6,810	6,603	13,413	+2,218	+19.81
5	Humnabad	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3,516	3,620	7,136	..	..
		1911							
		1921	Declassified						
		1931							
		1941							
		1951	N.A.	18.68	4,970	5,032	10,002	..	..
		1961	M	1.29	5,673	5,120	10,793	+791	+7.91
		1971	M	1.29	8,412	7,945	16,357	+5,564	+51.55

Note : N.A.—Not available. J.—Jagir. M.—Municipal Town. NJ.—Non-exempted Jagir.

TC.—Town Committee.

TABLE 5

Statement showing sex-wise population as in 1961 and 1971 in Rural areas of the taluks in Bidar District

Sl. No.	Taluk	1961 Population			1971 Population		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aurad	60,933	58,366	1,19,299	73,120	70,561	1,43,681
2	Basavakalyan (formed in 1965)				75,849	73,259	1,49,108
3	Bhalki	84,040	82,411	1,66,451	72,309	71,035	1,43,344
4	Bidar	71,242	69,616	1,40,858	71,505	68,674	1,40,179
5	Humnabad	78,213	77,130	1,55,343	65,045	63,571	1,28,616
	District total	2,94,428	2,87,523	5,81,951	3,57,828	3,47,100	7,04,928

TABLE 6

Number and area of holdings by tenures classified in twelve size-groups in Bidar district

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Size group	Partly owned and partly rented												
		Total holdings		Wholly owned and self-operated		No	Area owned	Area rented from others for					Total	
		No.	Area	No.	Area			Fixed money	Fixed produce	Share of produce	Others	Mixed farms		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Below 0.5	3,902	1,150	3,854	1,136	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	0.5—1.0	7,348	5,557	7,211	5,451	19	13	1	..	2	2	..	..	5
3	1.0—2.0	15,352	22,497	15,115	22,143	81	76	19	6	12	16	..	..	53
4	2.0—3.0	12,113	29,531	11,881	28,945	127	162	50	16	26	56	2	152	152
5	3.0—4.0	9,130	31,425	8,878	30,541	155	305	55	36	44	96	1	232	232
6	4.0—5.0	7,083	31,443	6,883	30,551	139	376	51	39	41	108	6	245	245
7	5.0—10.0	19,244	1,35,110	18,602	1,30,539	495	2,135	395	202	235	566	9	1,407	1,407
8	10.0—20.0	10,598	1,43,230	10,078	1,35,993	471	4,297	637	318	413	909	34	2,311	2,311
9	20.0—30.0	2,140	50,476	2,003	47,221	128	2,088	296	120	175	313	52	956	956
10	30.0—40.0	512	17,183	479	6,083	32	656	92	84	77	120	36	409	409
11	40.0—50.0	139	6,099	134	5,889	5	109	..	5	30	19	47	101	101
12	50.0 and above	83	5,655	80	5,479	3	145	..	10	14	7	..	31	31
	Total	87,644	4,79,356	85,198	4,59,971	1,660	10,362	1,596	838	1,069	2,212	187	5,902	5,902

TABLE 6 (concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Size group	Wholly rented from others for											
		Total		Fixed money		Fixed produce		Share of produce		Others		Mixed terms	
		No.	area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Below 0.5	43	7	22	4	3	1	4	1	14	2	..	..
2	0.0—1.0	118	100	27	24	8	7	13	12	69	56	1	..
3	1.0—2.0	156	233	61	90	15	22	20	32	60	89	..	1
4	2.0—3.0	105	259	40	98	13	33	8	19	44	109	..	..
5	3.0—4.0	97	336	42	146	8	26	17	59	30	105	..	..
6	4.0—5.0	61	267	26	117	7	30	11	45	17	75	..	..
7	5.0—10.0	147	1,027	63	446	18	118	16	112	49	349	1	..
8	10.0—20.0	49	634	23	287	4	50	5	66	16	220	1	2
9	20.0—30.0	9	210	6	141	..	..	1	22	2	47	..	11
10	30.0—40.0	1	34	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	40.0—50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	50.0 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		786	3,197	311 — 1,387		76	287	95	367	301	1,052	3	14

Source : State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bangalore, 1973

TABLE 7
Livestock population in Bidar District
A—Cattle, Buffaloes, Bovines and Poultry as per Livestock Census of 1972

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle			Buffaloes			Bovines		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aurad	32,747	36,101	68,848	6,542	21,472	28,014	39,289	57,573	96,862
2	Basavakalyan	27,259	24,240	51,499	5,154	13,760	18,914	32,413	38,000	70,413
3	Bhalki	28,820	31,426	60,246	3,530	17,800	21,330	32,350	49,226	81,576
4	Bidar	20,314	20,381	40,695	4,050	16,173	20,223	24,364	36,554	60,918
5	Humnabad	25,366	25,102	50,468	3,867	17,315	19,182	29,233	42,417	71,650
District total		1,34,506	1,37,250	2,71,756	23,143	86,520	1,09,663	1,57,649	2,23,770	3,81,419

B—Number of other livestock as ascertained by Livestock Census of 1972

Sl. No.	Taluk	Sheeps	Goats	Donkeys	Pigs	Horses and ponies	Mules	Camels	Total	
									poultry	livestock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aurad	9,888	15,155	451	1,926	1,577	75	588	14,193	1,26,522
2	Basavakalyan	12,476	6,009	286	1,104	322	..	13	32,897	90,623
3	Bhalki	9,539	8,706	265	736	569	10	45	12,908	1,01,446
4	Bidar	10,866	11,766	589	1,754	1,749	164	437	18,352	88,243
5	Humnabad	14,473	12,784	382	2,326	696	42	70	22,357	1,02,423
District total		57,242	54,420	1,973	7,846	4,913	291	1,153	1,00,707	5,09,257

TABLE 8

Statement showing the classification of cattle and buffaloes in Bidar district (Livestock Census) 1972

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle				Bulls and bullocks over three years not in use for breeding work	Total males over three years
		Males over three years					
		Used for breeding only	Used for both breeding and work	Used for work only			
				Castrated	Uncastrated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aurad	216	2,971	11,524	7,005	2,244	23,960
2	Basavakalyan	92	4,044	15,545	273	1,575	21,529
3	Bhalki	100	1,726	12,288	1,850	3,805	19,769
4	Bidar	269	2,224	7,037	1,160	3,322	14,012
5	Humnabad	128	1,537	10,316	2,831	3,286	18,098
	District total	805	12,502	56,710	13,119	14,232	97,368

TABLE 8 (contd)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle				Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total Females over 3 years
		Females over three years						
		Breeding cows, i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production						
		in milk	Dry	Not calved once	Total			
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Aurad	10,851	11,263	2,613	24,727	785	1,213	26,725
2	Basavakalyan	9,310	6,842	1,577	17,729	187	972	18,888
3	Bhalki	11,865	7,255	1,944	21,064	263	308	21,635
4	Bidar	6,977	4,554	1,986	13,517	423	436	14,376
5	Humnabad	9,095	6,175	1,207	16,477	369	237	17,083
	District total	48,098	36,089	9,327	93,514	2,027	3,166	98,707

TABLE 8 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Below one year			Young stock			Three years and below			Total cattle		
		Males	Females	Total	1 to 3 years			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
					Males	Females	Total						
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Aurad	2,925	3,388	6,313	5,862	5,988	11,850	8,787	9,376	18,163	32,747	36,101	68,848
2	Basavakalyan	2,813	2,688	5,501	2,917	2,664	5,581	5,730	5,352	11,082	27,259	24,240	51,499
3	Bhalki	5,300	5,512	10,812	3,751	4,279	8,030	9,051	9,791	18,842	28,820	31,426	60,246
4	Bidar	3,217	3,445	6,662	3,085	2,560	5,645	6,302	6,005	12,307	20,314	20,381	40,698
5	Humnabad	4,090	4,814	8,904	3,178	3,205	6,383	7,268	8,019	15,287	25,366	25,162	50,465
	District total	18,345	19,847	38,192	18,793	18,696	37,489	37,138	38,543	75,681	1,38,506	1,37,250	2,71,756

TABLE 8 (contd.)
(Buffaloes over 3 years of age)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Males					Females					Total		
		(a)	(b)	(c)		(d)	Total males	in milk (1972)	Dry	not calved even once	Total		She buffaloes (c)	She buffaloes (d)
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Aurad	131	321	147	168	138	905	9,270	4,205	1,266	14,741	643	438	15,822
2	Basavakalyan	43	378	1,881	2	75	2,379	5,757	3,313	909	9,979	147	445	10,571
3	Bhalki	40	77	113	99	49	378	7,096	3,477	894	11,467	188	279	11,934
4	Bidar	147	380	189	173	356	1,245	6,219	3,100	1,256	10,575	401	266	11,242
5	Humnabad	53	218	209	96	142	718	6,632	3,815	829	11,276	335	124	11,735
District total		414	1,374	2,539	538	760	5,625	34,974	17,910	5,154	58,038	1,714	1,552	61,304

- (a) Used for both breeding and work
 (b) Used for breeding only
 (c) Used for work only
 (d) Not in use for breeding or work

TABLE 8 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Young stock			Buffaloes						Total buffaloes	Total bovines
		Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			up to 3 years				
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1	Aurad	2,227	2,373	4,600	3,410	3,277	6,687	5,637	5,650	11,287	28,014	96,862
2	Basavakalyan	1,564	1,762	3,326	1,211	1,427	2,638	2,775	3,189	5,964	18,914	70,413
3	Bhalki	2,360	3,359	5,719	792	2,507	3,299	3,152	5,866	9,018	21,330	81,576
4	Bidar	1,984	3,012	4,996	821	1,919	2,740	2,805	4,931	7,736	20,223	60,918
5	Humnabad	2,121	3,470	5,591	1,028	2,110	3,138	3,149	5,580	8,729	19,182	71,650
	District total	10,256	13,976	24,232	7,262	11,240	18,502	17,518	25,216	42,734	1,09,663	3,81,419

Source : XI Quinquennial Livestock Census 1972, Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

Measures which were in use in Bidar district and their equivalents

	<i>Seer</i>	<i>&ay</i>	<i>Chatak</i>	<i>Seer</i>	<i>millilitre</i>
2 litres	2	..	2	1	934
1 litre	1	..	1	1/2	467
500 ml.	0	2	1/2	1/4	233
200 ml.	0	..	3-2/5	1/8	117
100 ml.	0	..	1-7/10	1/16	58
50	0	..	17/20	1/32	29
20 ml.	0	..	17/50	..	..
20 ml.	0	M	17/50	..	..

Weights in existence in Bidar District prior to the introduction of Metric Weights and their equivalents.

<i>Chataks</i> (1 chatak=5 tolas)	<i>Grams</i> (to the nearest gram)	<i>Chataks</i> (1 chatak=5 tolas)	<i>Grams</i> (to the Nearest gram)
1	58	9	525
2	117	10	583
3	175	11	642
4	233	12	700
5	292	13	758
6	350	14	816
7	408	15	875
8	467		

<i>Seers</i> (1 seer = 80 tolas)	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Grams (to the Nearest 10 grams)</i>	<i>Seers</i> (1 seer = 80 tolas)	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Grams (to the nearest 10 grams)</i>
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	..	930	21	19	600
2	1	870	22	20	530
3	2	800	23	21	460
4	3	730	24	22	390
5	4	670	25	23	330
6	5	600	26	24	260
7	6	530	27	25	190
8	7	460	28	26	130
9	8	400	29	27	60
10	9	330	30	27	990
11	10	260	31	28	930
12	11	200	32	29	860
13	12	130	33	30	790
14	13	60	34	31	730
15	14	..	35	32	660
16	14	930	36	33	590
17	15	860	37	34	520
18	16	800	38	35	460
19	17	730	39	36	390
20	18	660			

<i>Maunds (1 maund = 40 seers)</i>	<i>Kilograms (to the nearest kilograms)</i>	<i>Maunds (1 maund = 40 seers)</i>	<i>Kilograms (to the nearest kilograms)</i>
1	2	1	2
1	37	11	411
2	75	12	448
3	112	13	485
4	149	14	523
5	187	15	560
6	224	16	597
7	261	17	635
8	299	18	672
9	336	19	709
10	373	20	746

The Vachanas

The *Vachanas*, a large number of which were composed at Basavakalyan (ancient Kalyana) in the Bidar district in the twelfth century, are a unique treasure of world literature (see Chapters II, III and XV). A few of them are cited here.

Basaveshvara attached highest importance to honest and diligent work and to dignity of labour. Every one must earn one's livelihood by upright means and should not be a parasite on others. He declared that work was worship (*Kayakave Kailasa*). He denounced the caste system and its inequalities. These two are among the many significant aspects of his teachings. Said he :

ಮರ್ತ್ಯ ಲೋಕವೆಂಬುದು
ಕರ್ತಾರನ ಕಮ್ಮಟವಯ್ಯಾ !
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲವರು,
ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಲ್ಲವರಯ್ಯಾ !
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲದವರು
ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಲ್ಲರಯ್ಯಾ,
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮದೇವಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 42, ಪುಟ 24)
("ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರನ ವಚನಗಳು",
ಸಂ : ಫ. ಗು. ಹಳಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, 1930)

ದೇವಲೋಕ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಲೋಕವೆಂಬುದು
ಬೇರಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾಣಭೋ.
ಸತ್ಯವ ನುಡಿವುದೇ ದೇವಲೋಕ,
ಮಿಥ್ಯವ ನುಡಿವುದೇ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಲೋಕ.
ಆಚಾರವೇ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ,
ಅನಾಚಾರವೇ ನರಕ.
ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 346, ಪುಟ 169)
("ವಚನ ಧರ್ಮಸಾರ",
ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು, 1946)

BDG 39

This mortal world is
but the Maker's mint;
Those who earn merit here,
earn also there,
And those who earn not here,
earn neither there,
Oh! Kudala Sangama Lord.

(Source : "Shrikanthika",
S. Srikantha Sastri Felicitation Volume,
an article therein by H. Thipperudra-
swamy, Mysore, 1973, p. 284).

Behold! between the worlds
Of mortals and of gods
There is no difference!
To speak the truth is
world of gods;
To speak untruth, the
mortal world.
Good works is Heaven,
Bad works is Hell -
And you can witness it,
O Lord Kudala Sangama!

(Source : "Vachanas of Basavanna",
translated by Armando Menezes and
Angadi, S. M. and edited by
Deveerappa, H.Sirigere, 1967, p. 78).

ಕೃಷಿಕ್ಕತ್ಯ ಕಾಯಕದಿಂದಾದಡೇನು ?
 ತನು ಮನ ಬಳಲಿಸಿ ತಂದು ದಾಸೋಹವ
 ಮಾಡುವ
 ಪರಮ ಸದ್ಭಕ್ತನ ಪಾದವ ತೋರಯ್ಯ ಎನಗೆ.
 ಅದೆಂತೆನೆ : ಆತನ ತನು ಶುದ್ಧ, ಆತನ ಮನ
 ಶುದ್ಧ,
 ಆತನ ನಡೆ ಶುದ್ಧ, ನುಡಿಯೆಲ್ಲ ಪಾವನವು !
 ಆತನಿಗೆ ಉಪದೇಶವ ಮಾಡಿದಾತನೆ ಪರಮ
 ಸದ್ಗುರು.
 ಅಂತಷ್ಟು ಸದ್ಭಕ್ತನ ಮನೆಯು ಕೈಲಾಸವೆಂದು
 ಹೊಕ್ಕು
 ಲಿಂಗಾರ್ಚನೆಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಜಂಗಮವೇ
 ಜಗತ್ತಾವನ.
 ಇಂತಷ್ಟುವರ ನಾನು ನೆರೆನೆಂಬಿ 'ನಮೋನಮಃ'
 ಎಂಬೆನಯ್ಯಾ
 ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮದೇವಾ.
 (ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 181, ಪುಟ 63)

("ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ವಚನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ,"
 ಸಂ : ಸ. ಸ. ಮಾಳವಾಡ,
 ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ಹೊಸ ದೆಹಲಿ, 1969).
 (ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 35, ಪುಟ 191-192)

("ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ",
 ಸಂ : ಸಂ. ಶಿ. ಭೂಸನೂರಮಠ,
 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 1965).

ನೆಲಹೊಂದೆ ಹೊಲಗೇರಿ—ಶಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ.
 ಜಲವೊಂದೆ ಶೌಚಾರ್ಚನಕ್ಕೆ.
 ಕುಲವೊಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ತಾನರಿದವಂಗೆ.
 ಫಲವೊಂದೆ ಷಡುದರೂಶನ ಮುಕ್ತಿಗೆ.
 ನಿಲವೊಂದೆ, ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವಾ,
 ನಿಮ್ಮನರಿದವಂಗೆ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 878, ಪುಟ 360)

*Work on the soil, toil hard with
 your limits — consecrate to the
 Lord
 the food that you thus earn
 and share it with others.
 Show me O Lord, the feet of such
 a devotee as this—His body
 is pure, his mind is pure, his
 conduct is pure, the words that
 he speaks are holy.
 That teacher is great who
 has such a one as his
 disciple. His home is the
 veritable
 Kailasa. Enter ye into this and
 worship the Lord. I bow to such
 devotees. I place my
 trust in them—O Kudala Sangama.

(Source : Sri Basaveshvara Com-
 memoration Volume, edited by Wodeyar,
 S. S. and others, Bangalore, 1967;
 Article by the late Yamunacharya, M.,
 therein-pp. 73-74).

(N.B.—Some texts attribute this
 vachana to Channabasavanna also).

On the same earth stands
 the outcaste's hovel
 and the deity's temple !
 Whether for ritual or for rinsing
 isn't the water, same ?
 To one who knows himself,
 all castes coalesce as one,
 even as salvation's six-fold path
 leads but to the same end.
 He that knows THEE verily
 knows THEE but as ONE—
 My Lord Kudala Sangama.

How in contumely call
 Siriyala, a huckster;
 or Machayya, a washerman?
 How deride and designate
 Kakakayya as cobbler,
 Chennaiyaya as outcaste,
 and boast myself a Brahmin?
 Wouldn't I a laughing stock be,
 with demeanour, so ludicrous
 fore my lord Kudala Sangama?

The blacksmith in his smitly
 smelting,
 The washerman washing clothes
 beating,
 The weaver at his loom, labouing,
 The Brahmin at his Vedas,
 engaging.
 All that's born unexcepting
 claim not the ear for begetting.
 None, but he to high-born
 conforms,
 who the Divine intimation,
 informs,
 Lord Kudala Sangama.

(Source : Sri Basaveshwara Commemoration Volume, edited by Wodeyar, S. S. and others, Bangalore, 1967, Article by T. N. Mallappa, therein pp. 94-95).

Was not Vyasa, a fisherwoman's
 son?
 and Markandeya of an out-
 caste?
 Oh! Vain then to caste cling
 as no one can tell
 how your origins spring!
 Your own Agastya was a Fowler,
 Durvasa, a cobbler
 and Kasyapa, a blacksmith!
 And mark this:—
 The sage Kaundinya was a
 barber—

ಸಜ್ಜೆಯಂಪಿನ ಸುಯಾಳನ ?

ಪಂಡಿಪಾಳನಂಪಿನ ಪಾಪಯ್ಯನ ?

ಡೋಹರನಂಪಿನ ಕಕ್ಕಿಯ್ಯನ ?

ಪುಂಡಾರನಂಪಿನ ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯನ ?

ಅನು ಹಾರುಪನಂದಡ ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಯ್ಯ

ನಗುಂದನಯ್ಯಾ.

(ಪಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 344, ಶ್ಲೋ 136)

ಕಾಳ ಕಬ್ಬಾರನಾದ, ಬೀಟ ಪಂಡಿಪಾಳನಾದ ;

ಹಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಂಗನಾದ ; ಪಂದಪನೋಡಿ

ಹಾರುಪನಾದ.

ಕರ್ನಾಡಲಿ ಜನಿಸದವರೊಂಟ ಜಗದೊಳಗೆ ?

ಇದು ಕಾರಣ ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಪು ದೇವಾ,

ಲಿಂಗಸ್ಥಿಲವನಂದವನ ಕೂಡನು !

(ಪಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 589, ಶ್ಲೋ 237)

“ ಋಷಿಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂದೆ ನಜನಗಲು ”

ಸಂ : ಅಂ. ಸಿ. ಹರಿದಾಸ,

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ,

ಛಾದಪಾಡ, 1968)

ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ ಜೋಯಂತಿಯಂ ಪುಗ

ಪುರ್ವಾರ್ಧೇಯಂ ಪುರ್ವಂಗಿಯಂ ಪುಗ

ಕೂಪನಂದಸದಿಂಭೋ ಕೂಲಿದಂ

ಪುನ್ಸೋನಾದಿಂಭೋ ?

ಸಾಕೋತ್ ಆಗಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕಬ್ಬಿಲ

ದುರ್ವಾಸ ಪುನ್ಸೋಗ ಕಬ್ಬಿಪ ಕಬ್ಬಿರ

ಕೂಪನಂಪು ಉಪಿ ಪುಲೂ ಭುಷನವರಿಯು

ನಾವಿದ ಕಾಣಿಂಭೋ !

ನಮ್ಮ ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗನ ಪಚನವಿಂಶಂದದುದು

ಶ್ವಪಟೋಪಿಯಾದರೇನು ಶಿವಭಕ್ತನೇ
ಕುಲಜನು.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 168, ಪುಟ 67)

(“ ಬಸವ ವಚನ ಸುಧಾ ”,
ಸಂ : ಮಾತೆ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ,
ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1972)

So the three worlds avow!
Low birth then as the world
would deem
is not the same in the Lord's
esteem!
True Shiva Bhakta is the one
HE'd name
for the well-born title's rightful
claim!
Lord Kudala Sangama.
(Vachana No. 90, p. 65).

(Source : “ Thus Spake Basava ”-
English renderings of Basava's Vachana,
by Sunderaraja Theodore and Devendra-
kumar Hakari, Bangalore, 1965).

* * * * *

Allama Prabhu, a profound mystic, who has been compared to Socrates, had much spiritual influence on Basavanna and other *Sharanas*. Here are three of his *Vachanas* :

ಕಾಯದ ಮೊದಲಿಂಗಿ ಬೀಜವಾವುದೆಂದರಿ
ಯದೀಲೋಕ.

ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಂಗಳು ಬೀಜವಲ್ಲ, ಆಕಳಾಭೇದವಲ್ಲ
ಸ್ವಪ್ನ ಬಂದರಿಗಿತಲ್ಲಾ !

ಇಬಾವಂಗೂ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸುಯಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಣ
ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 12, ಪುಟ 10)

The whole world knows not
what seed was there before
the body was
The senses are not the seed,
Nay, not the elements one by
one.

Delusions of Dream
Have swooped upon us.
Verify, because
No one understands,
There's no real peace,
O Guheshvara.

ಹಳ್ಳದೊಳಗೊಂದು ಹುಳ್ಳಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲು,

ನೊರೆತೆರೆಗಳು ತಾಗಿದುವಲ್ಲಾ !

ಸಂಸಾರವೆಂಬ ಸಾಗರದೊಳಗೆ

ಸುಖದುಃಖಗಳು ತಾಗಿದುವಲ್ಲಾ !

ಇದಕ್ಕಿದು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾದ ಕಾರಣ

ಪ್ರಳಯವಾಯಿತ್ತು, ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 47, ಪುಟ 22)

The froth and foam of a flowing
stream
Must touch the floating
drift-wood.
The pain and pleasure of the
World's ocean
Must touch the creatures that
sink or swim.
How can he that has taken a
form
Not perish, O Guheshvara ?

ಆಯಿತ್ತೆ ಉದಯಮಾನ, ಹೋಯಿತ್ತೆ
ಅಸ್ತಮಾನ.
ಅಳಿದುವಲ್ಲಾ ನೀರಲಾದ ನಿರ್ಮಿತಂಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ !
ಕತ್ತಲೆ ಕವಿಯಿತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದೊಳಗೆ ;
ಇದರಚ್ಚುಗವೇನು ಹೇಳಾ ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಾ ?

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 41, ಪುಟ 20)

ನಿಜವನರಿದ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತನೆ,
ಮರಣವ ಗೆಲಿದ ಮಹಂತನೆ,
ಘನವ ಕಂಡ ಮಹಿಮನೆ,
ಪರವನೊಳಕೊಂಡ ಪರಿಣಾಮಿಯೆ,
ಬಯಲಲೊದಗಿದ ಭರಿತನೆ,
ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಲಿಂಗ ನಿರಾಳವನೊಳಕೊಂಡ

ಸಹಜನೆ!

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 637, ಪುಟ 228)

(“ ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಪ್ರಭುದೇವರ ವಚನಗಳು ”,
ಸಂ : ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಹಿರೇಮಠ ಮತ್ತು
ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಸುಕಾಪುರ,
ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1976)

Sunrise and sunset are our
coming and going
We perish, alas! being made
all of water!
Darkness has shrouded the
three worlds.
Tell us, O Guheshvara, what
means this riddle!

He who, having known Reality,
The Hero, Vanquisher of Death;
The Glorious, embodiment of
the Most High,
The Blessed, who has attained
the Bliss;
The Perfect, who inhabits the
Void;

The Incarnation, self-begot,
Who has attained the perfect
poise Guheshvara.

(Source : “Shoonya Sampadane”,
Vol. I, pp. 62, 63, and 118, edited by
Bhoosnurmath, S. S. and Armando
Menezes, Karnatak University,
Dharwad, 1965).

* * * * *

Channabasavanna was hailed as Shatsthala-Chakravarti because of his marvellous mastery of philosophy of six-fold path of salvation. In the following *Vachanas*, he relates the attributes of a *Sharana* :

ಸಂಗವಿಡಿದಂತೆ ಸಂಗವಿಡಿದು ನೋಡದಿರಯ್ಯಾ;
ಶರಣ ಸಂಗ ಸೂತಕಿಯಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಯ್ಯಾ.
ಲಿಂಗಪರೀಕ್ಷಿತನು ಸಂಗವಂತನೆಂದೆನ್ನದಿರಯ್ಯಾ.
ಶರಣ ಮನ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ.
ಅರಸಿ ಸಕಲಾಗಮಾಚಾರ್ಯನಪ್ಪ ನೋಡಯ್ಯಾ.
ಅಹದಾಗದೆಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಯ್ಯಾ.
ಕೂಡಲ ಚನ್ನಸಂಗಾ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶರಣ ಸಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲ.
ನಿನ್ನಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1268, ಪುಟ 570)

If attachment is what he has,
Look not, dear Sir,
As if attachment it were.
Free from attachment's taint
Is a sharana Call him not
An attached one, because he is
Intimate with the Linga, Sir!
A sharana may well do
whatever his mind dictates!
His questing over, he is now
A Master of all scriptural lore!
There's nothing like: he can or
cannot do.

O Kudala Channasanga,
There's neither attachment nor
detachment for
Thy sharana Basavanna!

ಆನೆಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲವಯ್ಯಾ ಲಿಂಗವೆಂಬಮಹಾಂತಂಗೆ;
ಆಳಿಯನುಳಿಯ ನೋಡಾ !
ವಿಂಚಿನ ಗೊಂಚಲಂತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ರೂಪಾಗಿ
ತೋರುತಿಪ್ಪನು.

ಶರಣ ನೋಡಲುಗೊಂಡಡೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನೆ ?
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಗುಣ ಭಿನ್ನಭಾವಿಯಲ್ಲ,
ಕೂಡಲ ಚಿನ್ನಸಂಗಾ.
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶರಣ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ಪರಿಬೇರೆ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1263, ಪುಟ 569)

(“ಷಟಸ್ಥಲ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಚಿನ್ನಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ
ವಚನಗಳು”,
ಸಂ : ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಹಿರೇಮಠ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ,
ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1965).

There is no sense of 'I'
In the great One who is
But Linga : behold,
He neither lives nor dies !
It takes a form and shows
Behind him, like a lightning
cluster !

Is a sharana common, just because
He has put on the flesh ?
He is not one to feel
The difference that pertains
To Nature's attributes.

O Kudala Channasanga,
uncommon is the way
Of Thy sharana Basavanna !

(Source : “*Shoonya Sampadane*,”
Volume III, pp. 68 and 69, edited by
Bhoosnurmath, S. S. and Armando
Menezes, Karnatak University,
Dharwad, 1969).

* * * * *

Mahadeviyakka (Akka Mahadevi) was a unique figure among
the *Sharanas*. Divine love had filled her entire being. Her *Vachanas*
are distinguished by a radiant beauty of their own. Two of them are
given here :

ಆರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದವಳೆಂದು ಆಳಿಗೊಳಲು ಬೇಡ
ಕಂಡಯ್ಯ.
ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದಡೆಯೂ ನಾನಂಜುವಳಲ್ಲ.
ತರಗಲೆಯ ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ನಾನಿಹೆನು; ಸುರಗಿಯ
ಮೇಲೊರಗಿ ನಾನಿಹೆನು
ಚಿನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಯ್ಯ ಕರಕೆಡೆ ನೊಡೀ
ದೊಡೆ,
ಬಡಲನು ಪ್ರಾಣವನು ನಿಮಗೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಶುದ್ಧ
ಳಹೆನು.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 36, ಪುಟ 335-336)

I'm no helpless woman;
I utter no futile threats;
I'm nothing daunted—
I fear you not:
I shall dare hunger and pain;
I shall steal out of withered
leaves
a wholesome meal,
and on pointed swords
shall make my bed;
I'm ready for your sake
to dare the worst,
to die this instant;
the readiness is all,
O my Chennamallikarjuna !

(Source : “*Musings of Basava*,”
a free rendering into English by
Basavanal, S.S. and Srinivasa Iyengar,
K. R., Mangalore, 1940).

ಎಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲವನರಿದು ಫಲವೇನಯ್ಯ,
 ತನ್ನ ತಾನರಿಯಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ?
 ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಸ್ವಯವಾಗಿರಲು, ಅನ್ಯರ
 ಕೇಳಲುಂಟೇ ?
 ಚೆನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ, ನೀ ಅರಿವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದು
 ದೋರಿದ ಕಾರಣ
 ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದಲರಿದನಯ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭುವೇ.
 (ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 43, ಪುಟ 88)

("ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ",
 ಸಂ: ಸಂ. ಶಿ. ಭೂಸನೂರಮಠ,
 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಪುರಾಣಿ,
 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 1965).

What profit is it to know
 All that there is, unless one knows
 one self ? When consciousness
 becomes
 One's own possession in oneself,
 What need to learn from other
 lips ?
 As you, O Chennamallikarjuna,
 Appeared to me as Consciousness
 yourself,
 Through you I knew yourself,
 O Prabhu !

(Source : "Shoonya Sampadane,"
 Vol. IV, p. 273, edited by Bhoosnurmath,
 S. S. and Armando Menezes, Karnatak
 University, Dharwad, 1970).

Literary works in 'Dakhni'

The 'Dakhni' language, which was also known as Hindavi and Hindi, was fostered and patronised in the Bidar region in its early period, about the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was at Bidar that the first great literary work of this language, entitled "Kadam Rao-Padam Rao", was composed about the middle of the fifteenth century by Fakhruddin Nizami. This reputed poet appears to have been the first to use it for writing largely on non-religious themes.¹ His *masnavi* (*maihnavi*) ("Kadam Rao-Padam Rao") runs into about two thousand couplets couched in a simple but effective style. He has used numerous idioms, and his "vocabulary is full of Sanskritic *tatsamas*".²

Other poets of note in this language at Bidar were Feroz, Qureshi, Mushtaq, Lutfi and Hazrat Shah Meeranji. Feroz was a disciple of saint Hazrat Maqdoom Shaikh Mohammed Ibrahim. He composed "Peerat Nama". This *masnavi*, consisting of only 121 couplets, is a fine piece of work which shows that 'Dakhni' had by now attained a considerable power of expression. Qureshi wrote "Bhogpal"³ in 'Dakhni' verse; it was a rendering of *Koka-Shastra*, a treatise on erotics.

Fakhruddin Nizami's "Kadam Rao-Padam Rao", which was based on an interesting popular story about Raja Kadam and his minister Padam, became renowned. A few examples⁴ of Nizami's writings are given here in Urdu and Nagari scripts.

بڑا شاہو شاہ جس شاہ جگ
رہیں سیوتھے جرم تیس پائے لگ
انہیں شاہ کیا شاہ د کہن
د ہرن

گگن دل د ہرمت دل مسکھ
کرن

ا تار د مسکھ ہوا ایے کلم
مسکھ کیا سور د ویا ہت علم
علم گاڑا گہن سور چل سر
اچا و

طبل ڈول بگیں بدال تون
بجا و

چمکنے لگے جب کفگ ہت تبر
چوہا وا کیا د ہرمت ا کاش پر

بڑا شاہو شاہ جس شاہ جگ
رہیں سیوتھے جرم تیس پای لگ
انہیں شاہ کیا شاہ د کہن
د ہرن

गगन दिल धरत दिल मुसख़्खर करन

उतारिद मुसख़्खर हुआ ले क़लम
मुसख़्खर किया सूर दोय हत अलम
अलम गाड़ घन सूर चल सिर उचाव

तबल डोल बगीं बदल तं बजाव

चमकने लगे जब खंग हत तबर
चढ़ावा कबा धरत आकाश पर

होठे	निजामी कहनहार किस बार होय
होठे	सुनहार सुन नगनगुप्तार होय
होठे	कहुँ सुर (?) साजे निजामी धरम
होठे	पदम सब सुने बात बाँचे करम
होठे	0 0 0 0 0 0
होठे	अकास कैचा पाताल धरती धरे
होठे	जहाँ कुल न कोई वहाँ है तुहीं
होठे	रिशनहार अंधे रिशनहार तूँ
होठे	रहनहार फलें रहनहार तूँ
होठे	0 0 0 0 0 0
होठे	न बोलें कर्षी छिट पन साँच बोल
होठे	के किस बोल थें दौँ हूँ ऊँच मोल
होठे	0 0 0 0 0 0
होठे	भलाई कूँ भलाई करे कुल न होय
होठे	बुरे कूँ भलाई करे होय तोय
होठे	जो कुल काम करना सो तूँ आज कर
होठे	न बाल आज का काम तूँ काल पर

کہ جو توں بوئے منجے
د کہہ نا

के जो तूं बोले मुझे दुख ना

جو بولیا کرے بہئی مجھے
س کہہ نا

जो बोल्या करे भइ मुझे सुख ना

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

کہ جے بول میرا سنئے تس
کہوں

के जे बोल मेरा सुने तिस कहूँ

کہ جو نہ سنئے تل کہڑے نہ
رہوں

के जो ना सुने तिल खड़े ना रहूँ

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

کہ توں ساچ میرا گسائی
کدم

के तूं साच मेरा गुसाई कदम

پدم راؤ تجھ پاؤ کیرا کدم
جہاں تو دھرے پاؤں ہوں
سر دھرن

पदमराव तुज पाव केरा कदम
जहाँ तूं धरे पाँव हौँ सिर धरँ

اپس سار کی لک ترڑی (?)
کروں

अपस सार की लक तरड़ी (?) कहूँ

Sources—

1. "The Value of Dakhni Language and Literature" by Sayed Mohamed, pp. 10-13.
2. Dr. Masud Hussain Khan's article in "History of Medieval Deccan", Vol. II, edited by Sherwani, H. K. and Joshi, P. M., pp. 20-22.
3. "Dakkhni (Khadeem Urdu) Ke Chand Haqeeqi Mazameen" (Urdu book) by Nasiruddin Hashmi, p. 16.
4. "Dakkhni Hindi Ka Sahitya" (Hindi book) by Dr. Shriram Sharma, pp. 166-173.
5. "Dakkhni Hindi" (Hindi book) by Dr. Baburam Saxena.

ADDENDA

NAME OF BIDAR TOWN

Pages 1-2, 68 and 563 in respect of name of Bidar town.
(Chs. I, II & XIX)

Until recently, the place was known officially as Muhammada-bad-Bidar (M. Bidar), and popularly as Bidar. The name was changed to Bidar in March 1976 by a State Government Notification.

NEW BASAVAKALYAN TALUK

Page 5 At the end of the second paragraph—(Ch. I)

Before the formation of the new Basavakalyan taluk, the area of the four taluks of the district was as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	Area in sq. Kms.		
		Urban	Rural	Total
1	Aurad	..	1180.26	1180.26
2	Bhalki	5.18	1519.81	1524.99
3	Bidar	9.07	1134.16	1143.23
4	Humnabad	11.14	1521.28	1532.42
	District total	25.39	5355.51	5380.90

SPRINGS

Page 8 After line 19 (Ch. I)

There are also a few other springs in the vicinity of Bidar town.

RESERVED FOREST

Page 12 After line 25. (Ch. I)

The total declared Reserved Forest Block in the district, as in 1974-75, was 5579.7 hectares, of which Bidar taluk had 3400.8 hectares, Humnabad 1689.3 hectares and Basavakalyan 489.6 hectares.

PEA-FOWL

Page 14 At the end of the first paragraph. (Ch. I)

Pea-fowl (*Pavo cristatus*) (peacocks and pea hens) are also found in some parts of the district.

KANNADA ORIGIN OF THE KAKATIYAS

Page No. 45 After the second paragraph. (Ch. II)

It has been accepted by scholars that the family name of the Kakatiyas of Warangal is derived from a town called Kakati. Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao has recently identified their original

place as Kakati in Belgaum district of Karnataka which is about ten kms. from Belgaum City. This Kakati has figured in epigraphs as a prominent place and has also some antiquities. Prola, an early Kakatiya ruler, has also left a Kannada inscription at Anamakonda near Warangal. The Kakatiyas, who began their career as subordinate chiefs of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, thus hailed from the Belgaum district of Karnataka (*vide* Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao's article entitled "The original home of the Kakatiyas" in the Karnataka Historical Review, Vol. XIII, No. I of 1977).

REDEMPTION OF THE FALLEN

Page 52 At the end of the first paragraph. (Ch. II)

It is noteworthy that besides a large number of *sharanas* who had hailed from very humble and depressed families, there were also those who had been formerly fallen persons following illicit means of living, reminiscent of the antecedents of Valmiki and Angulimala. They were, for instance, Chikkayya who had been a way-side robber, Kannada (ಕನ್ನಡ) Maritande who had been a burglar, Hadarada Bommayya and Meremindayya who had been adulterers, and Soole Sankavve who had been a courtesan. They were all uplifted and became new pious persons after undergoing a metamorphosis.

THE LATER WESTERN CHALUKYAS

Page 56 After first paragraph. (Ch. II)

There is a view that the career of the Chalukyas of Kalyana did not altogether end after their eclipse at Kalyana, but that they continued to play a role in Maharashtra and later joined also the struggle for *swarajya* launched by the Bhonsles.

POPULATION

Page 100 After the table. (Ch. III)

There was a severe famine during the latter part of the decade 1891-1901, resulting in decrease of population of the district to the extent of 15 per cent as recorded in 1901. This explains the considerable relative percentage-increase of population (18.95%) during the next decade (1901-1911) over that of the previous decade.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Page No. 208 After the end of the second paragraph (Ch. VI)
Distribution of commercial banks offices and population per bank office.

As on	No. of branches in			Population served per branch office (in thousands) in		
	Bidar District	Karna-taka	All India	Bidar District	Karna-taka	All India
19th July 1969	7	761	8,321	114	38	65
end of June 1972.	14	1,292	13,620	59	23	40
end of June 1974.	15	1,621	16,936	55	18	32
end of June 1976.	19	1,905	21,220	43	15	26
end of June 1977.	23	2,138	24,802	36	14	22

Source :—1. Special Tables relating to progress of Banking, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1972.
2. Annual Report and Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 1974-75, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1975.
3. Reserve Bank of India's Annual Report—1976-77, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1977.

ROAD-LENGTHS

Page 248 After the fifth paragraph. (Ch. VII)

The figures relating to road-lengths in Bidar district as on 31st March 1976 were as follows :

National Highway	..	..	75
State Highways	..	..	219
Major District Roads	..	..	180
Other District Roads	..	..	249
Village Roads	..	..	595
Roads in charge of Taluk Development Boards.			1,062
Total			<u>2,380</u>

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

Page 412 At the end of the second paragraph. (Ch. XIII)

There is a Tourist Promoter at Basavakalyan, who is in charge of guiding the tourists and providing them with accurate information in respect of the various places of tourist interest in Bidar district. He is assisted in his work by a Receptionist, a clerk and a peon and is responsible to the Director, Department of Tourism, Bangalore, which was created by bifurcating the Department of Information and Tourism in 1974. This new Department is charged with the responsibility of all-round development of tourism in the State.

URDU ASSOCIATIONS

Page 483 At the end of the second paragraph. (Ch. XV)

Awami Idara, a registered literary, educational and social-service association, was established at Bidar in 1968. A felicitation function on the publication of a popular Urdu poet was held in 1969. In 1970, it organised a 'Kavi Sammelan' on National Integration. A State-level Urdu Conference was also organised under its auspices in 1972. In 1975, it released another book of Urdu poems. Some of its other activities are improvement of Urdu schools and supply of milk and bread to the needy in slum areas. In 1976, it had on its rolls 100 members.

Idara Shamsul-Uloom, Bidar, is another local literary association of the district. It was started in 1941, with the objective of promoting the study of Urdu. It also conducts coaching classes for Urdu examinations.

Among the other associations at Bidar, which are encouraging literary, educational and social activities, are Young Muslim Association, Bidar, Idara-Adbiat-Urdu, Bidar and Branches of the Anjuman-e-Taraqui-e-Urdu, the Iqbal Academy and the South India Urdu Academy. The Government of Karnataka have recently set up the State Urdu Academy in order to help the development of Urdu in the State.

There is keen interest in the district to study the Urdu language and literature. Mushairas (recitations of poems) are held occasionally in which poets invited from outside and local poets

participate. They are well-attended and appreciated. Shriyuths Rasheed Ahmed 'Rasheed', Hakeem Mirza Mohd. Baig 'Ramz', Mohsin Kamal 'Mohsin' and Qaisar Rehman 'Qaisar' are among several Urdu poets and writers of the Bidar district.

RASHTRABHASHA SAMITI

Page 485 After the third paragraph. (Ch. XV)

There is an institution named Rashtrabhasha Samvardhan Samiti at Bidar, which was established in 1968 as a registered body. It aims at propagating Hindi and promoting its study. It is running also a Hindi medium high school called the Pannalal Heeralal Hindi Vidyalaya at Bidar.

MARATHI ACTIVITIES

Page 486 At the end of the fourth paragraph. (Ch. XV)

Some Marathi-speaking leading persons of learned professions, residing at Bidar and other places like Bhalki, Aurad and Basavakalyan have been running a Mandal (association) at Bidar for carrying on cultural activities. They meet periodically at the residences of prominent members and settle programmes of cultural and literary activities which are organised specially on occasions like Ganapati festival, Yugadi, Lokamanya Tilak Day, etc. Eminent Marathi literary figures are invited to deliver lectures on cultural topics on such occasions. The members of the Mandal also make efforts to help the Marathi educational institutions. The Mandal is maintaining a library and reading room called Ramdas Vachanalaya in the building of P. H. Hindi High School at Bidar.

THE "URDU GAZETTE"

Page 544 After the table. (Ch. XVIII)

An Urdu Weekly journal named the "Bidar Gazette" was being published from Bidar town about 69 years back. A copy of this weekly dated the 14th Isfandar 1318 Fasli/23rd Zihaz 1326 Hijri/16th January 1909 mentions that it is its issue No. 14 of volume No. II (see facsimile elsewhere). This means that its publication had commenced during the previous year, i.e. 1908. It published materials pertaining to national, provincial, cultural, commercial and such other topics. The old issue referred to above

contains several matters connected with the visit of the Junior Prince of the erstwhile Hyderabad State to Muhammadabad—Bidar, and gives details of hearing of a court case. It is interesting that its subscription is stated as Rs. 12 for the well-to-do (*amirs*, *jagirdars* and *vakils*), Rs. 6 for the general purchasers and Rs. 3—As. 12 for the poor and the students.

THE GUMBAZ DARWAZA

Page 565 After the first Para (Ch. XIX)

The Gumbaz (Gumbad) Darwaza of the Bidar fort, which lies in the north-west of the stronghold, is an enormous, awe-inspiring structure. It appears that Sultan Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani constructed it. While the thickness of its walls is a little more than 22 feet, their height is 45 feet besides the dome. A wide passage links this gateway with another gateway called the Sharza Darwaza. Between these two gateways, about three thousand army men could take up position for the defence of the fort.

HABSHI KOT

Page 570 After Barber's tomb (Ch. XIX)

Habshi Kot, which had some strategic importance, is situated nearby to the east of Bidar town. It is a hillock and has a plateau of an irregular shape. 'Habshi Kot' means "the fortress of the Abyssinians". 'Habshi' (Abyssinian) was the general name for the Negro slaves brought to India by the Muslim rulers. There is a cemetery here which is enclosed by arched screens on all the four sides. Its interior is approached by steps. There are at this place some five tombs of the Abyssinian nobles who were in the court of the Bahamani and the Baridi Sultans. One of the tombs is said to belong to Zafar-ul-Mulk Alawi. The dome of this tomb rests on an octagonal base and may be of the late Bahamani or early Baridi period. There is a mosque towards the north of the tomb which is constructed of trap masonry. Habshi Kot presents a picturesque view. There is a Government Guest House here.

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