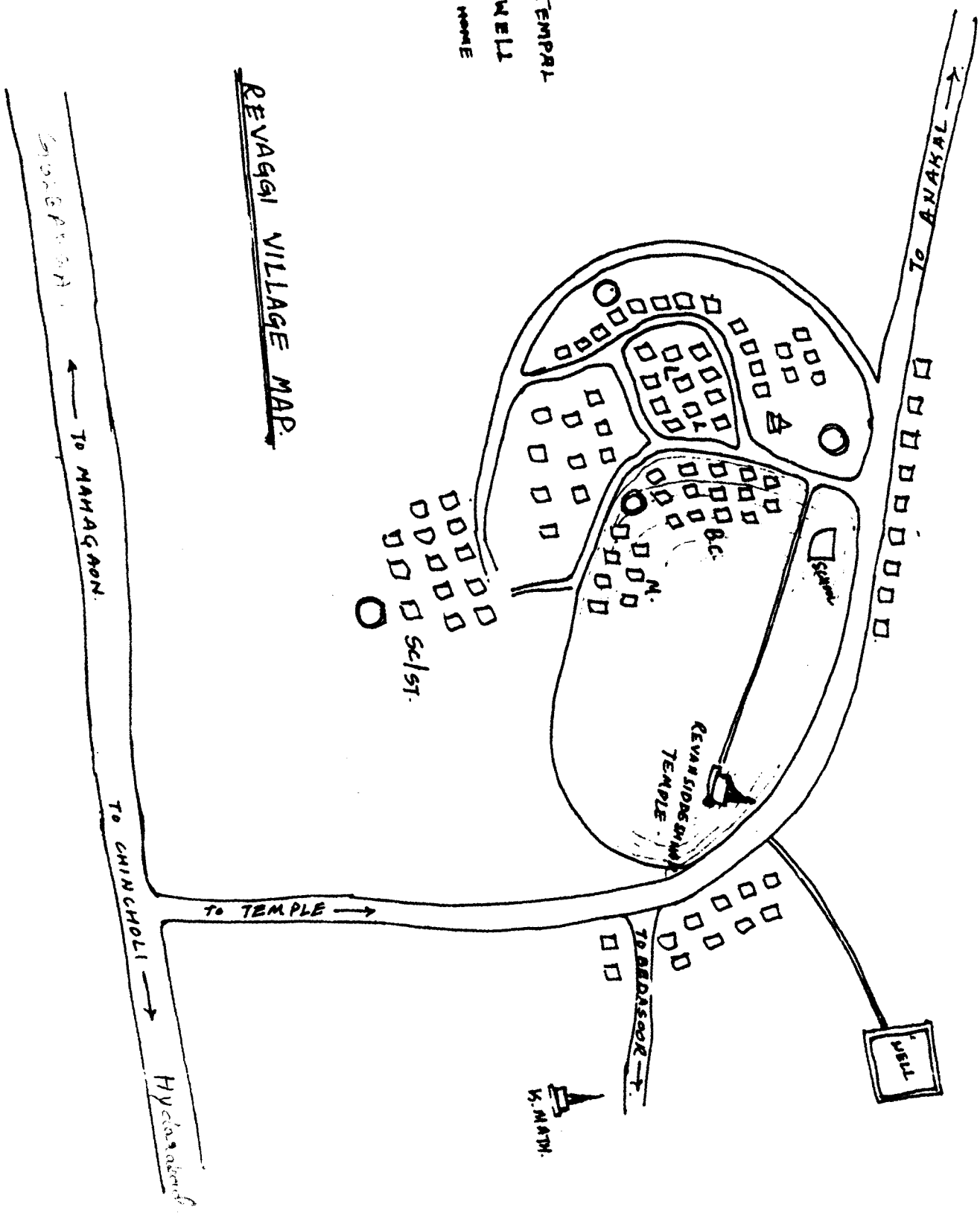


## **Chapter 2**

# **REVAGGI : A VILLAGE PROFILE**

- ▲ TEMPLE
- WELL
- HOUSE

REVAGGI VILLAGE MAP



## **REVAGGI ; A VILLAGE PROFILE**

This chapter gives the elaborate description of the village Revaggi.

Hyderabad Karnataka region which was under the regime of Nizam of Hyderabad, who ruled before the independence of India is considered as the backward region in Karnataka state in the field of education, economic and industrial development. However, the rich cultural heritage and historical glimpses have brought significant place to this region. The renowned dynasties which ruled in this part are Bahmanis, Rastrakootas and Chalukyas.

The village Revaggi which is under the study is situated in Chittapur taluka of Gulbarga district in the Karnataka state. It is 75 km away from Chittapur and 45 km from Gulbarga city. The total area of the village is 1696 acres. The survey number 102 refers to the location of the residential and temple area and the remaining survey numbers refers agricultural and other land.

### **GENESIS OF THE VILLAGE**

There is no historical evidence so as to decide when exactly the village originated; However, the village is named after the god Revanasiddeshwar and a small hamlet came in existence near the temple, the houses near the temple belongs to service caste accordingly to the requirements of devotees i.e. jengamas, barbers, madigas and priest families clustered near the temple. It was mainly to sustain their lives to service and petty business having the requirements for worshipping the lord.

### **STRUCTURE OF THE VILLAGE**

The name of the village Revaggi is named after famous god Revanasiddeshwar which is situated on Revanagiri hill, the god did penance in this hill therefore it is popularly known as Revangiri hill. The residing village around this is called Revai, after word the village Revai is named as Revaggi. The village is situated one side and temple another side of the hill.

The village is developing towards main road and around the temple, the houses in the village have been clustered accordingly different castes. The village

has 36 households at the temple side they all are working class families of different castes and migrated from different nearest villages. This shows rural to rural migration.

The god Revanasiddeshwar has got great importance in this area the temple is historical one which is undergoing renovation and new buildings are coming up near the temple. New buildings <sup>are</sup> belong to Kalyanmantap school and hospital.

### POPULATION

There are 150 households having population of 747, the composition of population includes 366 males and 381 females.

### CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Caste	Male	Female	Total
Lingayat	206	203	409
Muslim	53	60	113
Kabbaliga	49	51	100
Baidiga	02	02	04
Hadpad	05	08	13
Iliga	05	06	11
Holiya	40	43	83
Madiga	06	08	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>747</b>

The composition of households is distributed according to different castes. A major share goes to lingayat community, which is a dominant and major caste in the village. Backward population as a major share of kabbliga community. Muslim community people are second highest in the village. Among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people the holiya community has a major share and others have low share in the village composition of the population.

The ratio of male and female is maintained proportionately. However, female population is higher than the males. It is surprising to know that the ratio of females to per 1000 males is 927 in the context of our nation. Whereas the village demographic picture presents the reverse trend. The female population is higher than the male in muslim and holiya communities whereas in lingayat communities the difference does not present any significance and similar observation is observed in rest of the communities as well.

### **EDUCATION**

The village is not yet influenced by the modern education, there is illiteracy to an extent of 80% in which 75% of male and 25% of females. A very few members of the village are educated among them there are 2 postgraduates, 8 graduates, and 20 matriculates. The village has got primary school and high schools but for middle high school childrens have to go neighbouring village.

### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

The village is mainly agrarian in its economic structure, there are traditional occupations like animal husbandary, carpentry and barbing. The villagers are using new technology in agricultural field like tractors for plugging and carrying the goods, electrical pumps for irrigation etc. Land is not fertile and agriculture is very backward. Therefore a majority of people are small farmers with labourer, having low income, economic insecurity. Hence, a large number of families belongs to below poverty line group. The major crops produced are jawar and dal. Whereas onion is the commercial crop produced by a small number of farmers.

## **RELIGIOUS LIFE**

Religion has always been playing a dominant role in rural India. It is an integral part of rural life, every human act is come accompanied by some or other religious rits performed in order to achieve divine help and to avoid super natural hinderance. Irrespective of their caste and religion the villagers worship lord Revanasiddeshwar for divine help and moksha in their present life. The villagers are very much fond and proud of the lord considered as who is protector of the village. People of village are very religious in nature they believe in religious customs, rites and supernatural foces.

## **FAIRS AND FESTIVALS**

Fairs and festivals have a significant place in the cultural life of the villager. They are meant for creation and integration of the village. Hindu festivals and muslim festivals are commonly practised in the village. The festivals some time exhibit inter-caste and inte-communal tensions. However, this is missing the village the festivals of Ganesh Chaturti, Dashra, Deepawli, Ugadi, Karhunnive, Moharam and Bakreedh are usually practised.

Revanasiddeshwar fair celebrated for three days is the most popular event in this area, devotees hailing from neighbouring villages, districts and states like Maharastra and Andhra Pradesh attended the fair in thousands and also the whole village people ~~are~~ participate.

## **VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION**

The three tier panchayat raj system is in existence in the Karnataka state the village Revaggi has come under the village Kandgool gram panchayat. The village has got gramsabha, the developmental schemes and works for the village are discussed and undertaken in the meetings.

There are two voluntary organisations, they are Akka Mahadevi mahila mandal and Revanasiddeshwar tarun sangh. These two organisations mainly organsie religious prayers, fairs and recreation activities in the village.