



as the word 'Reddy'. Reddy's are ranchers, they are Kings, they are Journalists, they are Poets, they are Patriots who remained in first line in the opportunity battle, and they are Writers, Politicians. The term 'Reddy' signifies 'Lord' and the terms Raja (King), Rathi, Kapu, Velama were likewise used to mean Reddy individuals (Hanakuni, 2009). Dominant part of the Reddy individuals are ranchers and prior a couple of them were rulers. As the reddy individuals were utilized to sit in the old Cars (Rathas), they were called as 'Rathis'. The term 'Maharathi' is additionally used to distinguish Reddy individuals as they were Maharajas (Chief Rulers or Kings) or ranchers by their occupation. In that capacity, they were likewise called as 'Kapu'. The creator of fourteenth Century, Ananth in his telugu work entitled 'Bhojarajaveeyam' expressed that Reddy and Velama are comparative terms used to mean 'Reddy individuals'. As expressed by numerous individuals of the masterminds, the term 'Reddy' is gotten from Sanskrit word 'Ratt', which signifies 'Raja' or 'Ruler'. The term 'Rathi' is likewise indistinguishable from the term 'Raja' or 'Lord'.

Similarly, the term 'Ratt' become 'Rathi' and 'Raja' and later presently become 'Reddy'. It is additionally seen as the Rastrakuta rulers, who controlled south India in seventh century were had a place with Reddy people group. The Rastrakutas were utilized the term 'Rattadu' without precedent for the engraving of Renati in seventh century.

Consequently, it tends to be presumed that the term 'Rattadu' was gotten well known since seventh century. As indicated by the etymological specialists, the term was utilized as 'Rattagudi', 'Rattakudi' and when it become 'Rattadu' or 'Rattu' and now it is utilized as 'Reddy'. The term 'Ratt' signifies 'proprietor', 'pioneer' or significantly 'proprietor of farming', which were utilized interchangeably.

At that point 'Kapu' signifies 'ranchers' or the individuals occupied with farming. The incredible artist of Telugu and brother by marriage of Hemareddy Mallamma, Vemana called themselves as 'Kapu'. The incomparable Reddy ruler, Prolaya Vemareddy portrayed themselves as 'Pantakapu' in the stone engraving. Along these lines, as expressed by semantic specialists, the term 'Reddy' was determined. As indicated by Puranic sources, Reddy individuals are replacements of Kusha, second child of Sri Rama and they had a place with 'Sooryavamsha'.

H.A. Stuart expressed that 'Kapu' signifies "Kavalu Kayuvavaru" in Kannada signifies 'Viewing the Administration'. 'Reddy' signifies 'Raja' which implies Kings in Kannada. The Reddy individuals were had a place with Dravidian race. In the principal century, they were controlled various villages and regions under Chalukya, Pallava and Ballala rulers.

Revt. Foulkes depicted that Reddy people group were first distinguished in Kongu country and it was expected that they managed the country up to the furthest limit of ninth century.

## 5. Authentic Records and References

At the point when the authentic improvements are dissected, the historical backdrop of Reddy people group was recorded 200 years Before Christ (BC). It is likewise seen that Reddy or Rathis were controlled various pieces of south India before Satavahanas and Mauryas. The coins uncovered in Kurnool of Andhra Pradesh and Pune in Maharashtra were uncovered that during those occasions, the Reddy people group was existed in that locale. It is likewise featured that the term 'Rattadu' was just because utilized in stone engraving of Renati during seventh century.

Rastrakutas were the early Reddy rulers, who were utilized at higher posts in Chalukyan Army. After the finish of Badami Chalukya administration, Dantidurga of Rastrakuta set up his domain. Afterward, Nrupatunga was expanded Rastrakuta domain and made Malkhed (generally Manyakheta) of present Gulbarga District as his capital. It is accentuated that first Kannada work 'Kaviraja Marga' was composed by Nrupatunga of Rastrakuta. In his work, he expressed that his realm was reached out from Kaveri to Godavari in one of his verse. From this work, the extent of the Reddy Empire might be summed up.

The Rastrakutas were selected and enrolled the pioneers of villages and towns from their own locale, that is 'Reddy' people group. Rastrakuta head Krishna-I was managed from 756 to 775 and during his standard the world acclaimed Ellora Caves in Single stone was cut in Ellora. A stone

engraving in Ellora portrayed as the Krishna-I was got well known name 'Krishnaraja Parama Maheshwara' and he controlled for a long time. Indeed, even the stone engravings of Kalyana Chalukyas depicted about the Reddy people group in 900 A.D. References are additionally made that Chalukyas of Kalyan were selected Reddy individuals as rulers for villages and towns during their standard. There are records that Katireddy and Minireddy people group were there during the time.

## 6. CULTURE

By and large the way of life of the Reddy's is affected by territory and gatherings in the Reddy people group. It is noticed that like different networks, the ladies are having optional status in the family. Despite the fact that, the Reddy individuals are rich and guys in the network are profoundly instructed, the training of the female isn't considered as huge among the Reddy people group. Presently a-days, just the ladies in urban zones from Reddy people group are getting advanced education.

## 7. PREVIOUS STUDY

Hanakuni (2009) has composed a book entitled "Reddy Jananga Mattu Hemaraddi Mallamma". The word Reddy signifies 'Rathi', 'Raja', 'Kapu' and 'Velama', who were rulers and were sitting in Car (Ratha in Kannada). Similarly, the terms such as Rata, Raja, Rathi, and so on were articulated as 'Reddy' later. Rashtrakuta leaders of seventh century were had a place with Reddy people group. Kapu implies agriculturists or ranchers.

Patil (2001) distributed a book entitled "Shree Hemaraddi Mallamma". Mallamma was destined to Nagaraddi and Gouramma couples in 1422 at Ramapur village of Atmakur taluka in Andhra Pradesh. She wedded to Bharamareddy in 1444. She was bugged and tormented by relatives of their husband's home. In any case, she was revered Srishail Mallikarjun by confronting challenges in her home.

Mentalities of the respondents towards the political issues are additionally fundamental as they are likewise part of society and social perspectives. The political perspectives incorporate the continuous democratic, participation in politics, enrollment to political gatherings, and so forth. The data gathered from the ladies of Reddy people group on these angles are talked about as under.

Reddy people group have a place with forward castes and thusly, financially they are rich. Because of the booking gave to individuals in panchayat level politics, huge No. s of these individuals are additionally challenging in the elections to the nearby government. In such manner, it was asked to the respondents that whether they are individuals from any political gatherings and the gathered essential information is examined and talked about as under.

Option to cast a ballot is essential right of each resident. Thinking about the essentialness of grown-up establishment and participation of all grown-ups in majority rules system, Government of Karnataka has made exercise of votes necessary for all. All things considered, it was asked to the respondents that whether they practice their votes routinely and the gathered essential information is appeared as under.

## Political participation Explained

Participation has been viewed as a city obligation, as an indication of political wellbeing as the best strategy for guaranteeing that one's private advantages are not dismissed and as a sine qua non of a majority rule government. By and large this point of view was anticipated, upon a Greek view, of the private man as a creature or blockhead, or the more calculative eighteenth century see, at participation as being brought about by an intentional gauging, of the options in contrast to oppression or government.

The paces of political participation as voters, are very factor among majority rule governments, and even at the insignificant degree of casting a ballot, there is extensive national variety. Perpetually the pace of communicated enthusiasm for politics and the degree of information about political foundations and occasions among the electorate, albeit variable among nations, and inside nations, is far underneath the certain in the traditional models of a vote based system. It is generally felt that the degree and way of the open's association is a key in case to the law based character of the framework

and is key to fair hypothesis. Put another way we are keen on the exhibition of the political framework and feel that the degree and example of the open's participation can be identified with the framework's presentation both in the restricted sense, of the decisional results from that framework, and in the a lot more extensive feeling of the idea of the political procedure, and the accomplishment of certain practical objectives for the framework, for example, "reconciliation" "dependability" and "majority rule government

As indicated by Aristotle participation in the undertakings of state as a resident, was basic to the turn of events and satisfaction of the human character. To be barred from politics as slaves, were implied that one didn't grow completely the personnel of reason, a feeling of duties regarding others government assistance, a mien towards judicious and adjusted decisions. While participation didn't unflinchingly deliver such temperances in all people, its disavowal contributed to obliviousness and narrow-mindedness

Tolerating Aristotle's hypothesis at the cultural level, the predominant view was that political participation would increment as improvement process and likely the most significant work alongside these lines.

Political participation as instrumental activity is close to trade hypothesis. Politics is delineated in the language of dealing, trade and effectiveness. A reasonable resident is viewed as a buyer of private advantages. Participation is thought of as cost acquired in the political market just when one's imperative advantages are in question. The outcome is a money saving advantage account as indicated by which discerning residents limit costs and boost benefits Rayon terms such activity as levelheaded It might be accepted that participation is sound as in it comprises of the assessment of elective activities and the selection of that elective which yields the best expected utility<sup>10</sup>. Selfinterest is the primary base for decision of one's, activity. Subsequently political participation is comprehended as intentional rather than coercive for example Exercises of people in political issues, for example, casting a ballot, enrollment and exercises associated with political gatherings like political gatherings, participation of intentional associations,

Political participation means a progression of deliberate activities<sup>24</sup> which have a heading on political procedure. The exercises predominantly are 1. Casting a ballot at the surveys. 2. Supporting conceivable weight bunches by being an individual from them 3. Specifically speaking with officials 4. Participating, in political gathering exercises

### Area profile

Vijayapur locale lies between 15.20 to 17.28 North Latitude and 74.50 to 76.29 East Longitude. The locale is circumscribed by Sholapur area of Maharashtra State in the North, Bagalkot region in the South, Gulbarga region in the East and by Belgaum region in the West. There are 5 talukas in Vijayapur locale viz., Basavana Bagewadi, Vijayapur, Indi, Muddebihal and Sindagi. The locale doesn't have any timberland zone. There are two streams in the locale viz., Krishna in the south and Bhima in the north. The locale has to a great extent plain land. There are no minerals in the area. The atmosphere in the area is exceptionally blistering during summer with 40 to 42 Celsius during April and May. Winter is commonly cool with 20 to 15 Celsius during November to January.

### Data interpretation

By selecting 300 respondents the survey has been conducted to know the extent of political awareness and their interest in politics with regard to people belonging to reddy community. There were random sampling which has been analysed generally and the thought has been generalized to apply to whole of community. Accordingly 10 points have been used for this paper:

**Table 1.1 Genderwise distribution of respondents**

Sex Respondents	Respondents	%
Men	183	61.0
Women	117	39.0
Total	300	100.0

Source: Field survey

Out of 300 respondents of the area 183 with 61% where man and 117 with 39% were women

**Table 1.2 Occupationwise distribution of respondents**

Occupation	Respondents	%
Labourers	16	5.3%
Agriculture	118	39.3%
Farm labourers	15	5.0%
Social service	39	13.0%
Business	17	5.7%
Self employed	26	8.7%
Govt service	49	16.3%
Others	20	6.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Field survey

According to table No. 1.2 the occupation wise distribution of respondents is very much interesting as 16 respondents with 5.3 % were labourers 118 per respondents with 39.3 % were agriculturists, 15 with 5% were farm labourers, 39 with 13% were in social service, 17 with 5.7% were in business 26 with 8.7 % self-employed 49 with 16.6 3% were in government service and 20 with 6.7 were in other occupations

**Table 1.3 education wise distribution of respondents**

Level of education	Respondents	%
Illiterate	18	6.0%
Upto 7 <sup>th</sup> Std	47	15.7%
Upto 10 <sup>th</sup> Std	58	19.3%
Upto PUC	61	20.3%
Upto Degree	69	23.0%
Upto Post Graduation	27	9.0%
Upto B.Ed	15	5.0%
Others	5	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Field survey

Education of the respondents is also very much interesting as 18 people of 300 persons were illiterate 47 with 15.7 % were educated upto 7th standard , 58 with 19.3% were upto 10th standard level, 61 with 20.3 % were up to PUC level, 69 with the 23.0 % were up to degree level, 27 with 9% were post graduation level, 15 with the 5% are up to be at a level and the five people in other occupations other education

**Table 1.4 income wise distribution of respondents**

Income level in Rs.	Respondents	%
5000-50000	77	25.7%
50000-100000	45	15.0%
100000-200000	41	13.6%
Above 200000	137	45.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Field survey

The income distribution is also very much interesting as 77 with the 25.7 % were having income from 5000 to 50000 per year 45 people with 15% are in the range of 50000 to 100000 41 with

13.6% are in the range of 10 lakh to 20 lakh and 137 persons with 45.7 % are having income above 20 lacs

**Table 1.5 Awereness of political parties in India**

Response	Respondents	%
Yes	280	93.3%
No	20	6.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source: Field survey**

Awereness of political parties in India is also very interestingly displayed in the interview as 280 persons with 93.3 % said they had the political awereness and it 20 people with 6.7% side in the negative that they do not know no the political affairs

**Table 1.6 details of political parties that has worked for development of Reddi community**

Parties	Respondents	%
<b>congress</b>	113	37.7%
<b>BJP</b>	148	49.3%
<b>JD.S</b>	16	5.3%
<b>Noneè</b>	23	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source: Field survey**

According to table No. 1.6 the details of political parties that has worked for the development of Reddy community so 11 13 persons with 37% said Congress party has worked for the development of reading ability and 148 persons with the 4340 9.3% said BJP has worked for their favour and 16 persons with 5.3 % said JDS has worked for their favour and 23 with 7.7% said none of the parties help them in their development

**Table 1.7 participation of respondents in political parties' meetings**

Participation	Respondents	%
<b>R Yes</b>	227	75.7
<b>R No</b>	73	24.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field survey**

The table No. 1.7 says if they participate in political parties meetings 227 persons with 75.7 say that they participate in politics party meetings and 73 persons with the 24.3 % said that do not participate in political parties meetings

**Table 1.8 Impact of newspaper on you to take interst in politics**

Response	Respondents	%
<b>R Yes</b>	279	93.0%
<b>No</b>	21	7.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source: Field survey**

According to table No. 1.9 the use impact of a newspaper on you with regard to politics 279 persons with 93% say that they have been influencer by the newspaper with regard to political awereness and 21 persons with 7% say that they do not have been influenced by the newspaper

**Table 1.9 use of internet on mobile**

Response	Respondents	%
Yes	240	80.0%
No	60	20.0%
Total	300	100.0%

**Source: Field survey**

Use of internet on the mobile the use of mobile with regard to use of internet is concerned the people's awareness regarding the political affairs and the the kind of interest they have with regard to political activities in there reason accordingly 240 persons with the 80% say that they use the internet on mobile and 60 persons with 20% say that they do not use the mobile for political awareness

**Table 1.10 Watching T.V programmes on political persons and parties**

Response	Respondents	%
1-2 TIMES	195	65.0%
3 - 4 TIMES	58	19.3%
4 -5 TIMES	23	7.7%
Above-5 TIMES	24	8.0%
Total	300	100.0%

**Source: Field survey**

The influence of media with regard to television is concerned has an interesting note. Accordingly 195 persons 65% say that they What's the TV 1-2 times in a day. 58 persons with 99.3% say that they watch the TV 3 to 4 times in a day and 23 persons with 7.7% say that they watch the TV for four or five times in a day and 24 persons with 8% say that they watched the TV at least 5 times and more than that

If the above data is observed it can be easily concluded that political awareness and political participation are are the two sides of same coin. It has been interpreted in the previous paragraphs the people's awareness makes the good government and it is the part and parcel of the good governance ment administration at the same time it should be borne in mind that the government activities should be watched and criticize so that the Shelby e less differs from the government and the government shall take care of the people whom it is being concerned the political awareness the knowledge of political parties thereby product that is administration at chitra go hand in hand for bringing good governance in a particular region

## CONCLUSION

However, Reddy community is forward in the public arena, still they have faith in social culture and practices, for example, settlement. Obviously, larger part of these networks are taught, but are occupied with business and horticulture and not many of the individuals from Reddy people group are additionally working in sorted out segment of business, particularly in Government occupations. Instruction level of individuals is lower contrasted with men in Reddy people group. However, financially forward, the sexual orientation imbalance is won in practically all the groups of Reddy people group secured under the examination. Participation of individuals in dynamic is permitted in scarcely any families.

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