

SC/ST Cell, Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, Bengaluru

As per the DST Committee recommendation at UCOST, we have to find out SC/ST nomadic communities in Ten District on the basis of Agroclimatic Zone like; The State of Karnataka lies in 10 different Agro-climatic zones viz.,

1. North-Eastern dry zone
2. Northern dry zone
3. Central dry zone
4. South-Eastern dry zone
5. Southern dry zone
6. North-Eastern transition zone
7. Southern transition zone
8. Northern transition zone
9. Hilly zone
10. Coastal zone

Based on the agro climatic zone, we have to find out 10 Grama panchayat in ten different districts, with reference to the highest population in SC/ST community as shown in **Annexure – 1**. In this connection, we have to conducted Field survey with the help of Project Associate, Natural Resorce Data Management- NRDMS officials and National Rural Livelihood Mission – NRLM officials. We go to Grama panchayat under each village to find out traditional and indigenus knowledge of community based on the questionaries. In this connection we have to find out need based skills with reference of community traditional knowledge.

There for, based on the SC/ST community we have more focusing on three major factor like; a) Education, b) Health and c) Socio economic Condition. In this regard, we have to find out need based skill training program for the sustainable livelihood development of SC/ST Community.

The above preliminary survey data and also using Census – 2011 data we have to create Geodatabase and create Location of study area map. Based on the Government of India and government of Karnataka department like; social welfare Department, tribal welfare department, district statistical department, district employment department etc., data we have to using to develop an Android APP. this Android Application will helpful to find out district wise need-based job opportunities. Now we focusing on same Android App. to develop on 3.0 version on the basis of Traditional and indigenus knowledge and Strength

weakness of SC/ST community information shows. This information presently in developing stage.

Cluster -1, Kalaburagi District:

In this district, we have selected **Auradi – B Grama Panchayath**, which falls under Kalaburagi Taluk. The study area is located in the Northeastern Dry Zone, with the Lambani and Adi-Karnataka (AK) communities being the predominant groups. The population is highest in Auradi – B Grama Panchayath. As per the preliminary survey, the Lambani community primarily works as wage laborers and faces low literacy rates.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- The Lambani community is currently engaged in folk crafts, such as making traditional clothing and growing rainfed crops.
- Many work as daily wage laborers for their livelihood.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Program:

- Organizing science and technology (S&T) skill-based training for the Lambani community in folk crafts, such as traditional dressmaking and cultivating rainfed crops.
- Offering skill-based training in modern agricultural practices, high-yield economic crop cultivation, and network marketing skills. This includes providing training in areas like agricultural labour, electronics device services, and other areas to help reduce dependence on daily wage labour.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



In Yagapur Village, the AK community works as carpenters using traditional methods in Kalaburagi Taluk and District.



Some of the communities in the study area are engaged in making traditional agricultural equipment.



CVVV+HCJ, Aurad (B), Karnataka 585104, India
Latitude 17.446567° Longitude 76.893554°

LOCAL 11:55:25 | GMT 06:25:25 | WEDNESDAY 07.24.2024 | ALTITUDE 432 METER

Meeting at Aurad-B Gram Panchayat to launch a skill-based training program for SC/ST women, unemployed youth, farmers, and other interested individuals.

Cluster -2, Kolar District:

In **Kolar District**, we have selected **Narsapura Grama Panchayath**, which falls under Kolar Taluk. The study area is located in the **Eastern Dry Zone**, with the **Adi-Karnataka (AK)** community being the predominant group. Narsapura Grama Panchayath has the highest population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Adi-Karnataka community primarily works as laborers in small-scale industries.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- Currently, members of the Adi-Karnataka community are engaged in daily wage labor at small-scale manufacturing companies in the region.
- In some villages, their main source of livelihood is making and selling small products, such as bakery items, for their daily income.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Organizing self-employment, science, and technology-based skills training to uplift the respective communities in the region.
- Providing machine-based skill training in the village to help save time and reduce the need for manual labour.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



In the study area, some communities depend on dairy farming by rearing cows.



In Narasapur Gram Panchayat, the Adi Karnataka (AK) community's traditional occupation is rearing and selling sheep for a sustainable livelihood.



Some communities depend on making bakery items (samosas) for daily livelihood.

Cluster -3, Chikkamagaluru District:

In Chikkamagaluru District, we have selected Lingadahalli Grama Panchayath, which falls under Tarikere Taluk. The study area is located in the Hilly Zone, with the Koracha and Hakki-Pikki communities being the predominant groups. Lingadahalli Grama Panchayath has the lowest population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Koracha community primarily engages in rope and basket making, while the Hakki-Pikki community relies on small businesses, such as hair collection.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- The Koracha community is currently involved in their traditional occupations of rope making and basket weaving, but many are migrating due to the shortage of skilled workers in these crafts.
- Some members of these communities have shifted to selling handicrafts, working as wage laborers, and engaging in agriculture for their livelihood.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Providing machine-based training for the Koracha community to enhance their traditional skills, and organizing training sessions to develop the necessary materials for their basic professions.
- Introducing modern agricultural and horticultural practices to improve their livelihood options.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



Conducted meeting for preliminary survey at Lingadahalli Grama panchayath, Tarikere Taluk.



In the study area, the majority of the Hakki-Pikki community currently relies on the hair collection business for their livelihood.



During the preliminary survey in Sahyadri Nagar of Lingadahalli Gram Panchayat, Chikkamagaluru District, Tarikere Taluk, women of the Koracha community were found making baskets.

Cluster - 4, Mysuru District:

In **Mysuru District**, we have selected **N-Belathur Grama Panchayath**, which falls under **Heggada Devana Kote Taluk**. The study area is located in the **Southern Transition Zone**, with the **Jenu Kuruba**, **Kadu Kuruba**, and **Koraga** communities being the predominant groups. N-Belathur Grama Panchayath has the highest tribal population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the **Jenu Kuruba** community primarily engages in the collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), such as honey, shikakai, and medicinal plants.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- The **Koracha** community is currently engaged in their traditional professions of basket weaving and rope making. However, they are facing migration due to a lack of skilled workers in these professions.
- Many community members are selling handicrafts and working as wage laborers or in agriculture for their livelihood.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Organizing various training sessions to enhance the skills of the **Jenu Kuruba** community in the collection and sale of forest products like honey, algae, and medicinal plants.
- Providing awareness on current digital marketing techniques to help them improve their livelihood through better market access.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



Conducted meeting for preliminary survey at N-Belthur Grama panchayath, HD-Taluk, Mysuru District.



During the preliminary survey, we discussed the current livelihood situations of the tribal communities.



In DB Kuppe, Aadi tribal women are sharing information about the current health conditions within their families.

Cluster - 5, Dakshina Kannada District:

In **Dakshina Kannada District**, we have selected **Aranthodu Grama Panchayath**, which falls under **Sulya Taluk**. The study area is located in the **Coastal Zone**, with the **Malekudiya** and **Koraga** communities being the predominant groups. Aranthodu Grama Panchayath has the highest tribal population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Malekudiya and Koraga communities primarily work as agricultural laborers.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- The Malekudiya community relies on a rain-fed farming system and requires various agricultural training to improve their economic status through modern farming practices.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- The community requires technology-based agricultural training to enhance their economic status through modern farming techniques.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



Before the preliminary survey, a meeting was held with the Aranthodu Panchayat communities, in coordination with the officials from the Aranthodu Panchayath PDO, NRLM, NRDMS, and the Zilla Panchayat of Dakshina Kannada District.



Before the field visit, we discussed the preliminary survey with the Gram Panchayat members and officials.



In the study area, women from the Malekudiya and Koraga communities gathered at the Anganwadi Center to share their current traditional and local knowledge.

Cluster - 6, Bagalkot District:

In **Bagalkot District**, we have selected **Kaladagi Grama Panchayath**, which falls under **Bagalkot Taluk**. The study area is located in the **Northern Dry Zone**, with the **Samagar** and **Lambani** communities being the predominant groups. Kaladagi Grama Panchayath has the highest Scheduled Caste population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Samagar and Lambani communities primarily engage in traditional community work and agricultural labour.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- Currently, the Samagar and Lambani communities are involved in folk crafts, such as traditional clothing and growing rainfed crops, while also working as wage laborers for their daily livelihood.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Organizing skill-based training in modern agricultural practices, high-yield economic crop cultivation, and effective network marketing skills for agricultural laborers. Additionally, providing training in electronics device services to help reduce reliance on daily wage labour.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



Samagar community is currently doing traditional work for sustainable livelihood.



In the study area, women of the Korama community are currently engaged in traditional work for their livelihood.



Scheduled Caste community women are making baskets using palm sticks in a traditional manner.

Cluster - 7, Shivamogga District:

In **Shivamogga District**, we have selected **Singanamane Grama Panchayath**, which falls under **Badhravathi Taluk**. The study area is located in the **Southern Transition Zone**, with the **Gouliga** and **Adi-Karnataka (AK)** communities being the predominant groups. Singanamane Grama Panchayath has the highest Scheduled Caste population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Gouliga and AK communities primarily engage in traditional community work and agricultural labour.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- Addressing the identified weaknesses and building on existing strengths will require comprehensive interventions aimed at improving land access and tenure security, enhancing education and skill development opportunities, promoting sustainable agriculture and forest management practices, addressing labour rights issues, and strengthening market linkages for SC/ST communities in Shivamogga District.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Based on the field survey and discussions during community meetings, we have been asked to conduct skill-based training sessions in fashion designing, flower bouquet preparation, beauty Parlor services, mushroom cultivation, and banana-based products.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



Before conducting Preliminary survey, we have conducting meeting with the support of Panchayath development officer, NRLM and NRDMS Officials for ware of the filed visit and also finding the community traditional knowledge.



Farmers in Singanamane Gram panchayat are embracing Pisciculture, cultivating fish on their land to enhance their income and promote sustainability.

Cluster - 8, Chickaballapura District:

In **Chikkaballapura District**, we have selected **Kuppalli Grama Panchayath**, which falls under **Chikkaballapura Taluk**. The study area is located in the **Eastern Dry Zone**, with the **Adi-Karnataka (AK)** and **Nayaka** communities being the predominant groups. Kuppalli Grama Panchayath has the highest Scheduled Caste population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Adi-Karnataka (AK) and Nayaka communities primarily engage in agricultural labour.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- Addressing these challenges and building on the community's strengths will require comprehensive interventions focused on improving land access and tenure security, enhancing education and skill development opportunities, strengthening market linkages, and promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. Empowering SC/ST communities through land reforms, access to credit, and capacity-building initiatives can contribute to sustainable livelihoods and social inclusion in Chikkaballapura District.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Based on the field survey and community meeting discussions, we have been asked to conduct skill-based training sessions in jute bag making, spice processing, saree embroidery, and agriculture-related skills.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



we have conducting meeting with the support of Panchayath development officer, NRLM and NRDMS Officials for ware of the filed visit and also finding the community traditional knowledge.



Horticulture and Sericulture are the major economic crops of Chickaballapura district. Hence, SC/ST communities are predominantly engaged in agricultural labour.

Cluster - 9, Ballari District:

In **Ballari District**, we have selected **Susheelnagara Grama Panchayath**, which falls under **Sandur Taluk**. The study area is located in the **Eastern Dry Zone**, with the **Lambani** and **Adi-Karnataka (AK)** communities being the predominant groups. Susheelnagara Grama Panchayath has the highest Scheduled Caste population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Lambani and Adi-Karnataka communities primarily engage in traditional community work and agricultural labor, while many of the Lambani youths work as mining laborers.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- Addressing these challenges and leveraging strengths will require a multi-dimensional approach, including targeted interventions to improve access to land, education, skills training, and market linkages, as well as addressing systemic issues related to caste-based discrimination and social exclusion. Community-led initiatives, partnerships with civil society organizations, and inclusive policy frameworks are essential for promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic empowerment among SC/ST communities in Ballari District.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Based on the field survey and discussions in community meetings, we have been asked to provide skill-based training in innovative embroidery, jeans embroidery, computer training, and driving skills for the youth.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



we have conducting meeting with the support of Panchayath development officer, NRLM and NRDMS Officials for ware of the filed visit and also finding the community traditional knowledge.



*During the field visit at **Susheelnagara Grama Panchayath**, Lambani community women were observed stitching and designing dresses in the traditional way.*



Varieties of traditional embroidery works from the Lambani community.

Cluster - 10, Bidar District:

In **Bidar District**, we have selected **Rekulagi Grama Panchayath**, which falls under **Bidar Taluk**. The study area is located in the **North-Eastern Transition Zone**, with the **Nayaka** communities being the predominant groups. Rekulagi Grama Panchayath has the highest Scheduled Tribes population in the region. According to the preliminary survey, the Nayaka and Muslim communities primarily engage in traditional community work and agricultural labour.

Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

- SC/ST communities in Bidar District often possess strong traditional agricultural practices and knowledge, which contribute to their self-sustenance.
- The region has a rich cultural heritage and traditional skills in crafts and artisanal work, which could provide supplementary income if properly harnessed and marketed.
- There is a significant lack of education among the younger generation.

Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Promote and market traditional crafts and artisanal skills at various levels to create sustainable income sources for SC/ST communities.
- Support and strengthen community-based organizations and cooperatives to enhance collective bargaining power, resource management, and economic resilience.

Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



The meeting was held at Rekulagi Gram Panchayat to develop a skill-based training program for SC/ST community women and agricultural farmers.



The current livelihood system in Ujalamba Gram Panchayat was discussed by engaging community members in conversations about their agriculture, employment, and local economic conditions.



Bidri ware, renowned for its exquisite metalwork and intricate designs, is a well-known craft of Bidar District.

Annexure – 1:

Sl. No	District Name	Taluk Name	Gram panchayat Name	SC/ST Community	GP total Population	Village Name	Population
1	Mysuru	H.D Kote	N.Belathur	ST	1251	N.Belathur	700
						Malali	0
						Huralipura	0
						Gundathur	0
						Nisna	397
						Karapura	154
						Sundapura	0
2	Dakshina Kannada	Sullia	Aranthodu	ST	361	Aranthodu	275
						Thodikana	392
3	Kodagu	Virajpet	Nalkeri	ST	1659	Nalkeri forest	1028
						Nalkeri	631
4	Bidar	Bidar	Rekulagi	ST	3501	Ekamba	248
						Rekulagi	3172
						Dhamuri	0
						Honnali	81
5	Chitradurga	Chellakere	Nannivala	ST	5756	Gorlakatte	81
						Nannivala	5675
						Challakere(Rural)	0
6	Ballari	Sandur	Suseelnagar	SC	5551	Suseelnagar	3141
						Emmihatti	33

						Deogiri	840
						Jaisingapura	1513
					Raman malai	block (f)	0
						Siddapura	24
7	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	Awrad (B)	SC	1724	Awrad (B)	910
						Uplaon	480
						Bannura	334
8	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	Kaladagi	SC	1682	Kaladagi	1682
9	Shivamogga	Bhadhravathi	Singanamane	SC	1187	Vadiyuru	0
						Singanamane	1187
10	Chikkamagal uru	Tarikere	Lingadahalli	SC	2586	Mallenahalli	450
						Hulithimmapura	312
						Lingadahalli	1498
						Lingadahalli (Kaval)	180
						Sahyadripura	140
						Shankaraghatta	6