

# Compendium of Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge of Karnataka State SC/ST Communities



Supported by:

SEED Division,  
Department of Science and Technology,  
Government of India, New Delhi.



Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology

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**Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology**

Indian Institute of Science Campus, Bengaluru- 560012

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## DISTRICTS

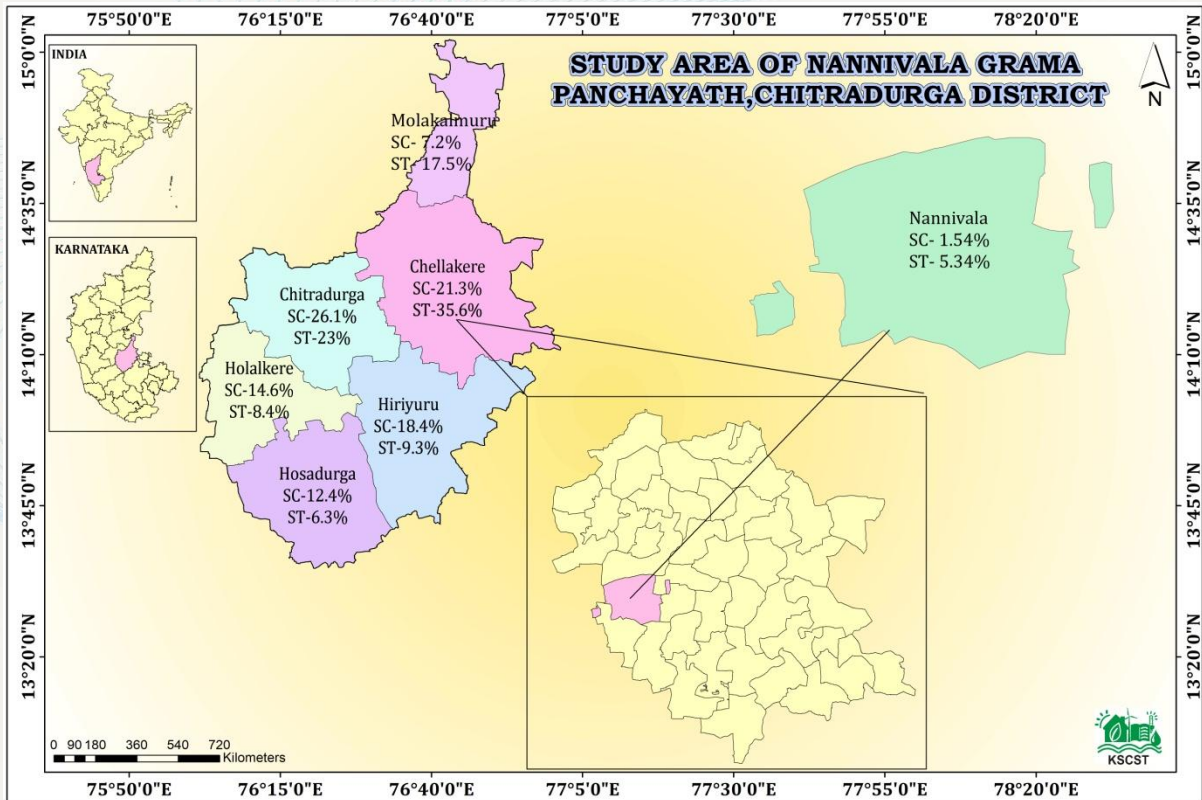
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## Chitradurga District:

Chitradurga district, located in the southern part of the Indian state of Karnataka, is rich in indigenous and traditional knowledge that has been passed down through generations. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Chitradurga district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture forms the backbone of Chitradurga's economy, and the district is known for its traditional farming methods. Indigenous knowledge about crop cultivation, soil fertility management, water conservation techniques like tank irrigation and traditional seed selection are prevalent among the farming communities.
- 2. Medicinal Plants:** The district is home to a rich diversity of medicinal plants, and indigenous communities have intricate knowledge about their uses in traditional medicine. Local healers, often known as Vaidyas or Gurukkal, possess knowledge about the preparation and application of herbal remedies for various ailments.
- 3. Art and Craft:** Chitradurga has a vibrant tradition of arts and crafts, including pottery, weaving, and stone carving. Indigenous knowledge related to these crafts has been preserved and passed down through artisan communities, contributing to the cultural heritage of the region.
- 4. Folklore and Oral Traditions:** Indigenous knowledge is often transmitted through oral traditions, including myths, legends, folk songs, and storytelling. These narratives not only entertain but also convey important cultural, historical, and ecological knowledge about the region.
- 5. Ecological Wisdom:** Indigenous communities in Chitradurga have a deep understanding of the local ecology and natural resources. Traditional ecological knowledge includes practices related to sustainable land use, biodiversity conservation, and the management of forests, rivers, and grazing lands.
- 6. Cultural Practices:** Various cultural practices, rituals, and festivals observed in Chitradurga reflect the indigenous knowledge and beliefs of the local communities. These traditions play a crucial role in maintaining social cohesion and identity among different ethnic groups.
- 7. Architecture and Heritage:** The district is dotted with historical forts, temples, and other architectural marvels that showcase the indigenous knowledge and craftsmanship of earlier generations. Traditional construction techniques using locally available materials are evident in these structures.
- 8. Livelihood Strategies:** Indigenous communities in Chitradurga have developed unique livelihood strategies suited to the local environment, such as pastoralism, beekeeping, and sericulture. These traditional occupations are often intertwined with cultural practices and have sustained livelihoods for generations.

Preserving and promoting indigenous and traditional knowledge in Chitradurga district is essential for maintaining cultural diversity, supporting sustainable development, and fostering resilience in the face of environmental and socio-economic challenges.



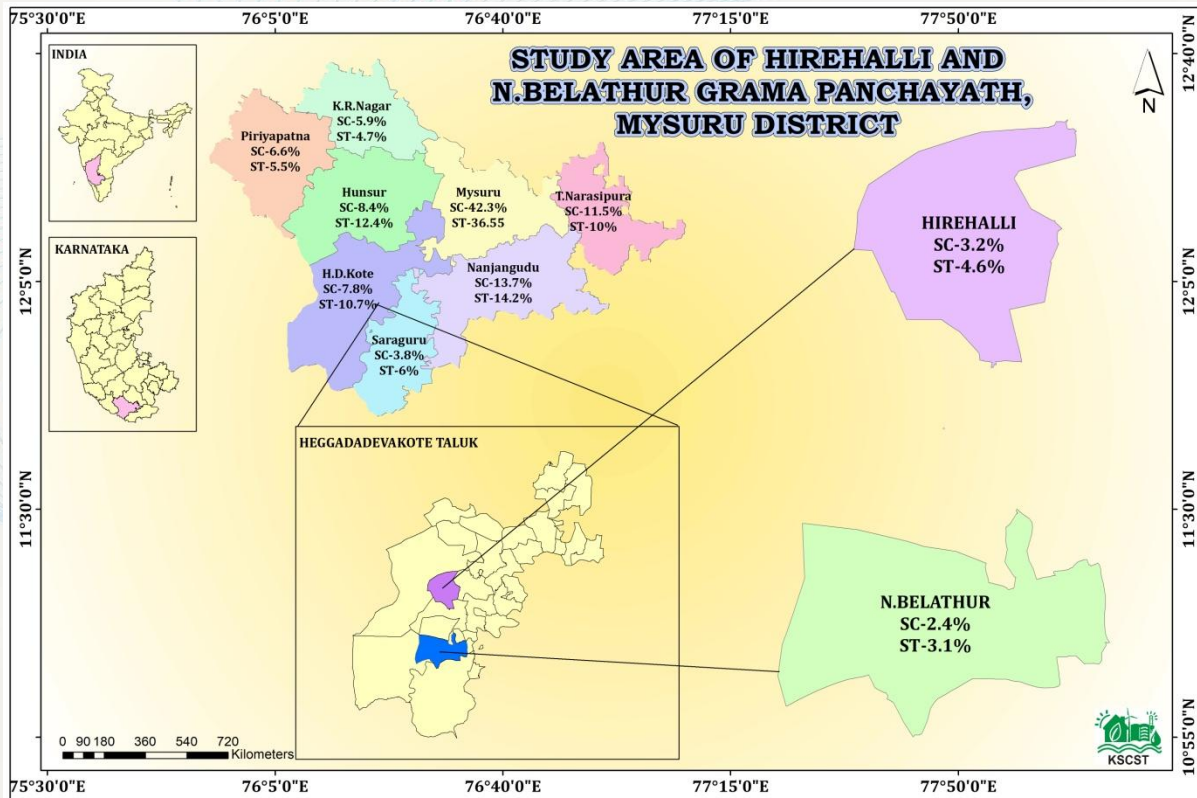
*Historical tourist places in Chitradurga District.*

## Mysuru District:

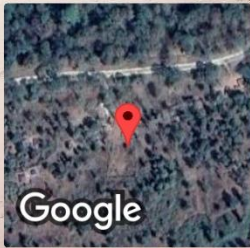
Mysuru district, situated in the southern part of the Indian state of Karnataka, is renowned for its rich cultural heritage and diverse traditional knowledge systems. Here are some aspects of traditional knowledge found in Mysuru district:

- 1. Ayurveda and Herbal Medicine:** Mysuru district has a long tradition of practicing Ayurveda, an ancient system of medicine. Local communities possess knowledge about various medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties, which are used for treating various ailments. Traditional healers, known as Vaidyas, play a significant role in providing healthcare services based on this knowledge.
- 2. Yoga and Meditation:** Mysuru is recognized as a hub for yoga and meditation practices. The district is home to several renowned yoga centers and ashrams where traditional yoga techniques are taught and practiced. These ancient practices contribute to physical, mental, and spiritual well-being and are deeply rooted in the cultural fabric of the region.
- 3. Handicrafts and Handlooms:** Mysuru district boasts a rich tradition of handicrafts and handloom weaving. Skilled artisans create a wide range of products, including Mysore silk sarees, sandalwood carvings, wooden artifacts, and intricate metalwork. These crafts reflect the region's cultural heritage and are passed down through generations.
- 4. Cuisine and Culinary Traditions:** The culinary traditions of Mysuru district are characterized by a diverse range of flavors and recipes. Local cuisines incorporate indigenous ingredients and cooking techniques, offering a unique gastronomic experience. Traditional dishes like Mysore masala dosa, Mysore pak, and Mysore rasam are popular not only within the district but also across the country.
- 5. Folk Arts and Music:** Mysuru district has a vibrant tradition of folk arts, music, and dance forms. Folk performances such as Dollu Kunitha, Kolata, and Yakshagana are integral parts of cultural festivals and rituals. These art forms serve as mediums for storytelling, cultural expression, and community bonding.

Efforts to document, preserve, and promote traditional knowledge in Mysuru district are essential for safeguarding cultural heritage, promoting sustainable livelihoods, and fostering community resilience. Collaborative initiatives involving local communities, government agencies, and cultural organizations can help preserve and revitalize these invaluable traditional knowledge systems.



*Discuss with community for present livelihood system at Mysuru District*



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 SH 33, Kakanakote Forest, Karnataka 571114, India  
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*Presently, the Jenu Kuruba community shelters in the DB-Kuppe Grama Panchayath, Mysuru*



**GPS Map Camera**  
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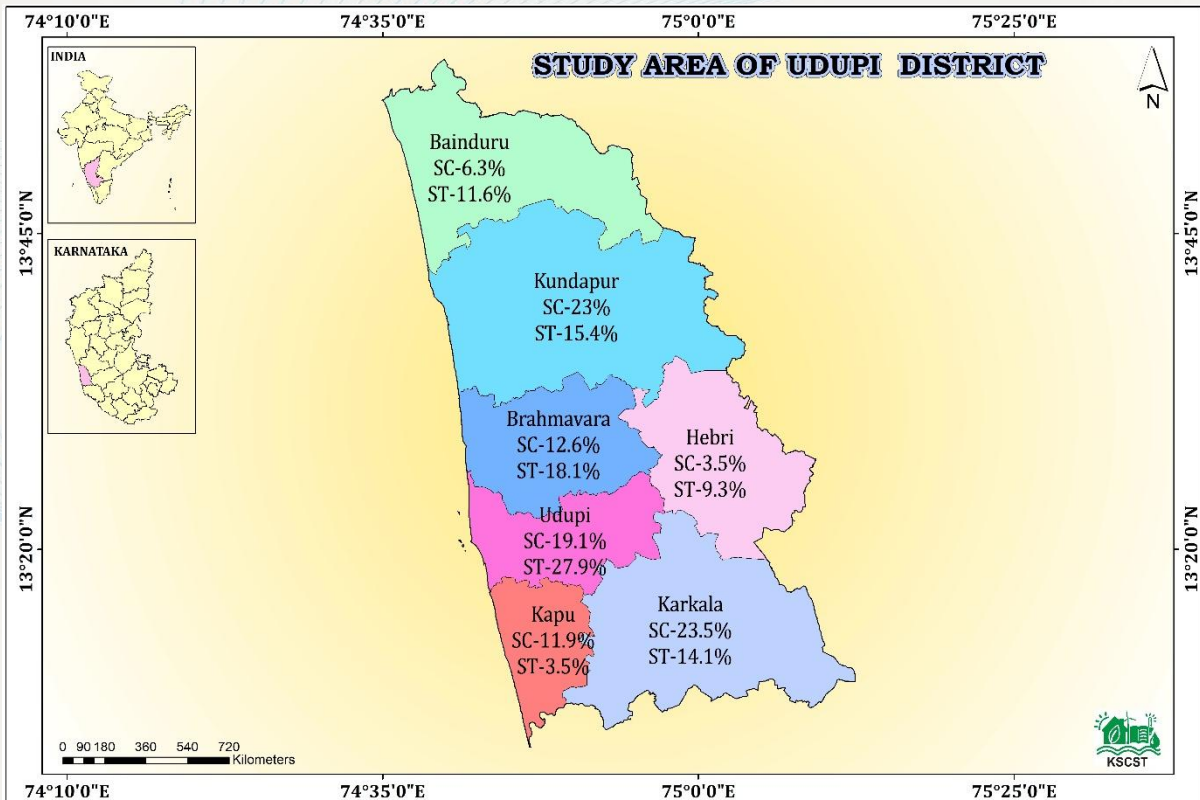
*visited the children's school of the forest-dwelling tribal community in HD-Kote taluk.*

## Udupi District:

Udupi district, located on the southwest coast of Karnataka, India, is renowned for its rich cultural heritage and diverse traditional knowledge systems. Here are some aspects of traditional knowledge found in Udupi district:

- 1. Ayurveda and Herbal Medicine:** Udupi district has a strong tradition of Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine. Local communities possess knowledge about various medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties, which are used for treating ailments. Traditional healers, known as Vaidyas, often practice Ayurvedic medicine in the region.
- 2. Temple Architecture and Sculpture:** Udupi district is home to numerous ancient temples known for their unique architecture and intricate sculptures. The construction techniques and architectural styles employed in these temples reflect centuries-old traditional knowledge passed down through generations. Artisans and sculptors in the region continue to preserve and practice these traditional techniques.
- 3. Cuisine and Culinary Traditions:** Udupi district is famous for its vegetarian cuisine, particularly the Udupi cuisine. Traditional dishes like dosa, idli, vada, and sambar are staples of the local diet. The district is also renowned for its Udupi restaurants, which serve authentic South Indian cuisine prepared using traditional recipes and methods.
- 4. Yakshagana and Folk Arts:** Yakshagana, a traditional folk theater form, is widely practiced and performed in Udupi district. This colorful and vibrant art form combines elements of dance, music, and drama, often depicting mythological stories and folklore. Local communities actively participate in the preservation and promotion of Yakshagana and other folk arts.
- 5. Traditional Fishing Practices:** Udupi district has a significant coastal area where traditional fishing practices are prevalent. Local fisherfolk possess specialized knowledge about tides, weather patterns, and marine biodiversity, which they utilize for sustainable fishing practices. Traditional fishing techniques such as boat fishing, shore seining, and fish trapping continue to be integral to the livelihoods of coastal communities.

Efforts to document, preserve, and promote traditional knowledge in Udupi district are essential for conserving cultural heritage, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and promoting community well-being. Collaborative initiatives involving local communities, government agencies, and cultural organizations can help safeguard and revitalize these invaluable traditional knowledge systems.



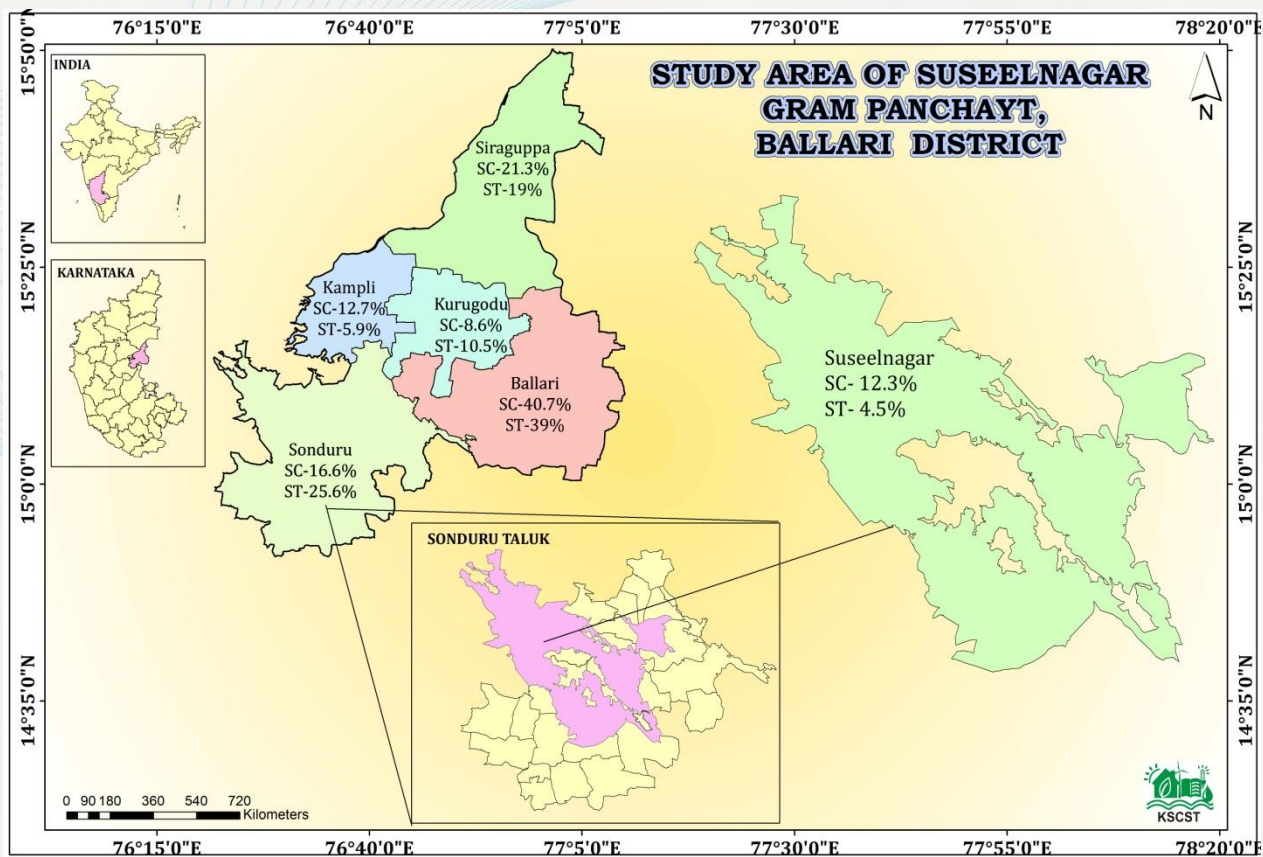
*Traditional Boat Fishing at Mundalli Grama Panchayath, Udupi District.*

## Ballari District:

Ballari district, located in the Indian state of Karnataka, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse traditional knowledge systems. Here are some aspects of traditional knowledge found in Ballari district:

- 1. Mining Techniques:** Ballari district has a long history of mining, particularly iron ore mining. Traditional mining techniques, passed down through generations, were used in the extraction of iron ore from the region's mineral-rich deposits. These traditional methods often involved manual labour and simple tools, reflecting the expertise and knowledge of local mining communities.
- 2. Traditional Agriculture Practices:** Agriculture is an integral part of the economy in Ballari district. Traditional farming practices, adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, have been practiced for centuries. Techniques such as rainwater harvesting, crop rotation, and organic farming methods are commonly used by farmers in the region.
- 3. Folk Arts and Music:** Ballari district has a vibrant tradition of folk arts and music. Various folk-dance forms, such as Dollu Kunita, Kolata, and Lambadi dance, are performed during festivals and cultural events. These art forms serve as a means of cultural expression and community identity, with knowledge and skills passed down orally from one generation to the next.
- 4. Traditional Crafts:** The district is known for its traditional craft forms, including stone carving, wood carving, and metalwork. Skilled artisans create a wide range of products, including sculptures, utensils, and decorative items, using traditional techniques and locally available materials. These crafts not only showcase the artistic talent of the local communities but also contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage.
- 5. Traditional Medicine:** Traditional healing practices, rooted in indigenous knowledge systems, are prevalent in Ballari district. Local healers, known as Vaidyas, use a combination of herbal remedies, Ayurvedic treatments, and spiritual rituals to treat various ailments. These traditional healing methods are often passed down within families or learned through apprenticeship.

Efforts to document, preserve, and promote traditional knowledge in Ballari district are essential for conserving cultural heritage, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and promoting community well-being. Collaborative initiatives involving local communities, government agencies, and cultural organizations can help safeguard and revitalize these invaluable traditional knowledge systems.



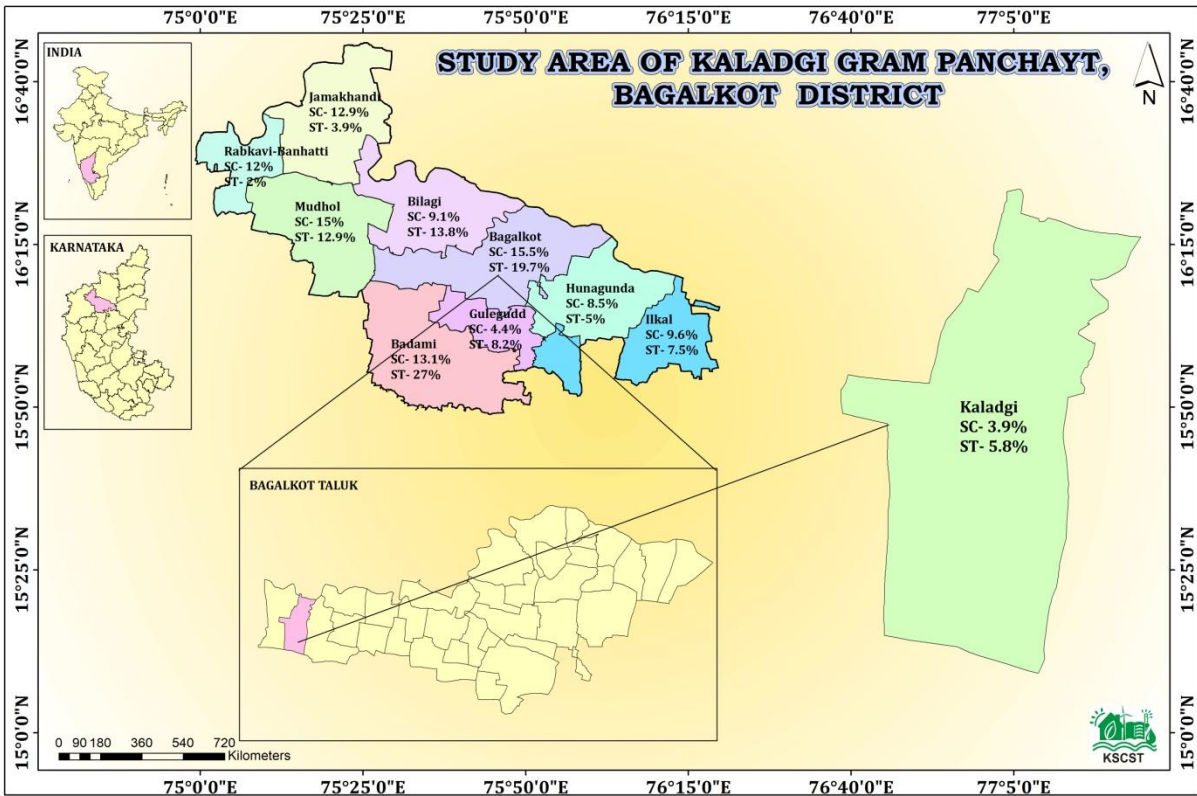
*The Lambani community in Susheelnagara Grama Panchayat, Sandur Taluk, Ballari District, is engaged in traditional embroidery work.*

## Bagalkot District:

Bagalkot district, situated in the northern part of Karnataka, India, is rich in cultural heritage and traditional knowledge systems. Here are some aspects of traditional knowledge found in Bagalkot district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a primary occupation in Bagalkot district, and traditional farming practices are deeply ingrained in the local culture. Farmers in the region have developed indigenous techniques for crop cultivation, soil fertility management, and water conservation, tailored to the semi-arid climate of the area. Traditional crops such as jowar (sorghum), bajra (pearl millet), and pulses are commonly grown using sustainable agricultural practices.
- 2. Water Management:** Bagalkot district has a history of traditional water management systems, including tanks, ponds, and stepwells, which were built centuries ago to store rainwater and mitigate water scarcity. Local communities possess knowledge about the maintenance and management of these water structures, which play a crucial role in supporting agriculture and providing drinking water.
- 3. Handicrafts and Handlooms:** The district is known for its traditional handicrafts and handloom weaving. Skilled artisans create a variety of products, including cotton sarees, traditional pottery, wood carvings, and leather goods, using age-old techniques passed down through generations. These handicrafts showcase the cultural heritage and artistic prowess of the local communities.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Bagalkot district has a rich tradition of folk music and dance forms that are performed during festivals, weddings, and other cultural events. Folk dances such as Dollu Kunitha, Lambani Nritya, and Kamsale are characterized by vibrant costumes, rhythmic movements, and lively music, reflecting the cultural identity of the region.
- 5. Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous healing practices and herbal remedies are prevalent in Bagalkot district. Local healers, known as Vaidyas or traditional medicine practitioners, use medicinal plants, roots, and herbs to treat various ailments and promote wellness. Traditional medicine knowledge is often transmitted orally within families or through apprenticeship.

Efforts to document, preserve, and promote traditional knowledge in Bagalkot district are essential for conserving cultural heritage, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and promoting community well-being. Collaborative initiatives involving local communities, government agencies, and cultural organizations can help safeguard and revitalize these invaluable traditional knowledge systems.



*In Kaladgi Grama Panchayat, Bagalkot District, the SC community is renowned for their traditional footwear craftsmanship. Pictured is a family member dedicated to this artisanal work.*



*Women's in Kaladgi Grama Panchayat, Bagalkot taluk, Bagalkot District, craft traditional brooms, preserving heritage and fostering community spirit.*



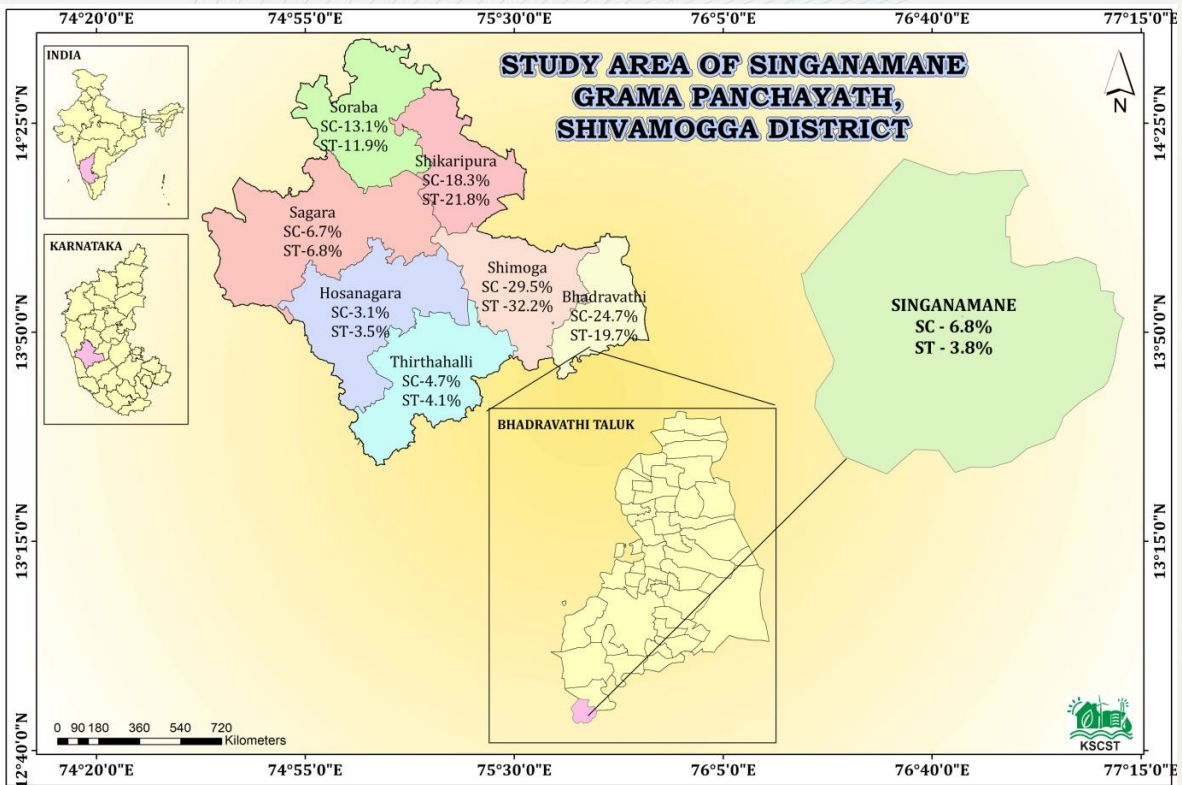
*The women of Kaladgi Grama Panchayat in Bagalkot District skillfully cut, split, and smoothing bamboo sticks for basket weaving.*

## Shivamogga District:

Shivamogga district, located in the Malnad region of Karnataka, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse traditional knowledge systems. Here are some aspects of traditional knowledge found in Shivamogga district:

- 1. Agroforestry and Horticulture:** Shivamogga district is renowned for its agroforestry practices, which involve the cultivation of multiple crops along with trees. Farmers in the region have traditional knowledge about intercropping, mixed cropping, and crop rotation techniques, which contribute to soil fertility and biodiversity conservation. Horticulture crops such as areca nut, coconut, and spices are also cultivated using traditional methods.
- 2. Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous healing practices and herbal remedies are prevalent in Shivamogga district. Local communities possess knowledge about the medicinal properties of various plants and herbs found in the region's forests. Traditional healers, known as Vaidyas, use these natural remedies to treat ailments and promote holistic wellness.
- 3. Handicrafts and Handloom Weaving:** The district is known for its traditional handicrafts and handloom weaving. Skilled artisans create a variety of products, including silk sarees, wood carvings, bamboo crafts, and terracotta pottery, using age-old techniques passed down through generations. These handicrafts reflect the cultural heritage and artistic heritage of the region.
- 4. Folk Arts and Music:** Shivamogga district has a vibrant tradition of folk arts and music. Various folk dance forms, such as Dollu Kunitha, Veeragase, and Kamsale, are performed during festivals and cultural events. Folk songs and ballads narrate stories of local heroes, myths, and legends, preserving the oral traditions of the region.
- 5. Water Management Systems:** The district has traditional water management systems such as tanks, ponds, and check dams, which were built to capture and store rainwater for agricultural purposes. Local communities possess knowledge about the maintenance and management of these water structures, which play a crucial role in water conservation and irrigation.

Efforts to document, preserve, and promote traditional knowledge in Shivamogga district are essential for conserving cultural heritage, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and promoting community well-being. Collaborative initiatives involving local communities, government agencies, and cultural organizations can help safeguard and revitalize these invaluable traditional knowledge systems.



*A Meeting at Singanamane Gram Panchayat to design a skill-based training program for SC/ST women's, unemployed youth, farmers, and others.*



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



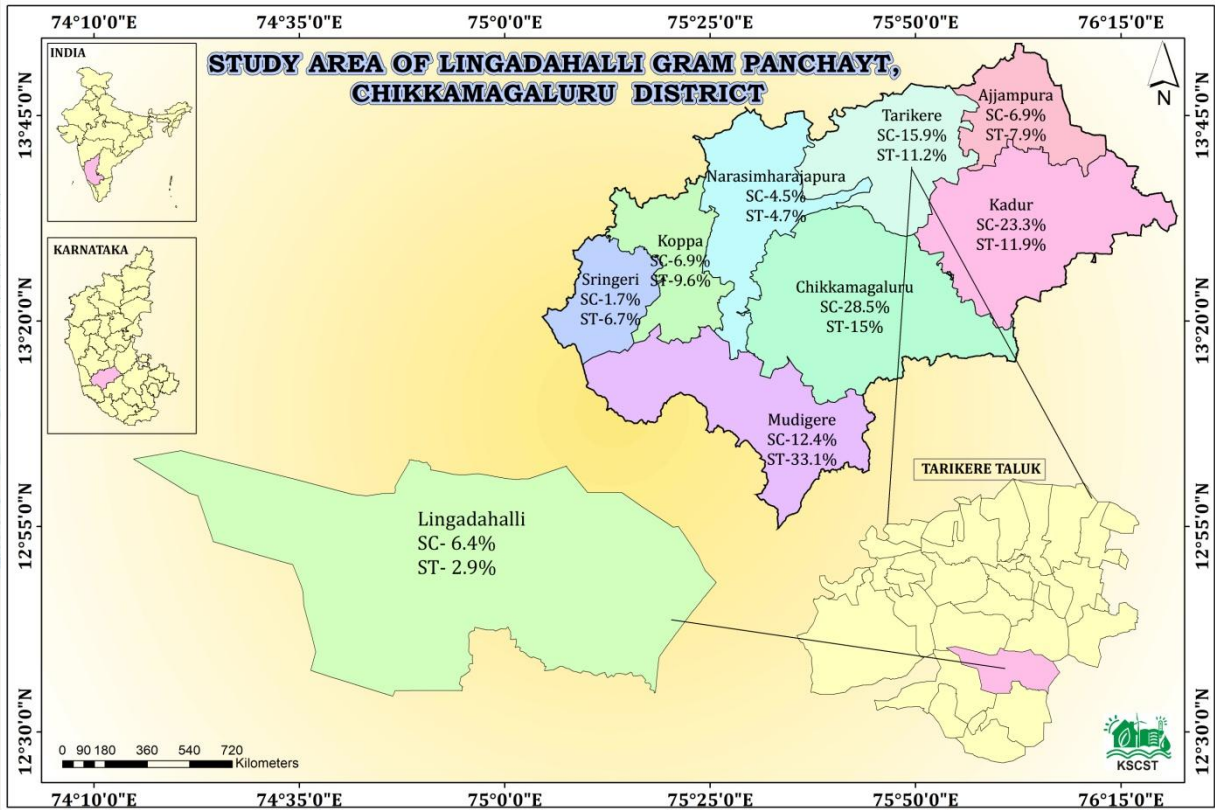
*A pisciculture tank in Singanamane Gram Panchayat, Bhadravathi Taluk, Shivamogga District, is a controlled environment for optimal fish breeding and growth.*

## Chikkamagaluru district:

Chikkamagaluru district, situated in the picturesque Western Ghats region of Karnataka, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse traditional knowledge systems. Here are some aspects of traditional knowledge found in Chikkamagaluru district:

- 1. Coffee Cultivation:** Chikkamagaluru is renowned as the birthplace of coffee in India and has a long tradition of coffee cultivation. Local farmers possess intricate knowledge about growing coffee plants, including planting, pruning, and harvesting techniques. The district's coffee estates are not only a source of livelihood but also serve as cultural landmarks, preserving the legacy of coffee cultivation.
- 2. Medicinal Plants and Herbal Remedies:** The district is home to a variety of medicinal plants and herbs that have been used in traditional healing practices for centuries. Local communities, including indigenous tribes like the Soligas, possess extensive knowledge about the therapeutic properties of these plants and use them to treat various ailments. Traditional healers, known as Vaidyas, play a vital role in providing healthcare services based on this knowledge.
- 3. Biodiversity Conservation:** Chikkamagaluru district is endowed with rich biodiversity, including diverse flora and fauna. Local communities have developed traditional conservation practices to protect the region's natural resources. These practices often involve sacred groves, community-managed forests, and rituals that emphasize the importance of preserving ecological balance.
- 4. Temple Architecture and Sculpture:** The district is home to several ancient temples known for their exquisite architecture and intricate sculptures. Traditional knowledge about temple construction, including architectural styles, sculpting techniques, and iconography, has been passed down through generations. Artisans and sculptors in the region continue to preserve and practice these traditional techniques.
- 5. Folk Arts and Music:** Chikkamagaluru district has a vibrant tradition of folk arts and music. Various folk-dance forms, such as Yakshagana, Dollu Kunitha, and Bhootha Aradhane, are performed during festivals and cultural events. These art forms serve as a means of cultural expression and community bonding, with knowledge and skills passed down orally from one generation to the next.

Efforts to document, preserve, and promote traditional knowledge in Chikkamagaluru district are essential for conserving cultural heritage, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and promoting community well-being. Collaborative initiatives involving local communities, government agencies, and cultural organizations can help safeguard and revitalize these invaluable traditional knowledge systems.



*Discuss with community for present livelihood system at Lingadahalli Gram panchayat, Tarikere taluk Chikkamangaluru District, the women in Sayadripura village are skillfully involved in basket weaving.*



*The meeting was held at Lingadahalli Gram Panchayat to develop a skill-based training program for SC/ST community women, unemployed youth, agricultural farmers, and other interested persons.*



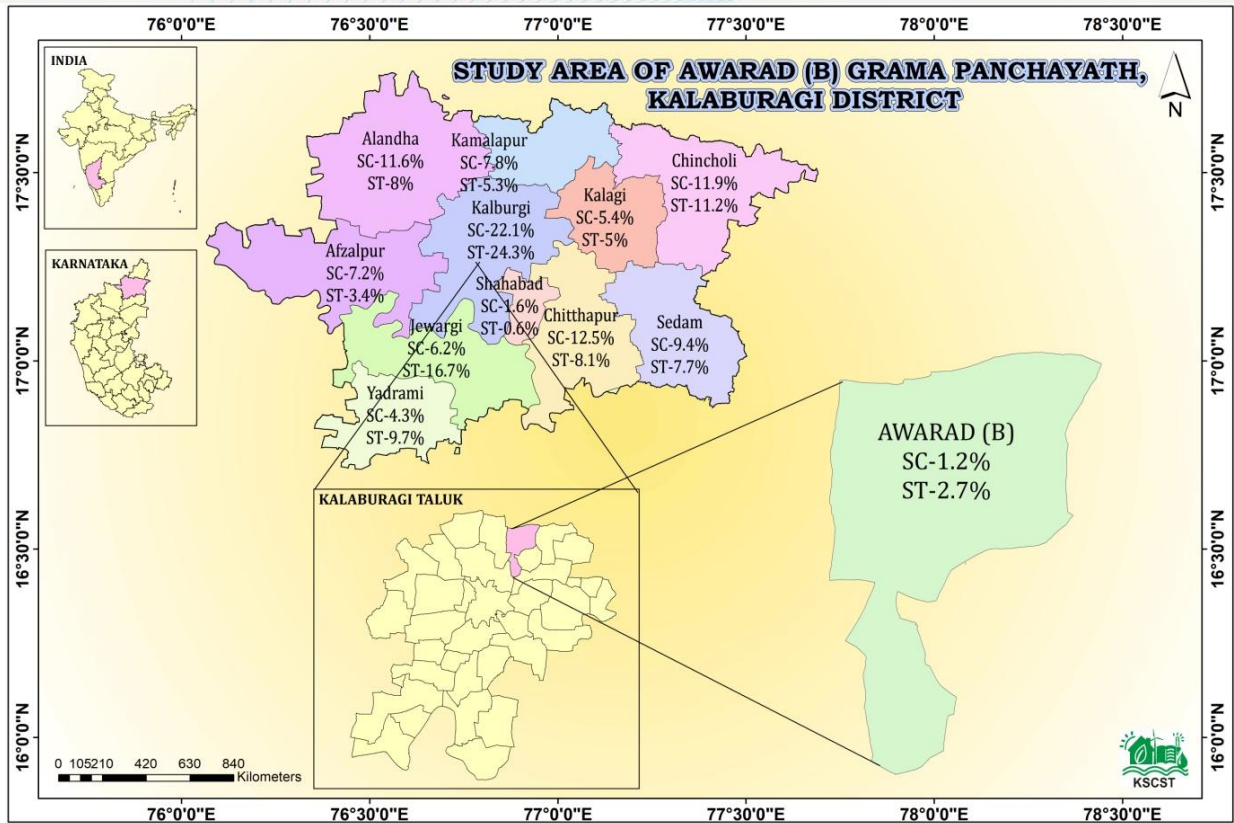
*Discuss with community individuals for present livelihood system in Lingadahalli Gram panchayat, Tarikere taluk, Chikkamangaluru District*

## Kalaburagi district:

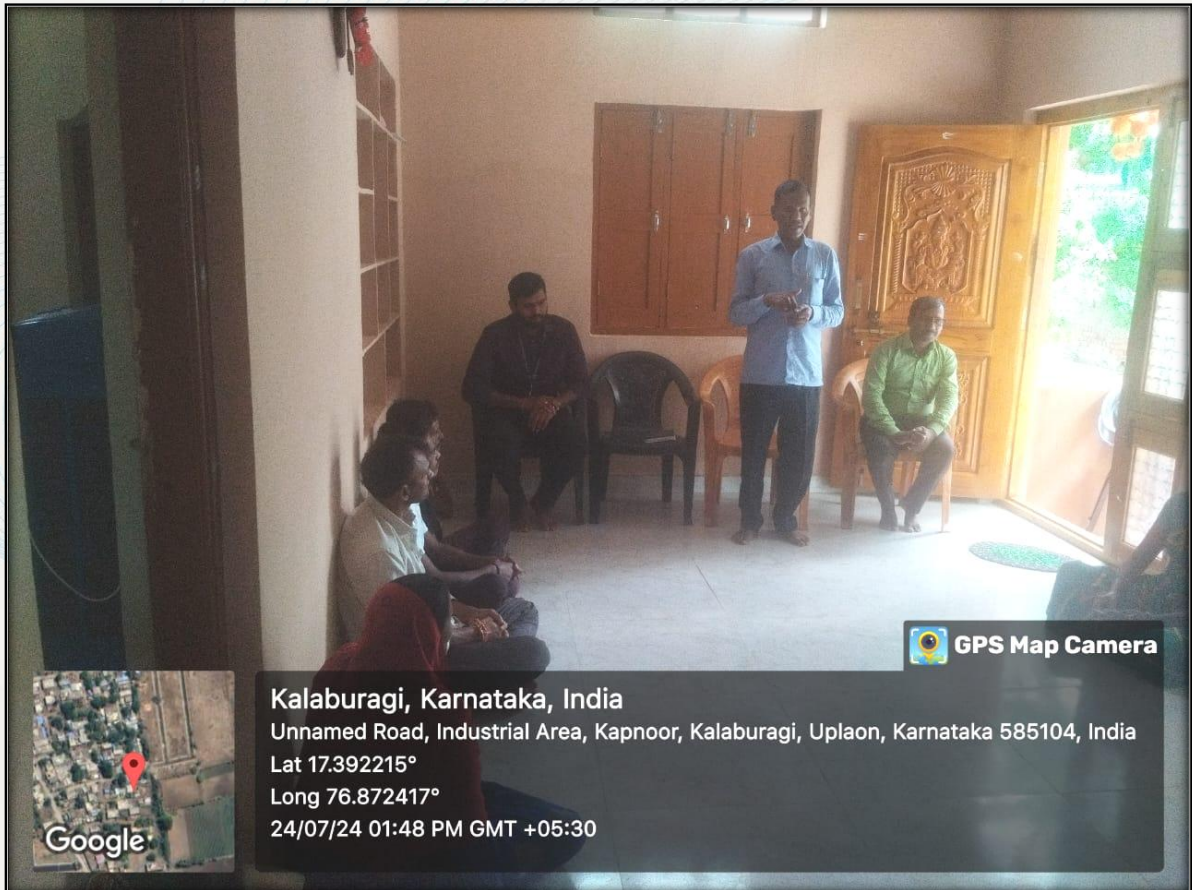
Kalaburagi district, located in the northern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse traditional knowledge systems. Here are some aspects of traditional knowledge found in Kalaburagi district.

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a primary occupation in Kalaburagi district, and traditional farming practices are deeply ingrained in the local culture. Farmers in the region have developed indigenous techniques for crop cultivation, soil fertility management, and water conservation, tailored to the semi-arid climate of the area. Traditional crops such as sorghum, millets, and pulses are commonly grown using sustainable agricultural practices.
- 2. Handicrafts and Handloom Weaving:** The district is known for its traditional handicrafts and handloom weaving. Skilled artisans create a variety of products, including Bidriware, wood carvings, and embroidered textiles, using age-old techniques passed down through generations. These handicrafts showcase the cultural heritage and artistic prowess of the local communities.
- 3. Folk Arts and Music:** Kalaburagi district has a vibrant tradition of folk arts and music. Various folk dance forms, such as Lambadi Nritya, Goravara Kunita, and Dollu Kunita, are performed during festivals and cultural events. Folk songs and ballads narrate stories of local heroes, myths, and legends, preserving the oral traditions of the region.
- 4. Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous healing practices and herbal remedies are prevalent in Kalaburagi district. Local communities possess knowledge about the medicinal properties of various plants and herbs found in the region's forests and fields. Traditional healers, known as Vaidyas, use these natural remedies to treat ailments and promote holistic wellness.
- 5. Water Management Systems:** The district has traditional water management systems such as tanks, ponds, and check dams, which were built to capture and store rainwater for agricultural purposes. Local communities possess knowledge about the maintenance and management of these water structures, which play a crucial role in water conservation and irrigation.

Efforts to document, preserve, and promote traditional knowledge in Kalaburagi district are essential for conserving cultural heritage, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and promoting community well-being. Collaborative initiatives involving local communities, government agencies, and cultural organizations can help safeguard and revitalize these invaluable traditional knowledge systems.



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



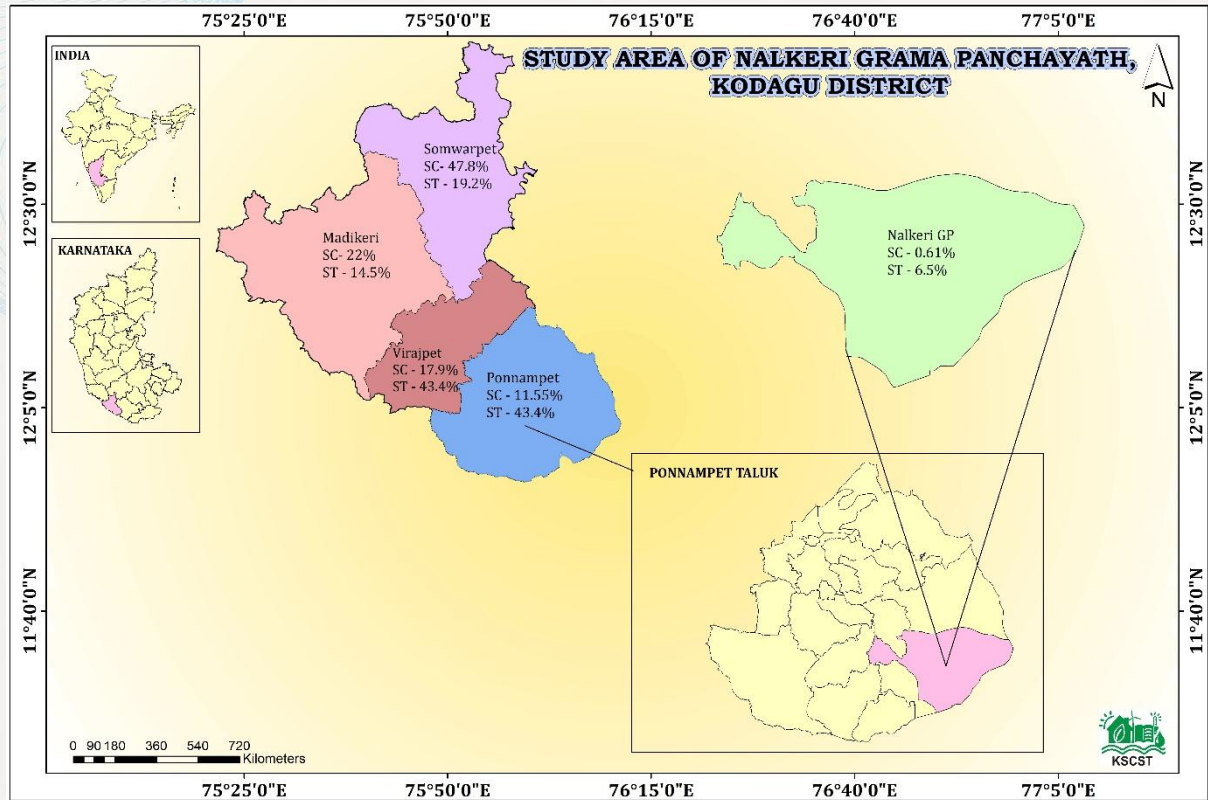
*Discuss the current livelihood system in Aurad-B Gram Panchayat by consulting with community members about their agriculture, employment, and local economic conditions.*

## Kodagu District:

The Kodagu district, nestled in the picturesque Western Ghats of Karnataka, India, boasts a rich tapestry of indigenous and traditional knowledge that has been nurtured by its diverse communities over centuries. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Kodagu:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Kodagu's agricultural practices are deeply rooted in traditional knowledge passed down through generations. The region is renowned for its coffee plantations, where traditional methods of cultivation, including shade-grown coffee under native tree species, are still prevalent. Additionally, the cultivation of spices such as pepper, cardamom, and vanilla reflects the indigenous knowledge of the local flora and climate.
- 2. Forest Management:** The indigenous communities of Kodagu have a profound understanding of forest ecosystems and their sustainable management. Traditional forest management practices, including controlled burning, rotational grazing, and selective harvesting of forest products, have been instrumental in maintaining the ecological balance of the region.
- 3. Medicinal Plants:** The forests of Kodagu are rich repositories of medicinal plants, and indigenous communities have intricate knowledge of their therapeutic properties and uses. Herbal remedies derived from plants like Aloe vera, Neem, and Tulsi are integral to traditional healthcare practices in the region.
- 4. Water Management:** Kodagu's hilly terrain and abundant rainfall necessitate efficient water management practices. Indigenous knowledge systems, including the construction of traditional rainwater harvesting structures such as "Katta" (stone bunds) and "Kunda" (small earthen dams), have been instrumental in conserving water for agricultural and domestic purposes.
- 5. Cultural Heritage:** The indigenous communities of Kodagu, including the Kodava, Arebhashe, and Kodagu Gowda, possess a rich cultural heritage that is deeply intertwined with their traditional knowledge systems. Practices such as the Kodava martial art "Kalaripayattu," traditional music and dance forms like "Bolakat" and "Ummattat," and religious rituals reflect the unique identity and wisdom of these communities.
- 6. Ethnobotanical Knowledge:** The indigenous inhabitants of Kodagu have a deep understanding of the local flora and its uses. Ethnobotanical knowledge passed down orally encompasses not only medicinal plants but also plants used for food, fodder, construction, and religious rituals.
- 7. Conservation Practices:** Traditional conservation practices such as sacred groves (Devara Kadu) and community-managed forests (Kumki) are integral to preserving biodiversity and ecological resilience in Kodagu. These practices reflect the indigenous communities' reverence for nature and their commitment to sustainable coexistence.

Overall, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Kodagu district is a testament to the deep connection between its people and the natural environment. Preserving and revitalizing these knowledge systems is essential for promoting sustainable development and ensuring the well-being of both the local communities and the ecosystems they inhabit.



*Most of the Kodagu (Jenu Kuruba) Tribal Community working in Coffee estate in different kinds of work.*



*Discussion with Koraga community leaders regarding a need-based skill training program*



*Women from the Koraga community explain the current shelter situation at Bommadu Adi, Ponnampet Taluk, Kodagu District.*

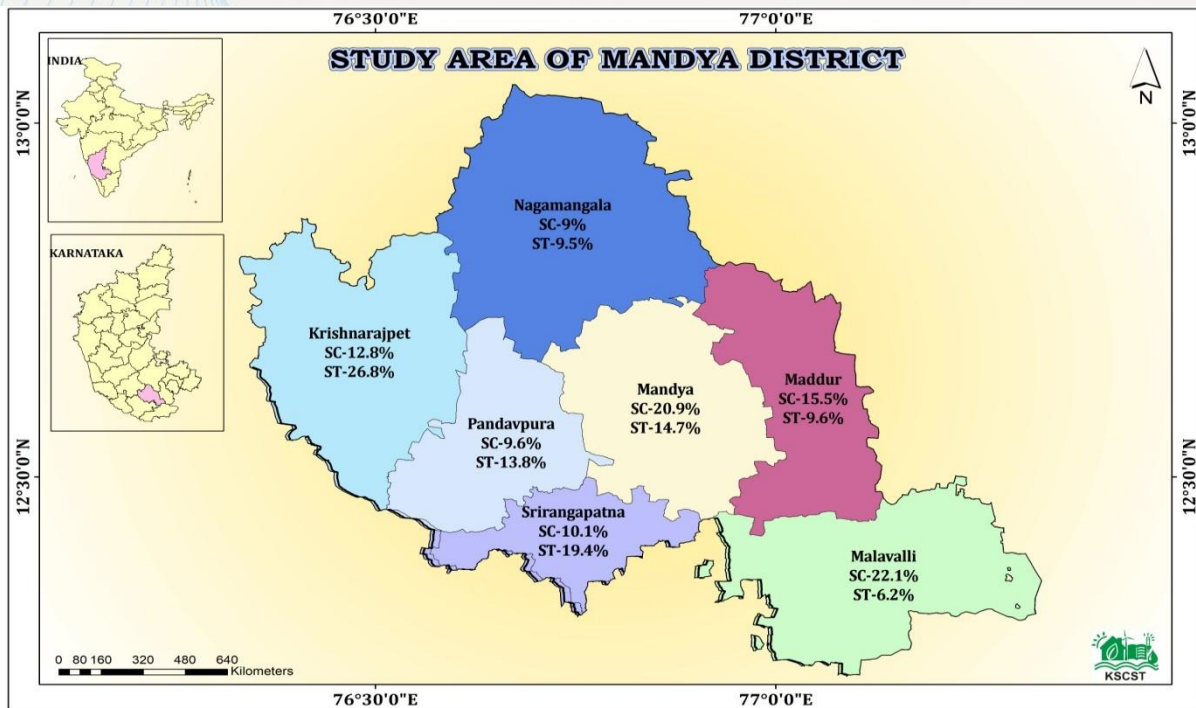
## Mandya District:

Mandya district, located in the southern part of the Indian state of Karnataka, is known for its rich agricultural heritage and diverse cultural traditions. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Mandya district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the backbone of Mandya district's economy, and traditional farming methods have been practiced for generations. The district is renowned for its sugarcane cultivation, and traditional knowledge of soil management, crop rotation, and water conservation techniques such as contour farming and drip irrigation are prevalent among farmers.
- 2. Water Management:** Given its location in the rain-shadow region of the Western Ghats, water management is a crucial aspect of agriculture in Mandya district. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and check dams (Kattas) have been constructed to capture and store rainwater, ensuring reliable water supply for irrigation throughout the year.
- 3. Seed Saving and Exchange:** Traditional seed saving and exchange practices are integral to Mandya district's agricultural heritage. Farmers preserve local crop varieties adapted to the region's agro-climatic conditions and exchange seeds with other farmers to maintain biodiversity and promote resilience against pests, diseases, and changing environmental conditions.
- 4. Ethnobotanical Knowledge:** Indigenous communities in Mandya district possess extensive knowledge of the local flora and its diverse uses. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) and herbalists (Oushadhis) utilize medicinal plants for treating various ailments, while plants are also used for culinary purposes, fodder, dyeing, and religious rituals.
- 5. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Mandya district is home to vibrant cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the community's deep-rooted traditions and beliefs. Festivals such as Dasara, Ugadi, and Sankranti are celebrated with great enthusiasm, accompanied by rituals, processions, folk music, dance performances, and traditional cuisine.
- 6. Art and Craftsmanship:** Artisanal skills and craftsmanship are passed down through generations in Mandya district, contributing to the preservation of traditional crafts such as pottery, weaving, woodcarving, and metalwork. These crafts not only serve as sources of livelihood but also embody cultural identity and heritage.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Mandya district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate collective decision-making, conflict resolution, and resource management. Village councils (Gram Sabhas), customary laws, and community-based organizations play vital roles in maintaining social cohesion and solidarity.
- 8. Rural Architecture:** Traditional architectural styles are prevalent in Mandya district, characterized by features such as tiled roofs, courtyard houses (Mandapa), and open

verandas. These architectural forms reflect the region's climatic conditions, cultural preferences, and locally available building materials.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Mandya district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, biodiversity conservation, cultural practices, and community governance. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for fostering sustainable development, enhancing resilience to environmental challenges, and preserving cultural heritage for future generations.



*The Mandya district, renowned for its sugar and jaggery, also boasts lush landscapes and rich agricultural heritage.*

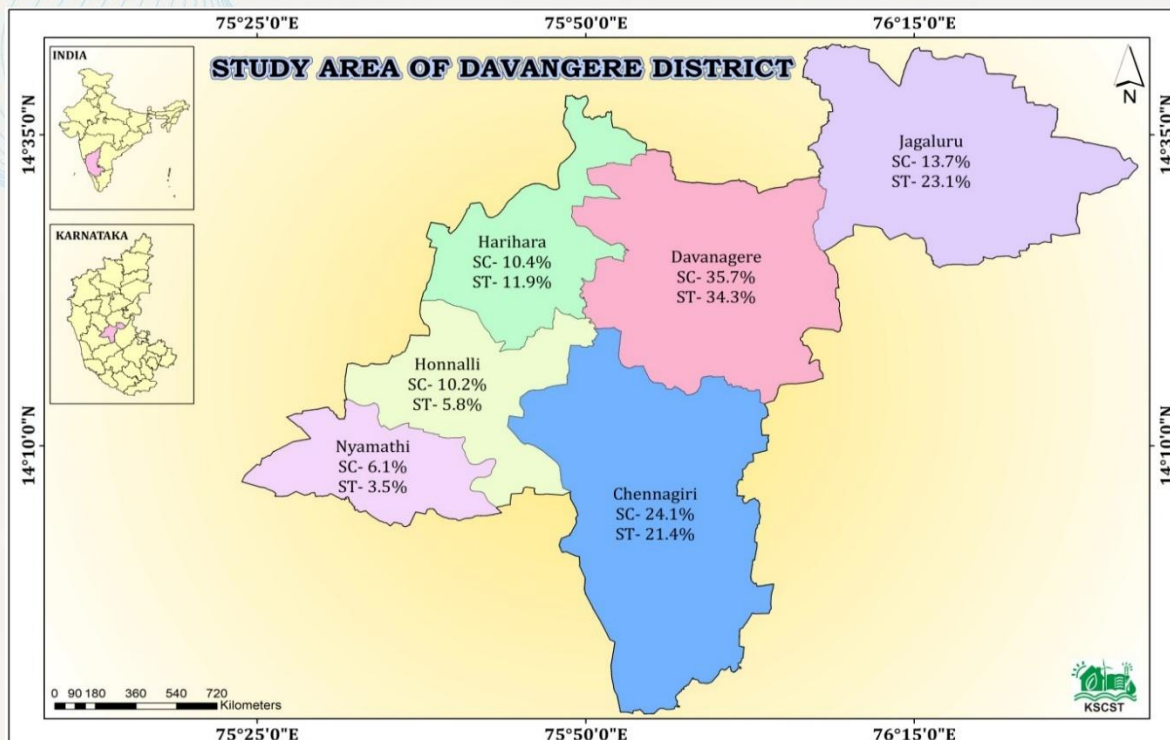
## Davanagere District:

Davanagere district, located in the central part of Karnataka, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Davanagere district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a primary occupation in Davanagere district, and traditional farming methods have been passed down through generations. Farmers practice diverse cropping systems, including dryland farming, paddy cultivation, and horticulture, using indigenous knowledge of soil fertility management, crop rotation, and pest control techniques.
- 2. Water Conservation:** Given its semi-arid climate, water conservation is critical in Davanagere district. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and stepwells (Kalyani Kundas) have been constructed to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, sustaining agriculture and providing drinking water to communities.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Davanagere district has a rich tradition of handicrafts and artisanal skills, including pottery, handloom weaving, wood carving, and metalwork. Artisans preserve and practice traditional techniques, creating a wide range of products that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Davanagere district have a deep knowledge of traditional medicine, utilizing medicinal plants for treating various ailments. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) play a vital role in healthcare, diagnosing illnesses and prescribing herbal remedies based on centuries-old knowledge and practices.
- 5. Folk Arts and Performing Traditions:** Davanagere district is home to vibrant folk arts and performing traditions, including folk music, dance forms, and theater. Traditional art forms such as Dollu Kunitha, Kolata, and Bhootha Aradhane are integral to cultural celebrations and religious festivals, preserving the region's cultural identity.
- 6. Ethnic Diversity:** Davanagere district is characterized by its ethnic diversity, with various indigenous communities, including the Lambani, Lingayat, and Kuruba community, each with its distinct cultural practices and traditions. These communities maintain their unique identities through language, attire, cuisine, and social customs.
- 7. Community-based Conservation:** Indigenous communities in Davanagere district have traditional systems of natural resource management and conservation. Community-managed forests (Vanagalu), sacred groves (Devara Kadu), and customary laws regulate access to and use of forest resources, promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods.
- 8. Spiritual Practices and Rituals:** Davanagere district is dotted with temples, shrines, and sacred sites that hold religious significance for local communities. Rituals,

ceremonies, and festivals associated with these sites are steeped in tradition, serving as occasions for communal gatherings, cultural exchange, and spiritual rejuvenation.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Davangere district encompasses a wide range of practices related to agriculture, water management, handicrafts, healthcare, cultural expressions, and natural resource conservation. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, preserving cultural heritage, and fostering resilient communities in the face of social and environmental change.



*In Davangere district, traditional medicine features local herbs, Ayurvedic, and spiritual healing, with growing integration into modern healthcare.*

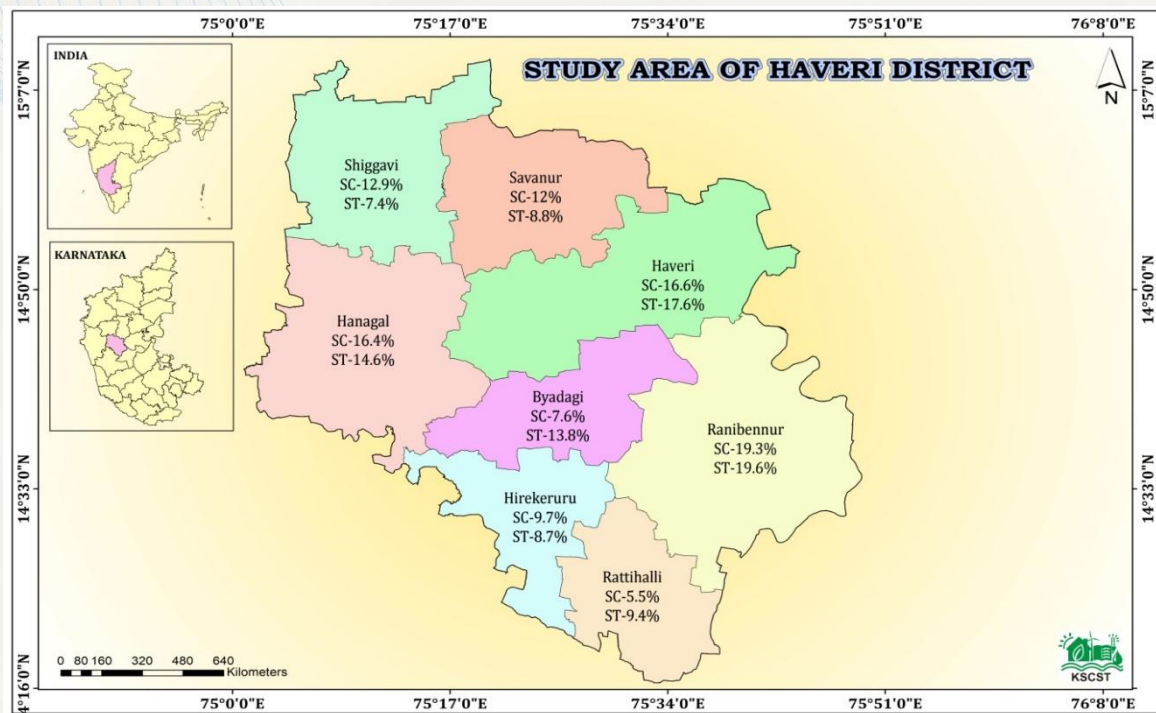
## Haveri District:

Haveri district, situated in the northern part of Karnataka, India, possesses a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Haveri district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the primary occupation in Haveri district, and traditional farming methods are deeply ingrained in the local culture. Farmers employ techniques such as crop rotation, intercropping, and organic farming to sustain soil fertility and maximize crop yields. Indigenous knowledge of monsoon patterns and weather forecasting informs planting and harvesting schedules.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Haveri district, which experiences semi-arid climatic conditions. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), stepwells (Kalyani Kundas), and check dams (Kattas) are utilized to capture and store rainwater for agricultural and domestic purposes. Indigenous knowledge of hydrology guides the construction and maintenance of these structures.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Haveri district is renowned for its handicrafts and artisanal skills, including pottery, handloom weaving, wood carving, and stone carving. Artisans preserve traditional techniques and motifs, producing a wide array of decorative and functional items that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Haveri district has a vibrant tradition of folk music and dance, which are integral to community celebrations and religious festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Dollu Kunitha, Kolata, and Yakshagana showcase the region's cultural diversity and artistic expression, with performances accompanied by indigenous musical instruments.
- 5. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Haveri district possess extensive knowledge of medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) utilize herbal remedies and ancient healing practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through oral traditions.
- 6. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Haveri district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Deepavali are celebrated with fervor, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Haveri district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.

**8. Ethnic Diversity:** Haveri district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lingayat, Lambani, and Kuruba tribes, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural mosaic and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Haveri district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving biodiversity, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Major economic crops in Haveri District*

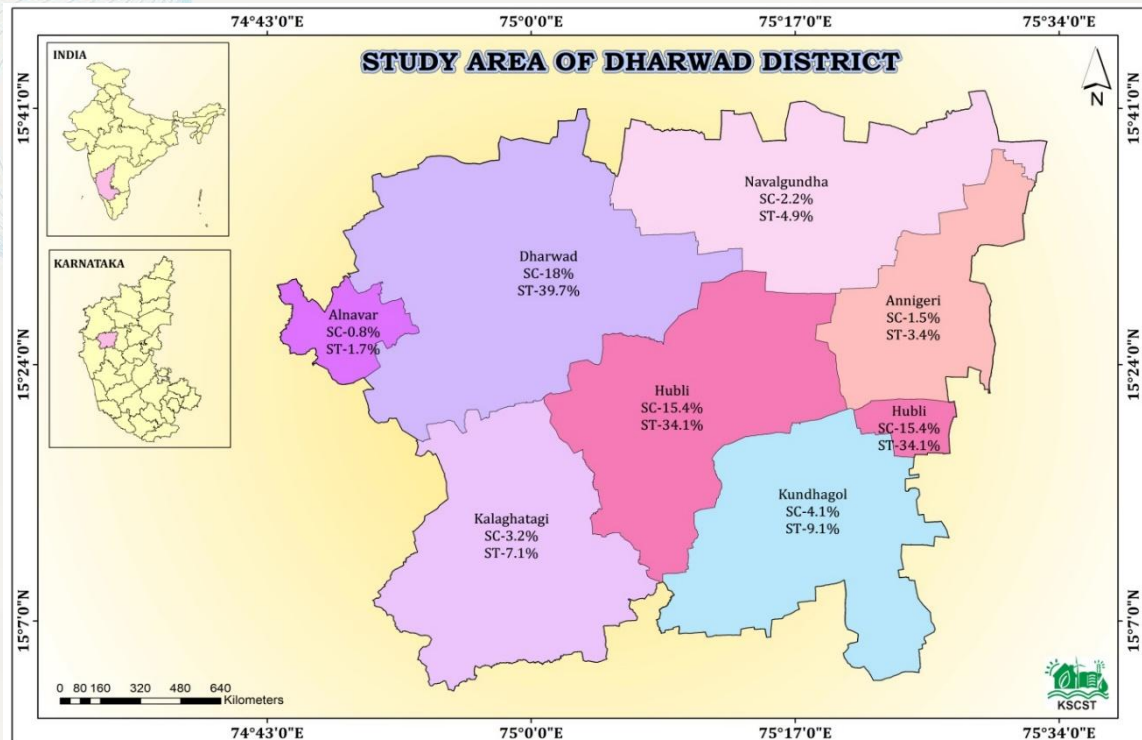


## Dharwad District:

Dharwad district, located in the northern part of Karnataka, India, is renowned for its rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Dharwad district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a significant occupation in Dharwad district, and traditional farming methods have been practiced for generations. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a diverse range of crops, including millets, pulses, oilseeds, and sugarcane.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Dharwad district, which experiences both monsoon-dependent and drought-prone conditions. Traditional water harvesting techniques such as building tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and check dams (Kattas) are employed to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, sustaining agriculture and providing drinking water to communities.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Dharwad district is known for its rich tradition of handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as wood carving, pottery, brassware, and handloom weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Dharwad district has a vibrant tradition of folk music and dance, which play a central role in community celebrations and cultural festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Dollu Kunitha, Yakshagana, and Veeragase are performed with gusto, accompanied by indigenous musical instruments and rhythmic beats.
- 5. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Dharwad district possess extensive knowledge of medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) use herbal remedies and ancient healing practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through oral traditions.
- 6. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Dharwad district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Ganesh Chaturthi, and Mahashivaratri are celebrated with fervor, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Dharwad district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Dharwad district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lingayat, Lambani, and Kuruba tribes, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Dharwad district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving biodiversity, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



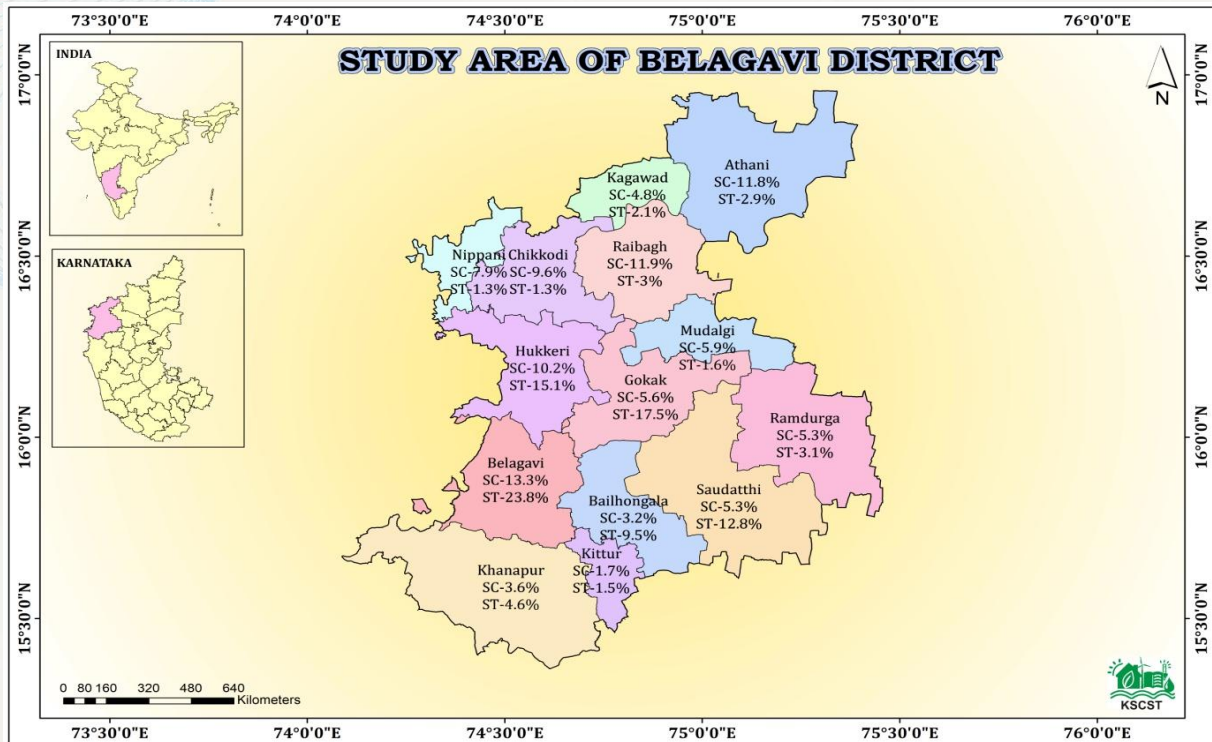
*Green gram is one of the economic crops in Dharwad District.*

## Belagavi District:

Belagavi district, situated in the northwest part of Karnataka, India, is characterized by its diverse cultural heritage and indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Belagavi district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the mainstay of Belagavi district's economy, and traditional farming methods are deeply entrenched in the local culture. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil fertility, monsoon patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops, including rice, sugarcane, maize, and groundnuts.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is essential in Belagavi district, which experiences both rainy and dry seasons. Traditional water harvesting techniques such as building tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and diversion channels (Nala Bandi) are employed to capture and store rainwater for agricultural and domestic use, ensuring water security for communities.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Belagavi district is known for its vibrant tradition of handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, wood carving, metalwork, and handloom weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Belagavi district boasts a rich tradition of folk music and dance, which are integral to community celebrations and cultural festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Lavani, Koli, and Veeragase are performed with passion, accompanied by indigenous musical instruments such as the dholki, dholak, and tabla.
- 5. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Belagavi district possess extensive knowledge of medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) use herbal remedies and ancient healing practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through oral traditions.
- 6. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Belagavi district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Dussehra, Ganesh Chaturthi, and Ugadi are celebrated with fervor, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Belagavi district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Belagavi district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lingayat, Lambani, and Maratha tribes, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Belagavi district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving biodiversity, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Maratha tribal communities in the Belagavi district are working on MGNREGA work.*

## Vijayapura District:

Vijayapura district, located in the northern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Vijayapura district:

**1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a vital component of Vijayapura district's economy, and traditional farming methods have been practiced for generations. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, crop varieties, and weather patterns to cultivate a variety of crops, including jowar, bajra, sugarcane, and pulses.

**2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Vijayapura district, which experiences both droughts and floods. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), stepwells (Baolis), and canals (Nala Bandis) are utilized to capture and store rainwater for agricultural and domestic use, ensuring water security for communities.

**3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Vijayapura district is known for its skilled artisans and vibrant handicrafts industry. Artisans specialize in crafts such as Bidriware, stone carving, wood carving, and handloom weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.

**4. Folk Music and Dance:** Vijayapura district has a rich tradition of folk music and dance, which are integral to community celebrations and cultural festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Lavani, Koli, and Veeragase are performed with passion, accompanied by indigenous musical instruments such as the dholki, dholak, and tabla.

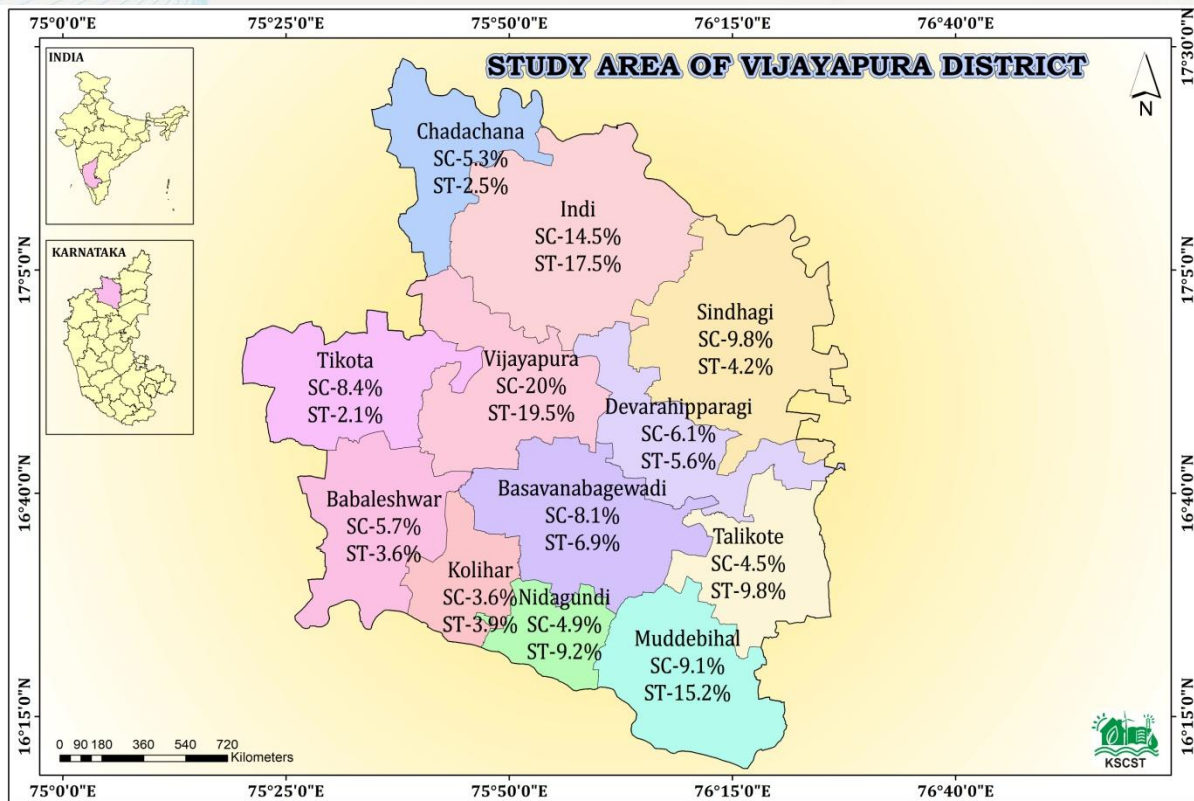
**5. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Vijayapura district possess extensive knowledge of medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) use herbal remedies and ancient healing practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through oral traditions.

**6. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Vijayapura district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Eid are celebrated with fervor, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.

**7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Vijayapura district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.

**8. Ethnic Diversity:** Vijayapura district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lingayat, Maratha, and Lambani tribes, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Vijayapura district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving biodiversity, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Major economic crops in Vijayapura District*

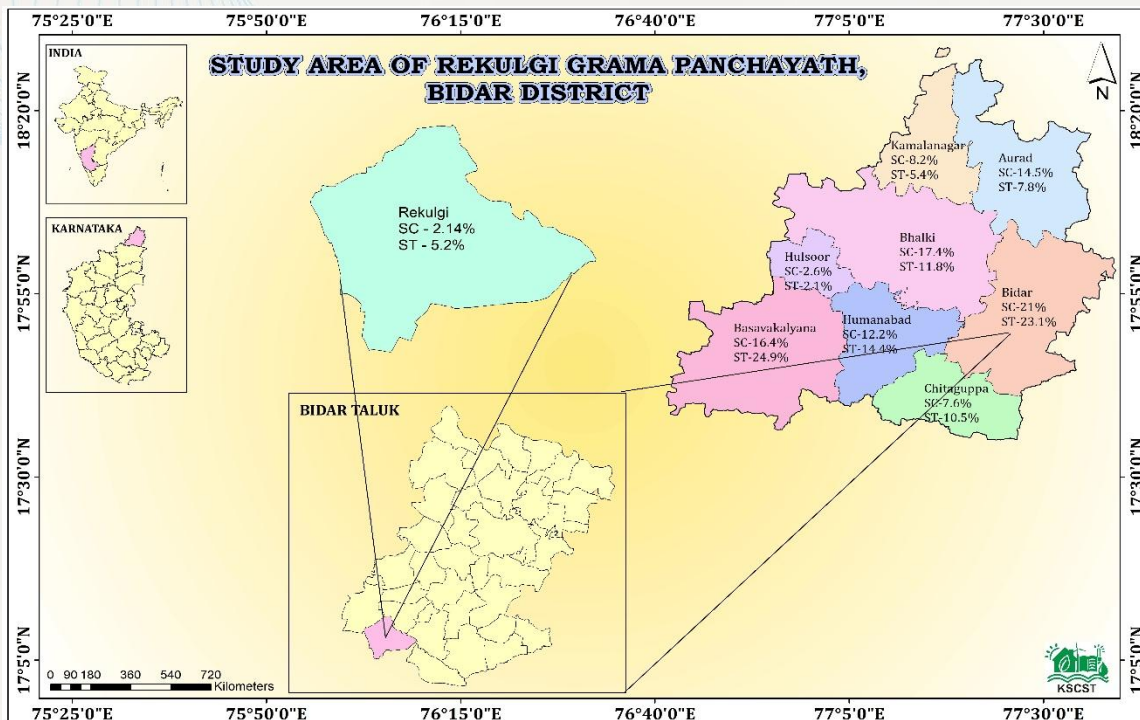
## Bidar District:

Bidar district, situated in the northern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Bidar district:

- 1. Fortification and Architecture:** Bidar is renowned for its historic fort, which stands as a testament to the region's architectural prowess. The fort's intricate design, including its unique Persian, Turkish, and Indian architectural elements, reflects the indigenous knowledge of fortification and urban planning prevalent during the medieval period.
- 2. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Bidar district is known for its traditional handicrafts, particularly Bidriware, a type of metalwork characterized by its intricate silver inlay on blackened alloy surfaces. Artisans in Bidar preserve traditional techniques passed down through generations, producing exquisite Bidriware artifacts that showcase the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 3. Cuisine and Culinary Traditions:** Bidar's culinary traditions are influenced by its multicultural history, blending indigenous flavors with Persian, Turkish, and Mughal influences. Traditional dishes such as Bidri roti, Bidar biryani, and Kalyani biryani reflect the region's gastronomic diversity and indigenous culinary practices.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Bidar district has a vibrant tradition of folk music and dance, which are integral to community celebrations and cultural festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Lambadi Nritya, Veeragase, and Dollu Kunitha are performed with passion, accompanied by indigenous musical instruments such as the dholki, dholak, and harmonium.
- 5. Historical and Cultural Heritage:** Bidar district is home to numerous historical monuments, including ancient temples, tombs, and mosques, which bear witness to the region's rich cultural heritage. These monuments, such as the Bahmani Tombs, Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan, and Guru Nanak Jhira Sahib Gurudwara, preserve indigenous architectural styles and religious traditions.
- 6. Language and Literature:** Bidar district has a diverse linguistic landscape, with languages such as Kannada, Urdu, and Lambadi spoken by different communities. Indigenous literary traditions, including folk tales, ballads, and oral poetry, are passed down through oral traditions, enriching the region's cultural tapestry.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Bidar district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Bidar district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lambadi, Lingayat, and Muslim communities, each with its distinct cultural

practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Bidar district encompasses various aspects of architecture, handicrafts, cuisine, cultural expressions, historical heritage, language, literature, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



The meeting was held at Ujlamba 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.*

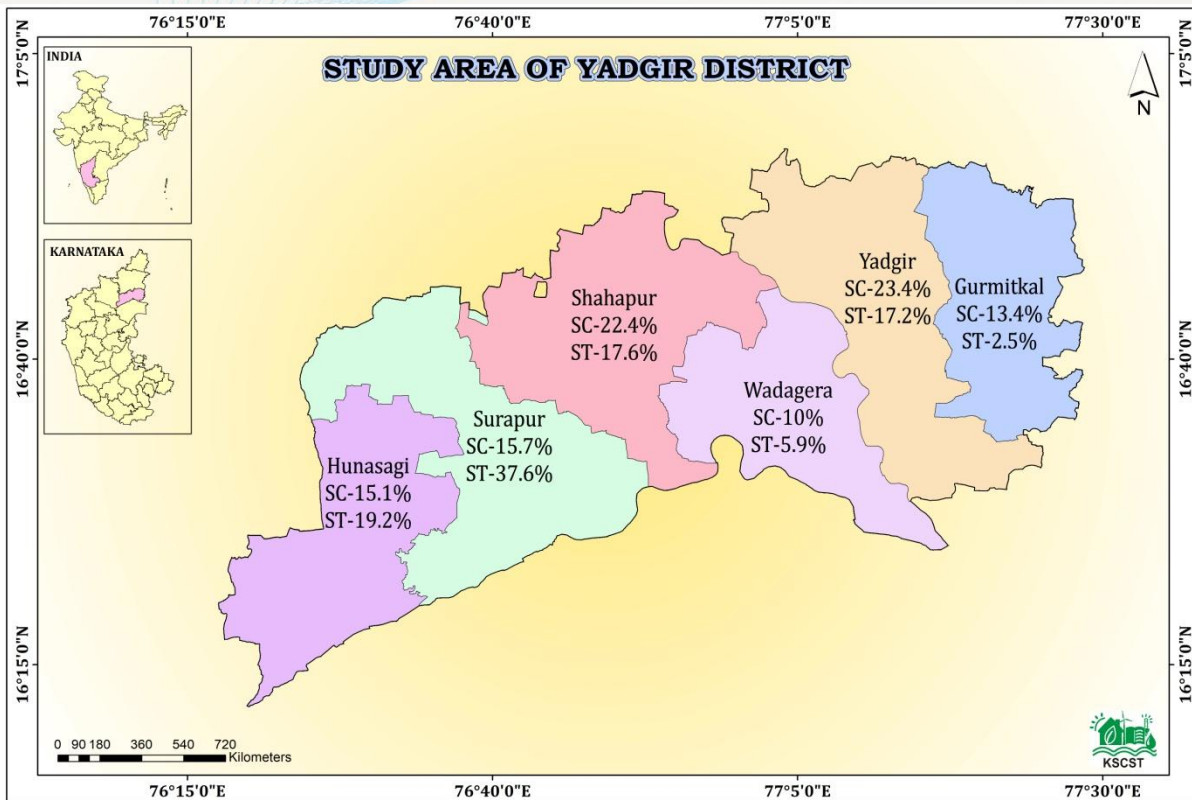
## Yadgir District:

Yadgir district, located in the northern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Yadgir district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the primary occupation in Yadgir district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers employ indigenous knowledge of soil types, monsoon patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as millets, pulses, cotton, and groundnuts. Traditional irrigation methods, including canal systems and water diversion techniques, are also used to maximize agricultural productivity.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Yadgir district, which experiences arid to semi-arid climatic conditions. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), wells (Bavdis), and check dams (Kattas) are utilized to capture and store rainwater for agricultural and domestic use, ensuring water security for communities during dry spells.
- 3. Livelihood Strategies:** Indigenous communities in Yadgir district have developed diverse livelihood strategies based on their traditional knowledge of natural resource management. Activities such as animal husbandry, sericulture, handicrafts, and small-scale industries are common, providing employment and income opportunities for local residents.
- 4. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Yadgir district is home to a rich tapestry of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Diwali, and Eid are celebrated with enthusiasm, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 5. Language and Folklore:** Yadgir district has a diverse linguistic landscape, with languages such as Kannada, Urdu, and Telugu spoken by different communities. Indigenous folklore, including folk tales, myths, legends, and oral poetry, are passed down through generations, enriching the region's cultural heritage and identity.
- 6. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Yadgir district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play vital roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 7. Ethnic Diversity:** Yadgir district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lambani, Kuruba, and Lingayat tribes, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Yadgir district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, livelihood strategies, cultural expressions, language, folklore, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving

heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Groundnut, cotton, and jowar are the major economic crops in Yadgir District. In this regard, SC/ST communities are predominantly involved in agricultural labor.*

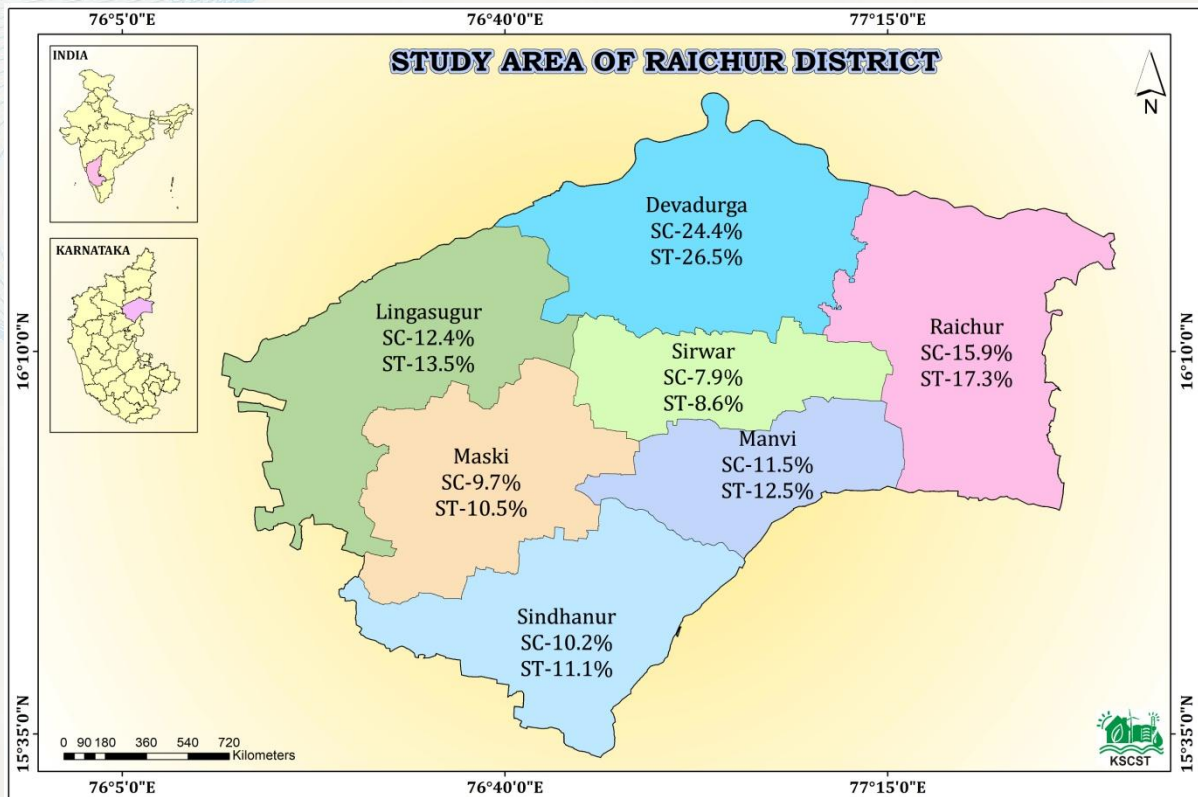
## Raichur District:

Raichur district, situated in the northeastern part of Karnataka, India, boasts a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Raichur district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the primary occupation in Raichur district, and traditional farming methods are deeply rooted in the local culture. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as millets, pulses, cotton, and sugarcane. Traditional irrigation techniques, including canal systems and water diversion methods, are also employed to maximize agricultural productivity.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is essential in Raichur district, which experiences arid to semi-arid climatic conditions. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), wells (Bavdis), and check dams (Kattas) are utilized to capture and store rainwater for agricultural and domestic use, ensuring water security for communities during dry spells.
- 3. Livelihood Strategies:** Indigenous communities in Raichur district have developed diverse livelihood strategies based on their traditional knowledge of natural resource management. Activities such as animal husbandry, sericulture, handicrafts, and small-scale industries are common, providing employment and income opportunities for local residents.
- 4. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Raichur district is home to a rich tapestry of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Diwali, and Eid are celebrated with enthusiasm, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 5. Language and Folklore:** Raichur district has a diverse linguistic landscape, with languages such as Kannada, Urdu, and Telugu spoken by different communities. Indigenous folklore, including folk tales, myths, legends, and oral poetry, are passed down through generations, enriching the region's cultural heritage and identity.
- 6. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Raichur district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play vital roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 7. Ethnic Diversity:** Raichur district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lambani, Kuruba, and Lingayat tribes, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Raichur district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, livelihood strategies, cultural

expressions, language, folklore, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Cotton, maize, sunflower, Jawar and chillies are the major economic crops of Raichur district. Hence, SC/ST communities are predominantly engaged in agricultural labour.*

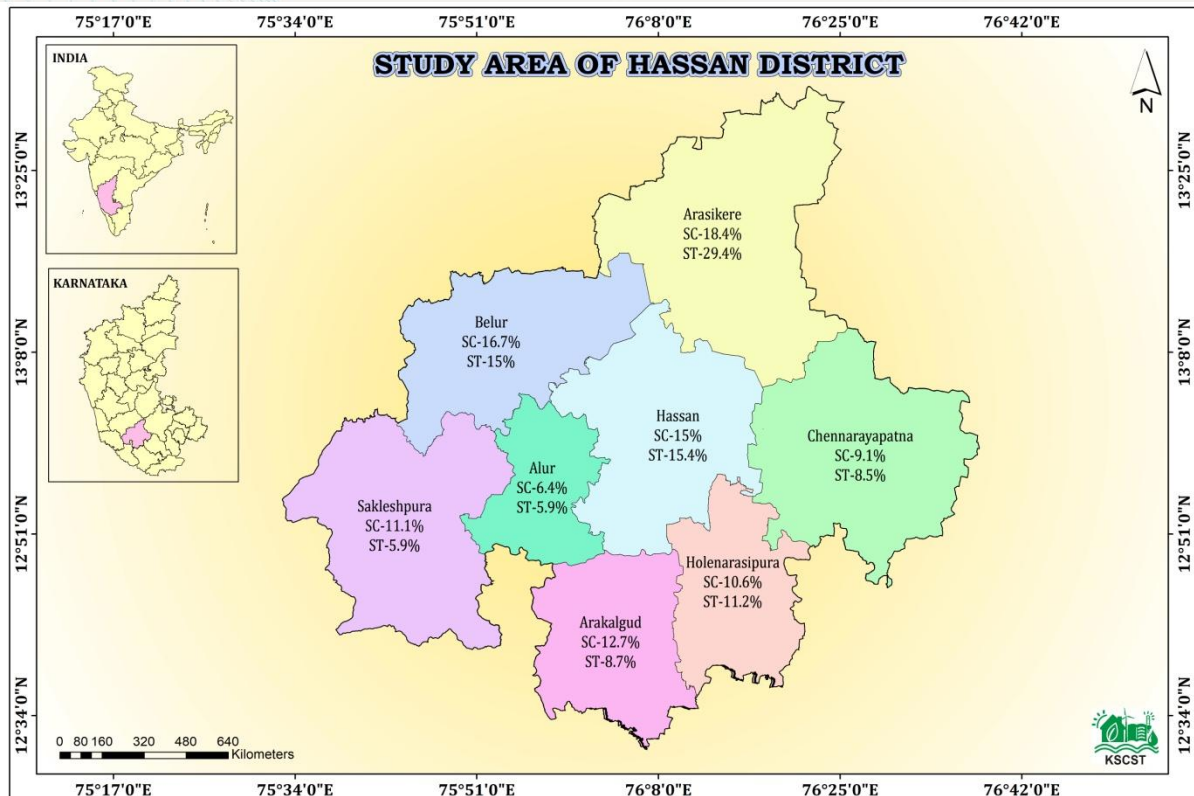
## Hassan District:

Hassan district, located in the southern part of Karnataka, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Hassan district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the backbone of Hassan district's economy, and traditional farming methods are deeply ingrained in the local culture. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, climate conditions, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as rice, coffee, areca nut, and spices. Traditional farming techniques such as crop rotation, intercropping, and organic farming are common practices.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Hassan district, which experiences both rainy and dry seasons. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and canals (Nala Bandis) are utilized to capture and store rainwater for agricultural and domestic use, ensuring water security for communities during dry spells.
- 3. Coffee Cultivation:** Hassan district is renowned for its coffee plantations, which are an integral part of the region's economy and cultural identity. Indigenous knowledge of coffee cultivation techniques, including shade-grown cultivation, selective pruning, and organic fertilization, has been passed down through generations, resulting in high-quality coffee production.
- 4. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Hassan district is known for its traditional handicrafts, including wood carving, sandalwood carving, pottery, and weaving. Artisans preserve traditional techniques and motifs, producing a wide range of decorative and functional items that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 5. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Hassan district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Dasara are celebrated with enthusiasm, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 6. Language and Literature:** Hassan district has a diverse linguistic landscape, with languages such as Kannada, Tulu, and Kodava spoken by different communities. Indigenous literary traditions, including folk tales, myths, legends, and oral poetry, are passed down through generations, enriching the region's cultural tapestry.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Hassan district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Hassan district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Kodava, Gowda, and Havyaka tribes, each with its distinct cultural

practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Hassan district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, coffee cultivation, handicrafts, cultural expressions, language, literature, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Historical tourist places in Hassan District. some of the communities depends on tourist place.*

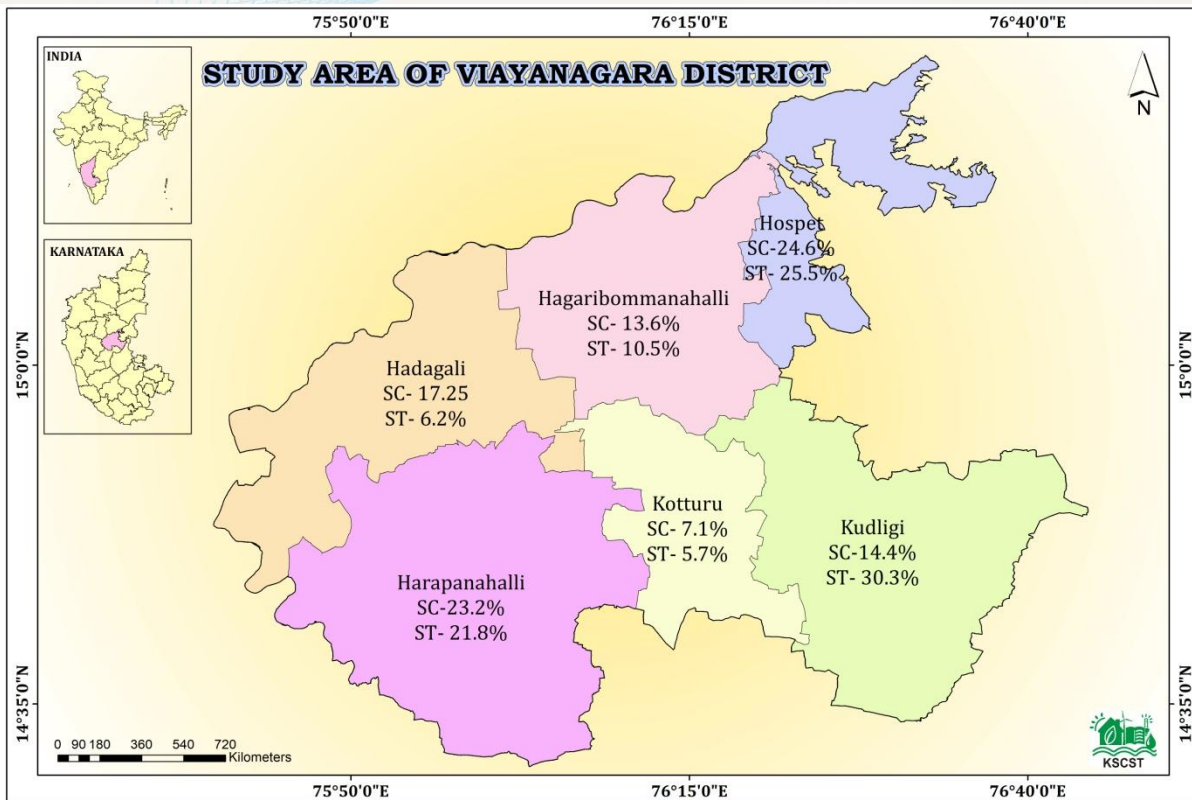
## Vijayanagara District:

As of my last update in January 2022, there isn't a district named Vijayanagar in Karnataka, India. However, if you're referring to the historical Vijayanagara Empire, which was a prominent South Indian empire from the 14th to 17th centuries, I can provide some insights into the indigenous and traditional knowledge associated with that era:

- 1. Architecture and Urban Planning:** The Vijayanagara Empire was known for its grand architectural marvels, including temples, palaces, fortifications, and urban centers such as Hampi, the capital city. Indigenous knowledge of architecture, engineering, and urban planning contributed to the construction of these impressive structures, many of which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites today.
- 2. Water Management:** The Vijayanagara Empire implemented sophisticated water management systems to support its agricultural activities and urban settlements. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks, reservoirs, canals, and aqueducts were built to capture and distribute water for irrigation, drinking, and other domestic purposes.
- 3. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture was the backbone of the Vijayanagara economy, and indigenous farming techniques were employed to cultivate a variety of crops, including rice, millets, pulses, sugarcane, and cotton. Traditional knowledge of crop cultivation, soil fertility management, and seasonal cropping patterns facilitated agricultural productivity and food security.
- 4. Trade and Commerce:** The Vijayanagara Empire was a center of trade and commerce, with thriving markets and trade routes connecting South India with other regions. Indigenous knowledge of navigation, maritime trade, currency systems, and market dynamics contributed to the prosperity of the empire's economy and facilitated cultural exchange with neighboring regions.
- 5. Religion and Culture:** Religion played a significant role in Vijayanagara society, with Hinduism being the dominant faith. Indigenous knowledge of religious rituals, temple architecture, sculpture, music, dance, and literature flourished during this period, leaving a lasting impact on South Indian culture and spirituality.
- 6. Military Strategy and Warfare:** The Vijayanagara Empire employed indigenous military tactics and warfare strategies to defend its territories and expand its influence. Indigenous knowledge of fortification, cavalry, infantry, archery, and elephant warfare contributed to the empire's military prowess and dominance in the region.
- 7. Language and Literature:** The Vijayanagara period was characterized by a rich literary tradition, with indigenous languages such as Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, and Sanskrit flourishing under royal patronage. Indigenous knowledge of poetry, epics, drama, and scholarly works thrived during this period, producing literary masterpieces that continue to be revered today.

In summary, the Vijayanagara Empire was a remarkable period in South Indian history characterized by its rich cultural heritage, architectural marvels, economic prosperity, and military achievements. Indigenous and traditional knowledge played a crucial role in shaping

various aspects of Vijayanagara society, leaving a lasting legacy that continues to inspire and fascinate scholars and enthusiasts alike.



Explore ancient ruins, majestic temples, and historical wonders in the heart of Vijayanagara District. some of the SC/ST communities depends on tourist place for sustainable livelihood system.

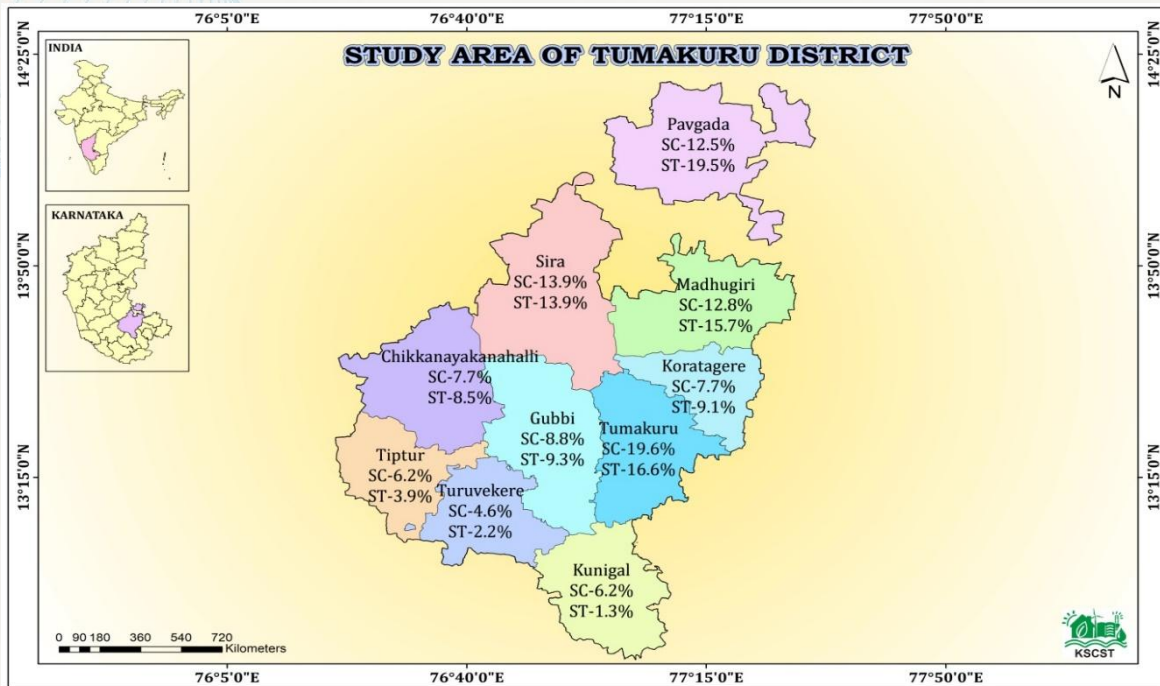
## Tumakuru District:

Tumkuru district, located in the southern part of Karnataka, India, has a diverse cultural heritage and a mix of indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Tumkur district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the primary occupation in Tumkur district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers rely on indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as millets, pulses, cereals, and oilseeds. Traditional farming techniques such as mixed cropping, crop rotation, and organic farming are still practiced by many farmers.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is essential in Tumkur district, which experiences both monsoon-dependent and drought-prone conditions. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and check dams (Kattas) are used to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, ensuring water availability for agriculture and domestic use during dry spells.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Tumkur district is known for its traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, terracotta, wood carving, and handloom weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Tumkur district has a vibrant tradition of folk music and dance, which are integral to community celebrations and cultural festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Dollu Kunitha, Kamsale, and Kolata are performed with enthusiasm, accompanied by indigenous musical instruments such as the drum, cymbals, and flute.
- 5. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Tumkur district possess knowledge of medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) use herbal remedies and traditional healing practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through generations.
- 6. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Tumkur district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Dasara are celebrated with fervor, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Tumkur district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Tumkur district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lingayat, Vokkaliga, and Kuruba communities, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to

the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Tumkur district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Horticulture, Flowry culture, etc are the major economic crops of Tumakuru district. Hence, SC/ST communities are predominantly engaged in agricultural labour.*

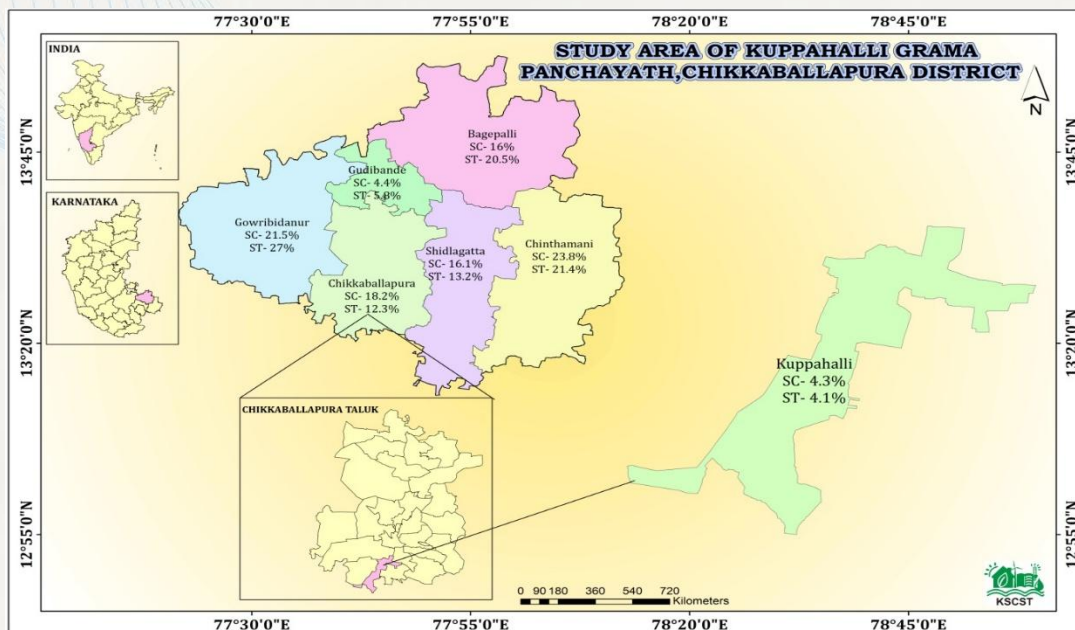
## Chikkaballapura District:

Chikkaballapura district, located in the southeastern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Chikkaballapura district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the primary occupation in Chikkaballapura district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as paddy, millets, pulses, fruits, and vegetables. Traditional farming techniques such as organic farming, crop rotation, and mixed cropping are still practiced by many farmers.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Chikkaballapura district, which experiences both monsoon-dependent and drought-prone conditions. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and check dams (Kattas) are used to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, ensuring water availability for agriculture and domestic use during dry spells.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Chikkaballapura district is known for its traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, terracotta, stone carving, and handloom weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Chikkaballapura district has a vibrant tradition of folk music and dance, which are integral to community celebrations and cultural festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Dollu Kunitha, Veeragase, and Kolata are performed with enthusiasm, accompanied by indigenous musical instruments such as the drum, cymbals, and flute.
- 5. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Chikkaballapura district possess knowledge of medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) use herbal remedies and traditional healing practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through generations.
- 6. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Chikkaballapura district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Dasara are celebrated with fervor, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Chikkaballapura district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Chikkaballapura district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Golla, Kuruba, and Vokkaliga communities, each with its distinct

cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Chikkaballapura district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



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

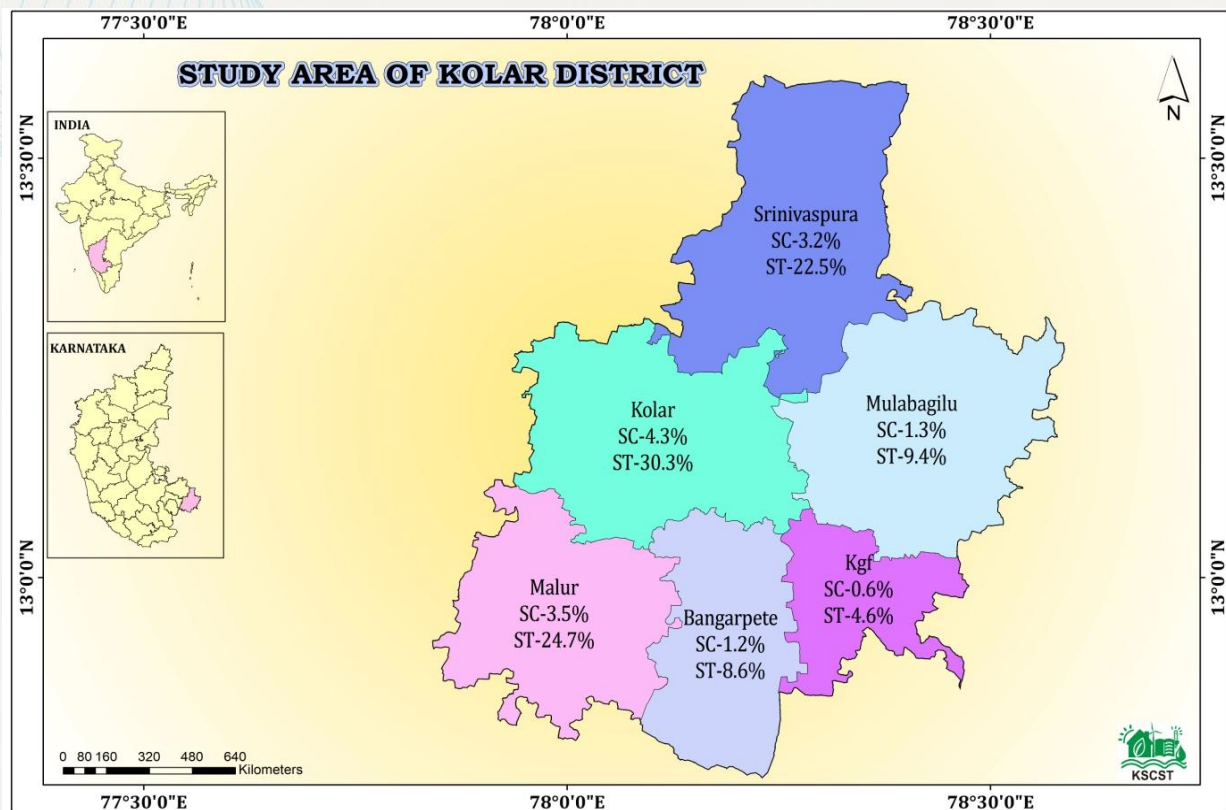
## Kolar District:

Kolar district, located in the southeastern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Kolar district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the primary occupation in Kolar district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as millets, pulses, vegetables, and fruits. Traditional farming techniques such as organic farming, crop rotation, and intercropping are still practiced by many farmers.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Kolar district, which experiences both monsoon-dependent and drought-prone conditions. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and check dams (Kattas) are used to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, ensuring water availability for agriculture and domestic use during dry spells.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Kolar district is known for its traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, terracotta, stone carving, and handloom weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Folk Music and Dance:** Kolar district has a vibrant tradition of folk music and dance, which are integral to community celebrations and cultural festivals. Traditional dance forms such as Dollu Kunitha, Kolata, and Kamsale are performed with enthusiasm, accompanied by indigenous musical instruments such as the drum, flute, and cymbals.
- 5. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine:** Indigenous communities in Kolar district possess knowledge of medicinal plants and their therapeutic properties. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) use herbal remedies and traditional healing practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through generations.
- 6. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Kolar district is home to a diverse array of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Dasara are celebrated with fervor, accompanied by traditional rituals, processions, music, dance, and culinary delights.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Kolar district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that foster community cohesion and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), customary laws, and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Kolar district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Kuruba, Vokkaliga, and Lingayat communities, each with its distinct cultural

practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural diversity and heritage through their unique identities and traditions.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Kolar district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



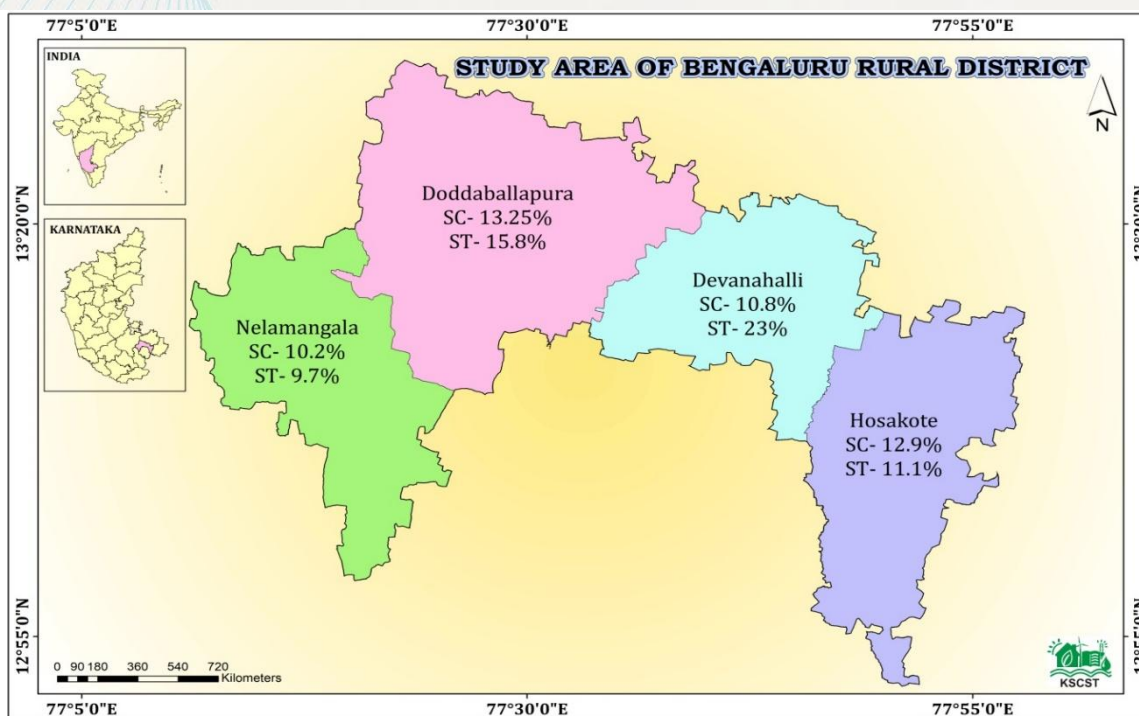
*Glimpses of Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills in Kumbara Community comes under OBC in Kolar District.*

## Bengaluru Rural District:

Bengaluru Rural district, situated in the southern part of Karnataka, India, has a blend of modern urban life and traditional rural practices. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Bengaluru Rural district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Despite its proximity to the urban centre of Bengaluru, agriculture remains a significant occupation in Bengaluru Rural district. Traditional farming methods, including organic farming, crop rotation, and mixed cropping, are still practiced by many farmers. Indigenous knowledge of soil management, crop varieties, and seasonal cultivation cycles contributes to agricultural productivity.
- 2. Horticulture and Sericulture:** Bengaluru Rural district is known for its horticultural and sericultural practices. Farmers cultivate a variety of fruits such as mangoes, grapes, and pomegranates, using traditional techniques to ensure optimal yield and quality. Sericulture, particularly silk production, is another traditional practice in the district, with farmers rearing silkworms and harvesting silk cocoons.
- 3. Water Management:** Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and check dams (Kattas) are prevalent in Bengaluru Rural district. These structures help capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, ensuring water availability for agriculture and domestic use, especially during dry spells.
- 4. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Bengaluru Rural district has a rich tradition of handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, terracotta, basket weaving, and wood carving, preserving traditional techniques and designs passed down through generations.
- 5. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Despite urbanization, Bengaluru Rural district celebrates traditional festivals and rituals with enthusiasm. Festivals such as Ugadi, Sankranti, and Dasara are observed with traditional rituals, music, dance, and feasting, fostering community cohesion and cultural identity.
- 6. Language and Folklore:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada and Tamil are spoken in Bengaluru Rural district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Folklore, including folk tales, legends, and oral traditions, are passed down through generations, enriching the cultural heritage of the district.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Bengaluru Rural district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community welfare and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats) and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Bengaluru Rural district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Vokkaliga, Gowda, and Kuruba communities, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural richness and heritage.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Bengaluru Rural district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, horticulture, water management, handicrafts, cultural expressions, language, folklore, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of urbanization and environmental challenges.



*SC/ST communities work as laborers in harvesting vegetable crops in Bangalore Rural District*



*Small-scale farmers in Bengaluru Rural District are using traditional knowledge to grow floriculture crops.*



*Progressive farmers grow vegetable crops at Bengaluru Rural District.*

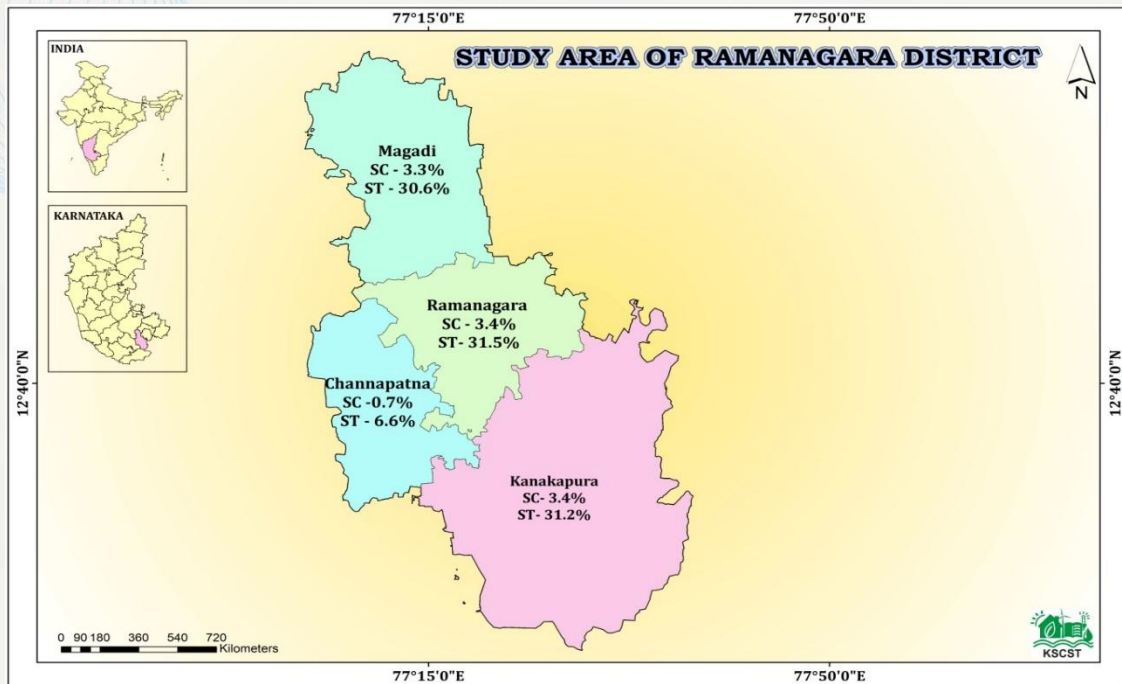
## Ramanagara District:

Ramanagara district, located in the southern part of Karnataka, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Ramanagara district:

- 1. Silk Production:** Ramanagara district is famous for its silk production, particularly mulberry silk. Traditional sericulture practices, including silkworm rearing and silk cocoon harvesting, have been passed down through generations. Indigenous knowledge of silk cultivation techniques, such as mulberry cultivation, silkworm feeding, and cocoon processing, contributes to the quality and quantity of silk produced in the region.
- 2. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a significant occupation in Ramanagara district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as millets, pulses, fruits, and vegetables. Traditional farming techniques such as organic farming, crop rotation, and intercropping are still practiced by many farmers.
- 3. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Ramanagara district has a rich tradition of handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, terracotta, wood carving, and handloom weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 4. Rock Climbing and Adventure Sports:** Ramanagara district is renowned for its rocky terrain, making it a popular destination for rock climbing and adventure sports enthusiasts. Indigenous knowledge of the local topography and rock formations has been passed down through generations, contributing to the development of rock climbing routes and safety practices in the region.
- 5. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Ramanagara district celebrates traditional festivals and rituals with enthusiasm, reflecting the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Dasara are observed with traditional rituals, music, dance, and feasting, fostering community cohesion and cultural identity.
- 6. Language and Folklore:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada and Tamil are spoken in Ramanagara district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Folklore, including folk tales, legends, and oral traditions, are passed down through generations, enriching the cultural heritage of the district.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Ramanagara district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community welfare and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats) and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Ramanagara district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Vokkaliga, Gowda, and Kuruba communities, each with its distinct

cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural richness and heritage.

the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Ramanagara district encompasses various aspects of sericulture, agriculture, handicrafts, adventure sports, cultural expressions, language, folklore, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Ramanagara district is renowned for sericulture due to its ideal conditions for silk production.*

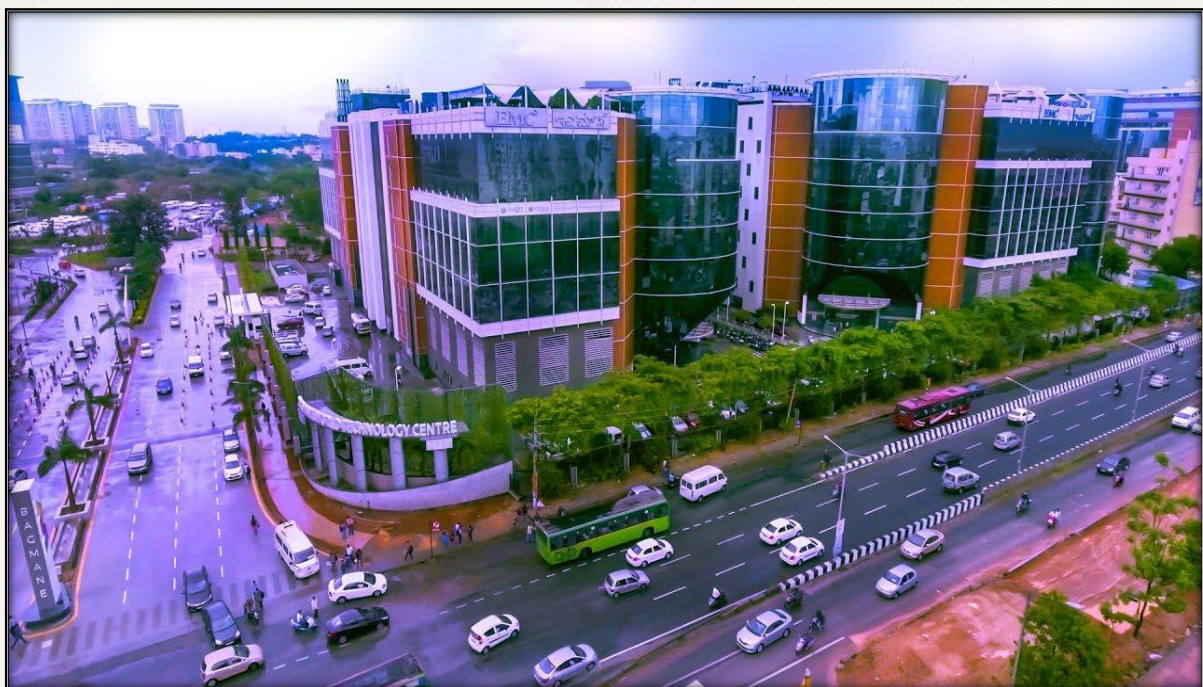
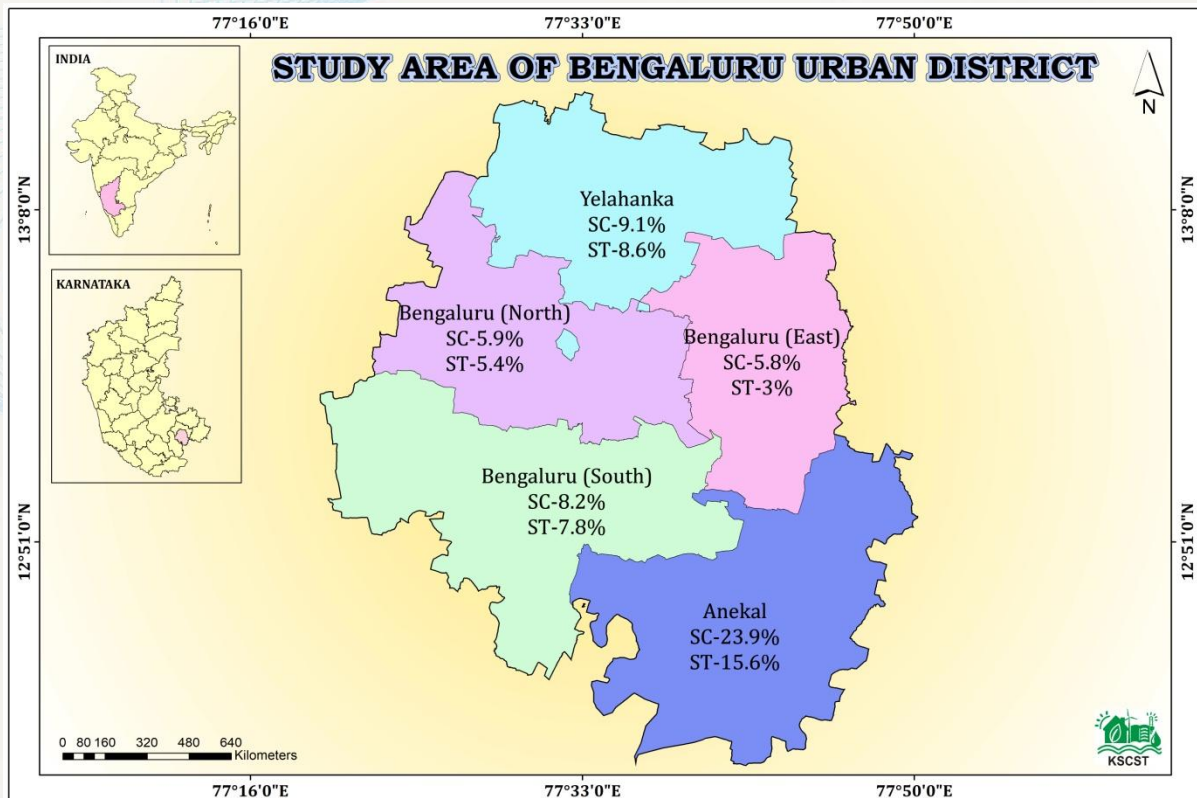
## Bengaluru Urban District:

Bengaluru Urban district, being the urban core of Karnataka, India, may not have as pronounced traditional and indigenous practices as rural districts. However, it still retains elements of traditional knowledge amidst its modern urban landscape. Here are some aspects specific to Bengaluru Urban district:

- 1. Traditional Arts and Crafts:** While Bengaluru Urban district is predominantly urbanized, there are pockets where traditional arts and crafts thrive. Artisans engage in activities such as pottery, wood carving, and textile weaving, preserving traditional techniques and designs.
- 2. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Despite urbanization, Bengaluru Urban district celebrates traditional festivals and rituals with fervor. Festivals like Ugadi, Deepavali, and Navaratri are observed with traditional rituals, music, dance, and community gatherings.
- 3. Temples and Religious Practices:** Bengaluru Urban district is home to several ancient temples and religious sites where traditional rituals and practices are followed. These sites serve as centers of cultural and spiritual significance, attracting devotees and tourists alike.
- 4. Language and Literature:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada and Tamil are spoken in Bengaluru Urban district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Literature and folklore in these languages contribute to the cultural identity of the district.
- 5. Food and Cuisine:** Traditional culinary practices and local cuisines are still cherished in Bengaluru Urban district. Street food vendors and local eateries offer a variety of traditional dishes, preserving culinary traditions passed down through generations.
- 6. Community Associations and Organizations:** Despite urbanization, community-based organizations and associations play a role in preserving cultural heritage and traditions in Bengaluru Urban district. These organizations organize cultural events, workshops, and seminars to promote traditional knowledge and practices.
- 7. Urban Gardening and Green Spaces:** In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in urban gardening and green spaces in Bengaluru Urban district. Residents engage in traditional gardening practices, including terrace gardening, organic farming, and herbal gardens, to reconnect with nature and promote sustainable living.
- 8. Traditional Medicine and Healing Practices:** Traditional healing practices such as Ayurveda, Siddha, and Yoga have found a place in Bengaluru Urban district amidst the modern healthcare system. Ayurvedic clinics, yoga centers, and wellness retreats offer traditional therapies and treatments to promote holistic health and well-being.

While Bengaluru Urban district may be predominantly urbanized, it still retains elements of traditional knowledge and practices that contribute to its cultural richness and heritage.

Preserving and promoting these traditions are essential for maintaining cultural identity and fostering a sense of community amidst rapid urbanization and modernization.



*The majority of SC/ST communities are engaged in non-technical work in Silicon City, Bengaluru.*

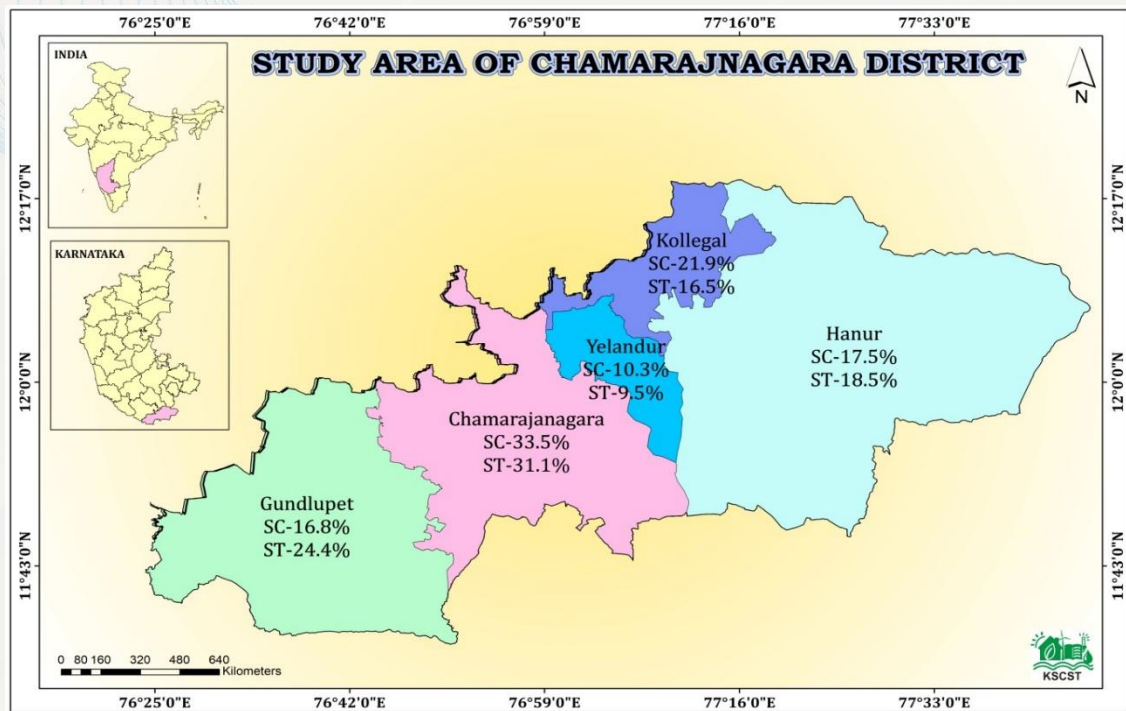
## Chamarajanagar District:

Chamarajanagar district, located in the southern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Chamarajanagar district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is the primary occupation in Chamarajanagar district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as rice, millets, pulses, sugarcane, and fruits. Traditional farming techniques such as organic farming, crop rotation, and intercropping are still practiced by many farmers.
- 2. Water Management:** Water conservation is crucial in Chamarajanagar district, which experiences both monsoon-dependent and drought-prone conditions. Traditional water harvesting structures such as tanks (Kalyanis), ponds (Keres), and check dams (Kattas) are utilized to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, ensuring water availability for agriculture and domestic use during dry spells.
- 3. Forest-based Livelihoods:** Indigenous communities in Chamarajanagar district have traditional knowledge of forest resources and their sustainable utilization. Practices such as gathering non-timber forest products (NTFPs), traditional medicine preparation, and forest conservation techniques are integral to their livelihoods and cultural identity.
- 4. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Chamarajanagar district is known for its traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, terracotta, bamboo weaving, and basketry, preserving traditional techniques and designs that reflect the region's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- 5. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Chamarajanagar district celebrates traditional festivals and rituals with enthusiasm, reflecting the region's religious and social customs. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Dasara are observed with traditional rituals, music, dance, and feasting, fostering community cohesion and cultural identity.
- 6. Language and Folklore:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada and Tamil are spoken in Chamarajanagar district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Folklore, including folk tales, legends, and oral traditions, are passed down through generations, enriching the cultural heritage of the district.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Chamarajanagar district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community welfare and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats) and community-based organizations play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social welfare.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Chamarajanagar district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Soliga, Jenu Kuruba, and Betta Kuruba tribes, each with

its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural richness and heritage.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Chamarajanagar district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, water management, forest-based livelihoods, handicrafts, cultural expressions, language, folklore, governance, and social organization. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Soliga community present shelter in Chamarajanagara District.*



*Some tribal communities live in the BR Tiger Reserve sanctuary in the Western Ghats, an area known for its diverse wildlife, stunning landscapes, and popular tourist spots in Chamarajanagar District.*



*Nagarahole Adi (village) community leaders are explaining the current situation of the Jenu Kuruba community, Mysuru District.*

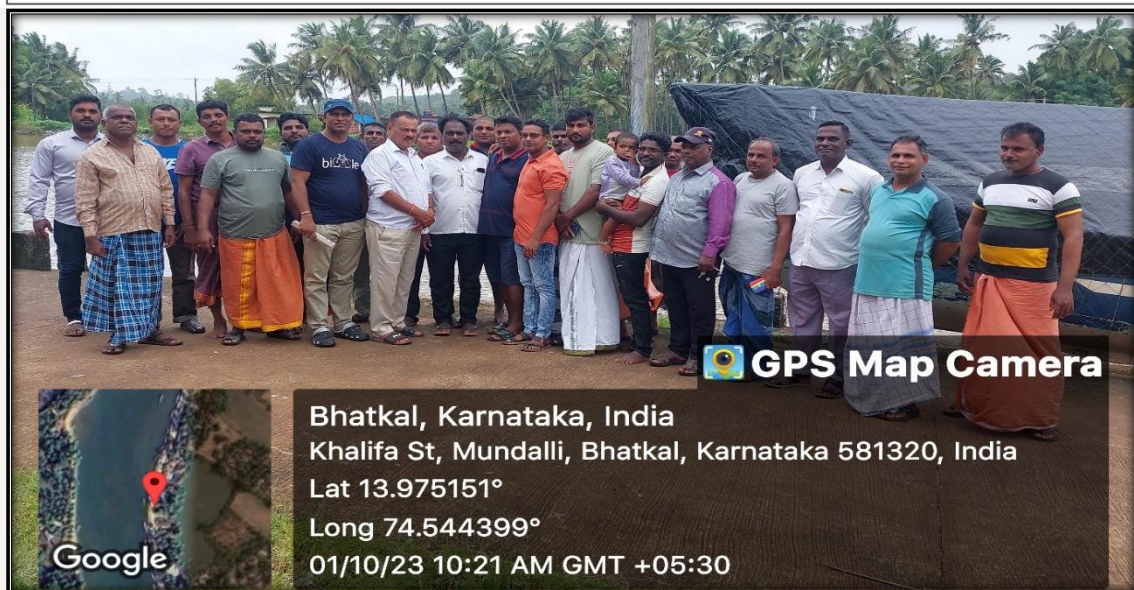
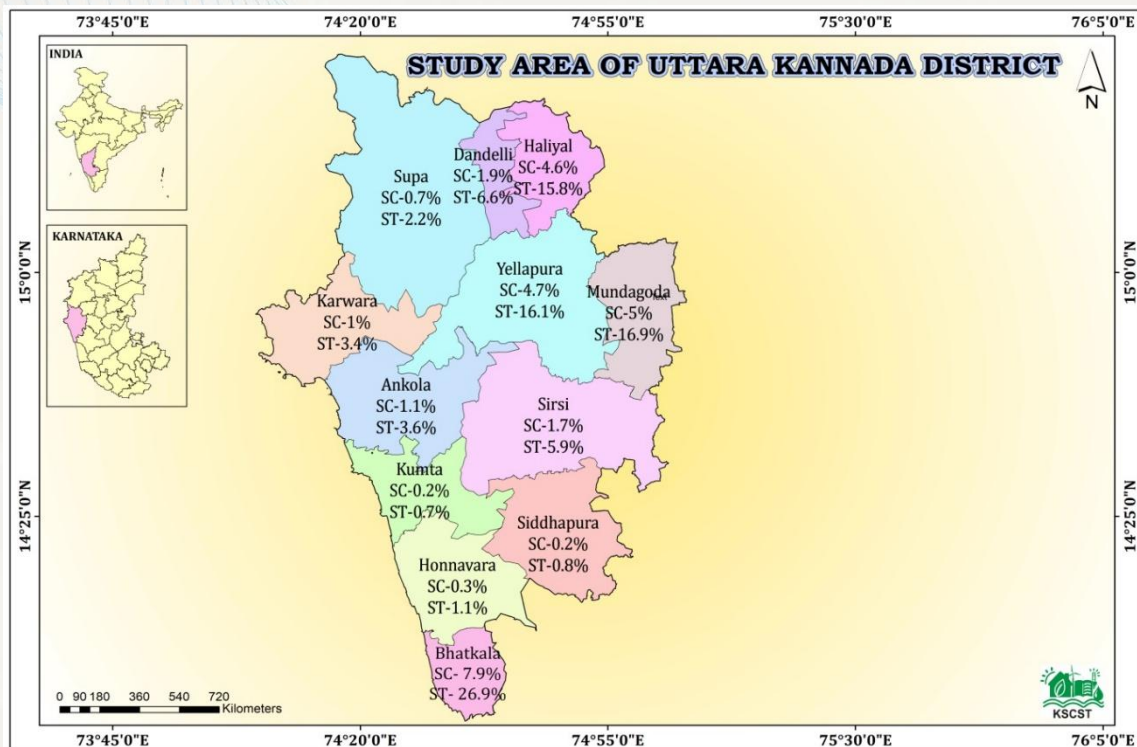
## Uttara Kannada District:

Uttara Kannada district, situated in the coastal region of Karnataka, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Uttara Kannada district:

- 1. Maritime Traditions:** Uttara Kannada district has a long coastline along the Arabian Sea, and traditional maritime practices are integral to the local culture. Indigenous communities such as the Mogaveeras and fishermen possess deep knowledge of navigation, fishing techniques, and boat building. Traditional wooden boats (dhonis) and fishing nets are still used for coastal fishing activities.
- 2. Forest-based Livelihoods:** The Western Ghats mountain range runs through Uttara Kannada district, and forest-based livelihoods are significant for indigenous communities such as the Siddis and tribal groups like the Halakki Vokkaligas. These communities have traditional knowledge of forest resources, including medicinal plants, timber, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), which they utilize for sustenance and income generation.
- 3. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is practiced in the fertile plains and valleys of Uttara Kannada district. Traditional farming methods, including terrace cultivation, mixed cropping, and organic farming, are prevalent. Indigenous knowledge of monsoon patterns, soil fertility management, and crop diversity contributes to agricultural sustainability.
- 4. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Uttara Kannada district is known for its traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, wood carving, coconut shell carving, and traditional textiles. These crafts are passed down through generations, preserving cultural heritage and providing livelihoods for local communities.
- 5. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Uttara Kannada district celebrates a variety of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social diversity. Festivals such as Karavali Utsav, Mahashivaratri, and Dussehra are observed with traditional rituals, folk dances, music performances, and community feasts.
- 6. Language and Folklore:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada and Konkani are spoken in Uttara Kannada district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Folklore, including folk tales, legends, and oral traditions, are passed down through generations, enriching the cultural tapestry of the district.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Uttara Kannada district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community welfare and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), community elders, and customary laws play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social cohesion.
- 8. Ecological Knowledge:** Communities in Uttara Kannada district possess traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) of the local ecosystems, including forests, rivers, and

coastal areas. This knowledge includes understanding biodiversity, sustainable resource management, and conservation practices that have sustained the region's ecosystems for generations.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Uttara Kannada district encompasses various aspects of maritime traditions, forest-based livelihoods, agriculture, handicrafts, cultural expressions, language, folklore, governance, and ecological wisdom. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving biodiversity, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Traditional Boat Fishing at Mundalli Grama Panchayath, Bhatkal Taluk, Uttara Kannada District*

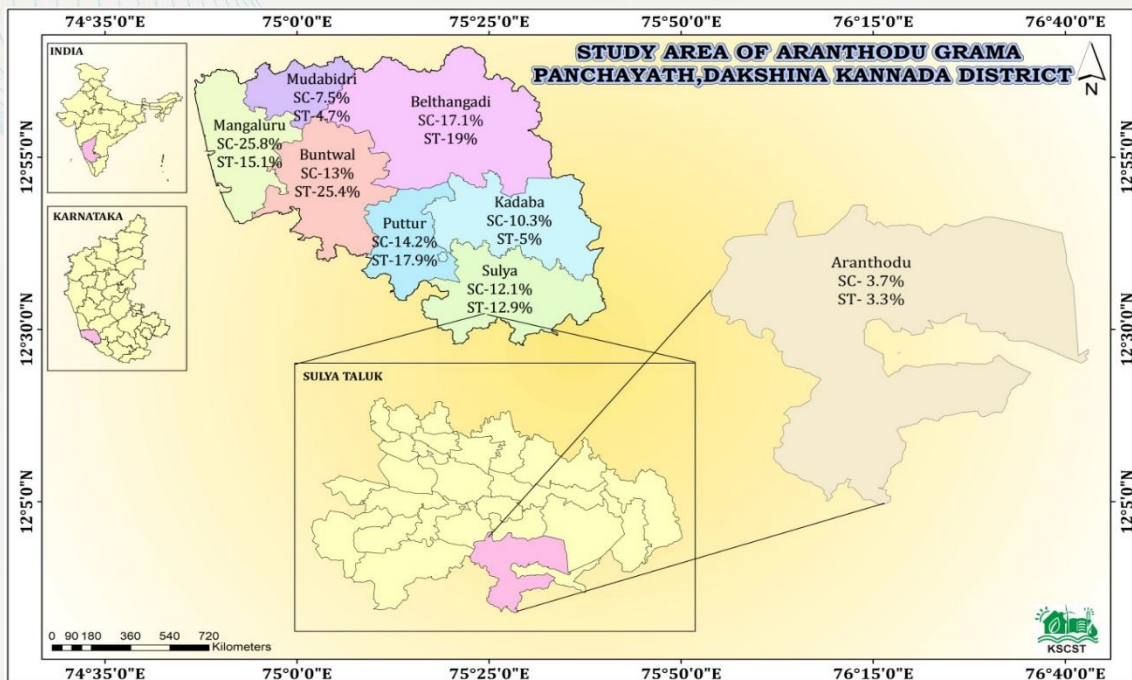
## Dakshina Kannada District:

Dakshina Kannada district, situated in the southwestern part of Karnataka, India, is known for its diverse cultural heritage and vibrant indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Dakshina Kannada district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a significant occupation in Dakshina Kannada district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as rice, coconut, arecanut, spices, and cashew. Traditional farming techniques such as intercropping, crop rotation, and organic farming are still practiced by many farmers.
- 2. Coastal Livelihoods:** With a long coastline along the Arabian Sea, coastal livelihoods play a crucial role in Dakshina Kannada district. Indigenous communities such as the Mogaveeras and fishermen possess deep knowledge of marine ecosystems, fishing techniques, and boat building. Traditional fishing practices and wooden boats (dhonis) are still used for coastal fishing activities.
- 3. Hindu Temples and Rituals:** Dakshina Kannada district is home to several ancient Hindu temples and religious sites where traditional rituals and practices are followed. Temples such as Kukke Subramanya, Dharmasthala, and Kateel Durgaparameshwari attract devotees and tourists alike, serving as centers of cultural and spiritual significance.
- 4. Art and Handicrafts:** Dakshina Kannada district has a rich tradition of art and handicrafts. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, wood carving, traditional paintings (Yakshagana art), and metalwork. These crafts are passed down through generations, preserving cultural heritage and providing livelihoods for local communities.
- 5. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Dakshina Kannada district celebrates a variety of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social diversity. Festivals such as Navaratri, Deepavali, and Ugadi are observed with traditional rituals, music, dance, and community feasts.
- 6. Language and Folklore:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada, Tulu, and Konkani are spoken in Dakshina Kannada district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Folklore, including folk tales, legends, and oral traditions in these languages, are passed down through generations, enriching the cultural tapestry of the district.
- 7. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Dakshina Kannada district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community welfare and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), community elders, and customary laws play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social cohesion.
- 8. Ayurveda and Traditional Medicine:** Ayurvedic medicine and traditional healing practices are still prevalent in Dakshina Kannada district. Traditional healers (Vaidyas)

use herbal remedies, massages, and dietary practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through generations.

the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Dakshina Kannada district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, coastal livelihoods, religious practices, art, handicrafts, cultural expressions, language, folklore, governance, and healthcare. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



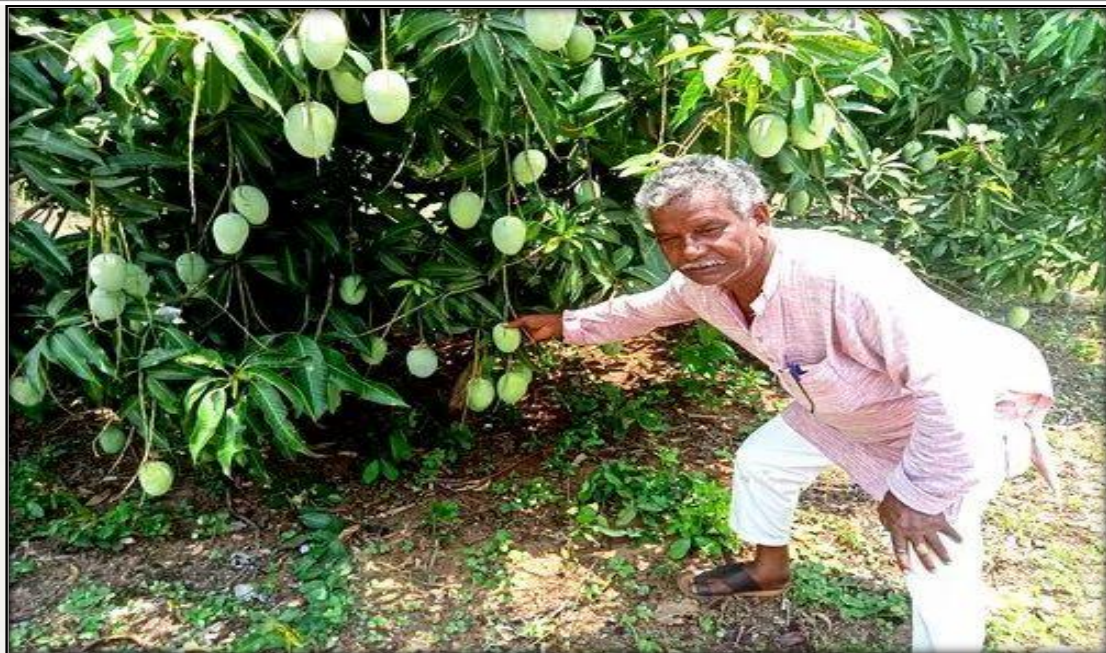
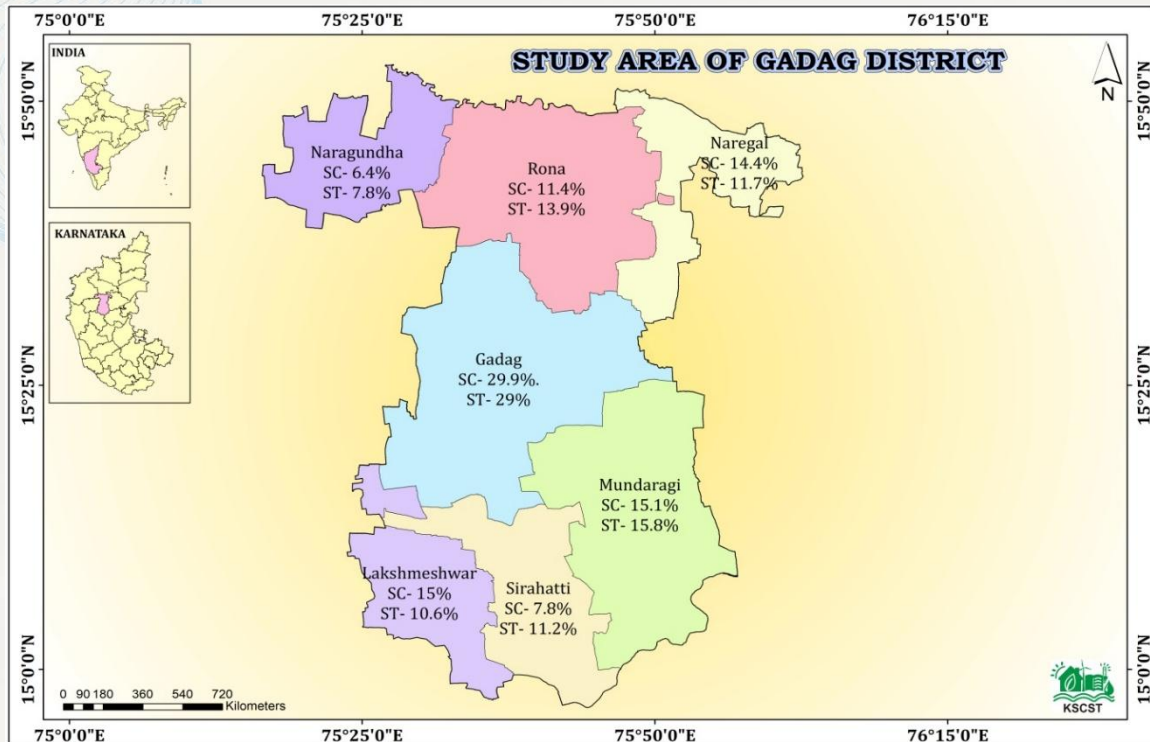
*Yakshagana art: A dynamic folk dance from Coastal Karnataka, featuring vibrant costumes, dramatic storytelling, and energetic performances. (some of the community depends on Yakshagana art)*

## Gadag District:

Gadag district, situated in the northern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Gadag district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a primary occupation in Gadag district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as cotton, sorghum, pulses, and oilseeds. Traditional farming techniques such as dryland farming, crop rotation, and water conservation methods are still practiced by many farmers.
- 2. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Gadag district is known for its traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as weaving, embroidery (kasuti), metalwork, and wood carving. These crafts are passed down through generations, preserving cultural heritage and providing livelihoods for local communities.
- 3. Language and Folklore:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada and Marathi are spoken in Gadag district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Folklore, including folk tales, legends, and oral traditions in these languages, are passed down through generations, enriching the cultural tapestry of the district.
- 4. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Gadag district celebrates a variety of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social diversity. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Dasara are observed with traditional rituals, music, dance, and community gatherings.
- 5. Traditional Medicine:** Traditional healing practices, including Ayurveda, Siddha, and folk medicine, are still prevalent in Gadag district. Traditional healers (Vaidyas) use herbal remedies, massages, and dietary practices to treat various ailments, drawing upon centuries-old knowledge passed down through generations.
- 6. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Gadag district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community welfare and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), community elders, and customary laws play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social cohesion.
- 7. Religious Heritage:** Gadag district is home to several ancient temples and religious sites that hold cultural and historical significance. Temples such as Veeranarayana Temple, Trikuteshwara Temple, and Lakkundi Temples attract devotees and tourists alike, serving as centers of cultural and spiritual importance.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Gadag district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lingayat, Maratha, and Lambani communities, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural richness and heritage.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Gadag district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, handicrafts, language, folklore, cultural expressions, healthcare, governance, and religious heritage. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



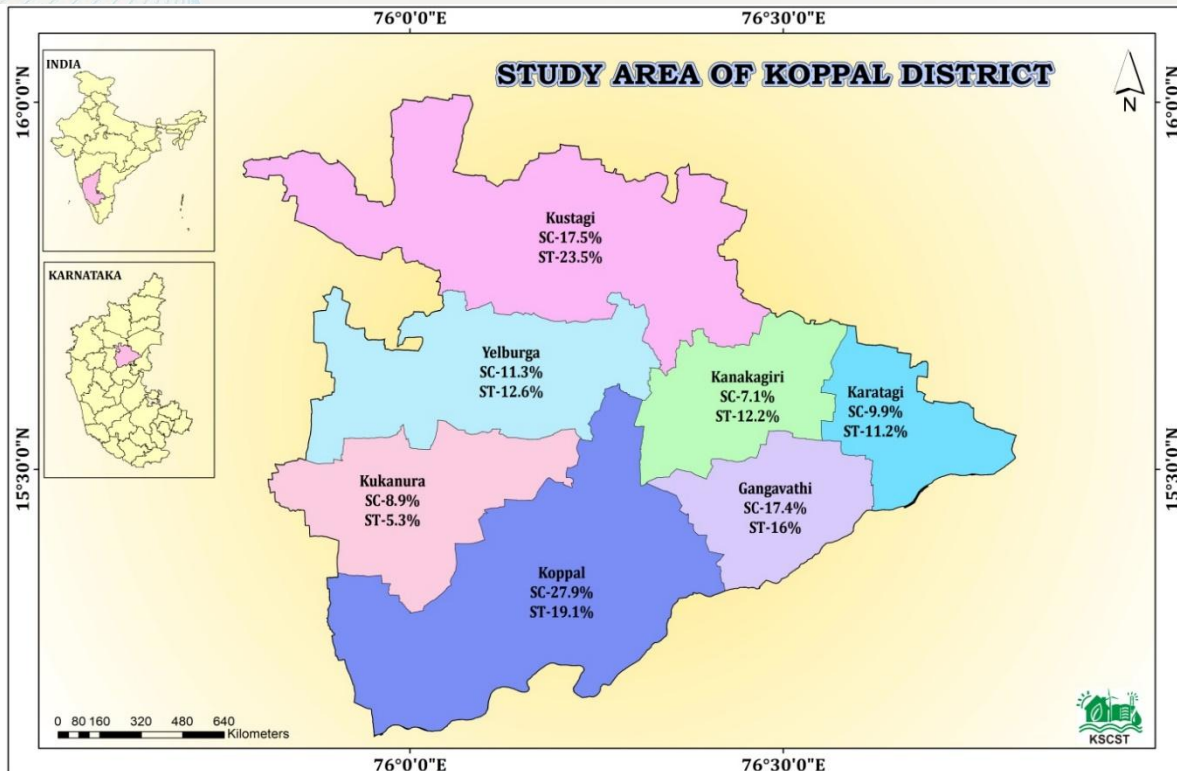
*Progressive farmers from the SC/ST communities have cultivated traditional mango horticultural crops.*

## Koppal District:

Koppal district, located in the northern part of Karnataka, India, has a rich cultural heritage and diverse indigenous communities. Here are some aspects of indigenous and traditional knowledge specific to Koppal district:

- 1. Agricultural Practices:** Agriculture is a primary occupation in Koppal district, and traditional farming methods are prevalent. Farmers utilize indigenous knowledge of soil types, rainfall patterns, and crop varieties to cultivate a variety of crops such as millets, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton. Traditional farming techniques such as dryland farming, crop rotation, and water conservation methods are still practiced by many farmers.
- 2. Handicrafts and Artisanal Skills:** Koppal district is known for its traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills. Artisans specialize in crafts such as pottery, brassware, stone carving, and woodwork. These crafts are passed down through generations, preserving cultural heritage and providing livelihoods for local communities.
- 3. Language and Folklore:** Indigenous languages such as Kannada and Lambadi are spoken in Koppal district, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the region. Folklore, including folk tales, legends, and oral traditions in these languages, are passed down through generations, enriching the cultural tapestry of the district.
- 4. Cultural Festivals and Rituals:** Koppal district celebrates a variety of cultural festivals and rituals that reflect the region's religious and social diversity. Festivals such as Ugadi, Mahashivaratri, and Hampi Utsav are observed with traditional rituals, music, dance, and community gatherings.
- 5. Traditional Music and Dance:** Koppal district has a vibrant tradition of folk music and dance forms such as Dollu Kunitha, Lambani Nritya, and Veeragase. These art forms are integral to community celebrations, cultural events, and religious festivals, showcasing the region's cultural heritage.
- 6. Community Governance and Social Institutions:** Indigenous communities in Koppal district have traditional systems of governance and social institutions that facilitate community welfare and decision-making. Village councils (Gram Panchayats), community elders, and customary laws play crucial roles in resolving disputes, managing natural resources, and promoting social cohesion.
- 7. Religious Heritage:** Koppal district is home to several ancient temples, historical sites, and religious monuments that hold cultural and historical significance. Temples such as Palkigundu, Kuknoor, and Itagi Bhimambika attract devotees and tourists alike, serving as centers of cultural and spiritual importance.
- 8. Ethnic Diversity:** Koppal district is home to diverse indigenous communities, including the Lingayat, Lambani, and Kuruba communities, each with its distinct cultural practices, languages, and social customs. These communities contribute to the region's cultural richness and heritage.

In summary, the indigenous and traditional knowledge of Koppal district encompasses various aspects of agriculture, handicrafts, language, folklore, cultural expressions, governance, and religious heritage. Preserving and promoting these knowledge systems are essential for sustaining livelihoods, conserving heritage, fostering cultural diversity, and enhancing community resilience in the face of environmental and social challenges.



*Basmati rice is famously grown in Gangavathi Taluk, Koppal District. Women from SC/ST communities are engaged in agricultural labour.*

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