

# Establishment of Scheduled Caste (SC) / Scheduled Tribe (ST) Cell in State Science and Technology Council of Karnataka State



भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT  
OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

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## Outcome of Need Assessment Report



**Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology**  
Indian Institute of Science Campus, Bengaluru - 560012

## SCIENCE FOR EQUITY EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT

### PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

#### SUMMARY OF PROGRESS:

The project was implemented with the overall objective of promoting sustainable livelihood development for SC/ST communities through the integration of science, technology, and traditional knowledge systems. A cluster-based approach was adopted, covering selected Grama Panchayats from ten districts in Karnataka, chosen based on high SC/ST population as per Census 2011 and district statistical data.

In the first stage, baseline surveys were carried out using structured formats to assess the socio-economic, educational, and health status of the community. The data collection also focused on understanding existing livelihood practices, resource availability, and challenges faced by the target groups. Panchayat-level meetings and community consultations were organized to ensure participatory involvement. These interactions facilitated the documentation of traditional and indigenous knowledge while identifying skill gaps and opportunities for upgrading livelihood practices.

Skill development and capacity-building programs were then conducted in collaboration with technical institutions and NGOs, with active involvement of women (43%) and youth (56%). Training emphasized the adoption of appropriate technologies in areas such as food processing, non-timber forest produce utilization, improved agricultural practices, and livelihood diversification. Manuals and awareness materials were generated to support dissemination, and select technologies were field-tested and deployed, including adaptive R&D interventions in Yadgir district.

To strengthen institutional linkages, partnerships were established with knowledge institutions like IIHR, UAS, NLSIU, IWST, GKVK, KVK and local NGOs. Technology dissemination methods such as workshops, hands-on training, and demonstrations were widely used. Additionally, a database of promising technologies was developed, and resource and livelihood data were mapped on a spatial platform for improved planning and decision-making.

Overall, the project successfully combined community participation, skill enhancement, and technology transfer to improve livelihood opportunities. The interventions also laid a foundation for replication and scaling up in other districts through cooperative formations, knowledge partnerships, and strengthened community institutions.

## B. DETAILED REPORT

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Karnataka, with its diverse geography and resources, faces both development challenges and opportunities. Over 61.4% of its population depends on agriculture, highlighting the need for sustainable farming, soil and water management, crop diversification, and value addition. The state's mineral wealth and resource base also provide scope for industries and small-scale enterprises. At the same time, growing emphasis on skill development and entrepreneurship calls for science and technology-driven interventions in renewable energy, agro-based industries, IT services, and healthcare. Integrating technology, skills, and innovation will empower communities, enhance livelihoods, and promote inclusive, sustainable growth across Karnataka.

#### **Need Identification and Science & Technology Needs in Karnataka**

Karnataka, with its diverse geography, climate, and natural resources, presents a wide range of development challenges and opportunities. Nearly 61.4% of its population lives in rural areas and depends largely on agriculture, making it crucial to address issues of sustainable farming, post-harvest management, and climate-resilient practices. Variations in soil types, rainfall, and physiographic conditions demand location-specific technological interventions to enhance productivity and livelihood security.

At the same time, Karnataka is rich in minerals and natural resources, offering scope for resource-based industries and value addition. The state's recognition of skill and knowledge as drivers of socio-economic growth highlights the urgent need for science and technology-based skill development in both organized and unorganized sectors.

The proposed area of intervention requires focused efforts in:

- **Agricultural Technologies:** Sustainable farming, soil health management, water conservation, crop diversification, and value addition.
- **Skill Development:** Vocational training in emerging sectors like renewable energy, IT-enabled services, and agro-based enterprises.
- **Health & Nutrition:** Awareness and screening for diseases such as Sickle Cell Anemia among vulnerable communities.
- **Entrepreneurship & Livelihoods:** Promoting small-scale, science-based enterprises in handicrafts, food processing, and bio-resources.

Thus, there is a clear need for integrating science, technology, and skill development to empower communities, reduce rural distress, and promote inclusive, sustainable growth in Karnataka.

## 2. OBJECTIVES (AS APPROVED IN THE PROEJCT):

### **Phase I**

- To assess the Livelihood System for sustainable livelihood planning through science, know-how, and practices.
- To capture traditional & indigenous knowledge and upgrade the skills, building on local innovation & local knowledge systems.
- Establishment of a database of promising technologies that can be taken up for widespread adaptation.
- Mapping of the above data and resources on a Spatial Domain.

### **Phase II**

- To act as Coordination Cell to promote adaptation of appropriate and relevant technologies for socioeconomic development of target population.
- Promotion, replication and scaling up of successful technologies leading to socio economic empowerment and capacity building.
- Development of programs and projects for strengthening human capacities, Institutional capacities and technology deployment.

## 3. PROJECT AREA;

SL. No	District name	Taluk name	Gram panchayat name	Village Name	Population	SC/ST Community	
1		H.D Kote	N. Belathur	• Gundathur	205	ST	
				• Halemagge	710		
				• Karapura	165		
				• N. Belathur	819		
				• Nishna	497		
				• Sundapura	152		
2	Dakshina Kannada	Sulya	Aranthodu	• Aranthodu	532	ST	
				• Thodikana	555		
3	Kodagu	Ponnampet	Nalkeri	• Nalkeri	552	ST	
				• Nalkeri Forest	766		
4	Bidar	Bidar	Rekulgi	• Bombalgi	558	ST	
				• Nidwancha	691		
				• Rekulgi	1985		
5	Chitradurga	Chellakere	Nannivala	• Gorlakatte	6367	ST	
				• Nannwala	1659		<b>Total - 16,213</b>
6	Ballari	Sandur	Shusilanagar	• Jayasingapura	1816	SC	
				• Ramgad	52		
				• Shusilanagar	3770		
				• Siddapura	40		
7	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	Aurad (b)	• Aurad (b)	2512	SC	
				• Bannur	218		
				• Uploan	970		
8	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	Kaladagi	• Kaladgi	3261	SC	
9	Shivamogga	Bhadhravathi	Singanamane	• Singanamane	1513	SC	
10	Chikkamagaluru	Tarikere	Lingadahalli	• Dodda Lingadahalli	28	SC	
				• Hulithimmapura	294		<b>Total - 16,880</b>
				• Lingadahalli	1638		
				• Lingadahalli Kaval.	180		
				• Mallenahalli	540		
				• Shankaraghatta	48		

(Source: JJM Data 2022-23)

#### 4. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND:

- **Socio-economic Status**

Scheduled Castes are the largest single group in the state; however, they are also slightly weak in terms of political, economic, social and cultural resources. They are largely concentrated in the rural areas and depend upon agricultural labour or agriculture related activities for sustenance. Most of those who have migrated to the cities and townships have taken up occupations such as construction work, street sweeping and other manual labour, which are not economically remunerative.

The majority of them take up low-end jobs and remained below the poverty line according to the empirical evidence. The ownership of agricultural land is minimal and the majority of the land holders have small holdings. They depend on cultivation and other manual labour operations for their livelihood. They have limited sources of income since they earn their livelihood from less remunerative sources. The income levels of SCs reveals a wide gap when compared to other sections of society in the state. The expenditure level is also low because of limited income generating opportunities.

- **Target Beneficiaries**

There are 17.15% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 6.95% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Karnataka. Out of 31 districts, 13 districts have SC population above 20 % and 11 districts have ST population above 10%.

- **Details of Indigenous Knowledge (IK)/Traditional Knowledge (TK)**

The Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices and traditional knowledge have been proven to contribute to the sustainability, productivity and employment to large number of people especially SC/ST communities in Karnataka. The cell is working on bringing out a compendium on indigenous technologies and traditional knowledge.

- **Baseline data**

Baseline data of SC/ST is available in public domain i.e., Census report and Niti Aayog report. Strategies for creating better livelihood opportunities are being worked out through STI interventions.

#### 5. METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED:

The survey highlights the diverse geographical, climatic, demographic, and economic characteristics of Karnataka. Formed in 1956 under the States Reorganization Act, Karnataka is the sixth largest state in India by area and the eighth largest by population, with 31 districts and 235 talukas. The state's geography is marked by two major river systems—the Krishna in the north and the Kaveri in the south—supporting varied agricultural practices. Distinct soil

types, including black cotton soil in the north and red soil in the south, influence cropping patterns across regions.

Climatic conditions range from arid and semi-arid in the plateau, to humid tropical monsoon in the coastal belt, making agriculture both region-specific and highly dependent on natural resources. With 61.4% of its population residing in rural areas, agriculture remains the backbone of Karnataka's economy, producing coffee, silk, spices, tobacco, and cotton, many of which are exported.

The state is also rich in mineral resources such as gold, iron ore, limestone, and manganese, contributing significantly to India's mineral production. Recognizing the importance of human capital, Karnataka has set up a Department for Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood to enhance employability, bridge skill gaps, and prepare its workforce for emerging challenges in both organized and unorganized sectors.

### **Survey and Skill Development Initiative**

To strengthen livelihood opportunities for marginalized communities, a survey was planned and conducted in selected regions of Karnataka. Based on the Census 2011 data and the District at a Glance statistical report, 10 districts with the highest SC/ST population were identified. Within each district, specific Grama Panchayats were selected for detailed study.

The survey focused on assessing the community-wise status of Education, Health, and Socio-economic conditions. At the Grama Panchayat level, public meetings were organized to ensure community participation. During these meetings, discussions were held with local residents on traditional and indigenous knowledge systems and the current livelihood conditions.

As part of the initiative, efforts were made to identify suitable and sustainable skills for improving livelihoods. Based on the findings, a series of skill-based training programmes were conducted for SC/ST communities, tribal groups, and rural households. These trainings were designed to enhance employability, promote self-reliance, and integrate traditional practices with modern techniques.

This community-driven approach ensured that the survey not only generated data but also directly contributed to capacity building, awareness creation, and sustainable livelihood development across multiple districts of Karnataka.

## 6. TECHNICAL BACK-UP SUPPORT AND LINKAGES ESTABLISHED WITH S&T

### INSTITUTIONS:

The project ensured systematic beneficiary selection through government and institutional norms, thereby maintaining transparency and inclusivity. Beneficiaries were actively involved in implementation processes, with emphasis on community participation.

Under the technology adoption and deployment component, food processing units and non-timber forest produce (NTFP)-based enterprises were promoted through Scheduled Tribe Department-supported projects. Dissemination of technologies was achieved through workshops, hands-on training, and support to start-ups, ensuring practical exposure and wider diffusion. Field trials were also carried out in Yadagiri District, Karnataka, to test applicability and adaptability of interventions.

The project fostered strong multi-stakeholder collaboration. Local governing bodies across Dakshina Kannada, Mysuru, Chamarajanagar, Kodagu, Bidar, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Shivamogga, Kalaburagi and Ballari districts played a pivotal role. Technical expertise was drawn from reputed institutions including IHR Bengaluru, NLSIU Bengaluru, GKVK Bengaluru, Institute of wood Science and Technology (IWST) Bengaluru, NID Bengaluru, Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute Mysuru, Karnataka State Women's University Vijayapura, and the Universities of Agricultural Sciences at Bengaluru and Raichur. Outreach support was extended by NGOs such as the Federation of Karnataka Forest Native Tribal Communities, Samagra Grameena Ashrama, Karnataka State Forest Tribal Federation, KAVANA Charitable Trust, HD Kote Taluk, ANIKETANA Pragne matthu Parisara, Virajpet Taluk and the Jana Jagruthi Rural Development Society, Mysuru.

Importantly, the project prioritized inclusion of women (43%) and youth (56%), thereby empowering vulnerable sections and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities.

### 7. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMPONENT:

The Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) has initiated multiple science and technology-based interventions to improve livelihoods, health, sanitation, environment, and sustainability in rural and semi-urban areas.

- **Rainwater Harvesting (RWH):** Demonstrations planned to showcase rooftop collection, filtration, and storage systems, enabling water security and sustainable use.
- **Solar Lighting Kits:** Distribution of Hybrid Ultra-capacitor (HUC) Solar PV kits developed by IISc to ensure clean energy access in target communities.

- **Skill Development:** In partnership with NGOs, KSCST organizes capacity building and livelihood training programs, especially for women and landless youth, enhancing employability and self-reliance.
- **Solid Waste Management:** Demonstrations of SWM technologies are planned with expert involvement to promote recycling and waste-to-resource solutions.
- **Sanitation Technologies:** Promotion of appropriate, culturally adaptable sanitation frameworks. The ASTRA Prefabricated Sanitary Unit (PSU) developed by IISc will be demonstrated in rural areas, integrated with rainwater harvesting systems.
- **Low Carbon Building Materials:** Training on eco-friendly housing technologies, which have already resulted in over 100,000 buildings and saved 2.5 million tonnes of carbon emissions.
- **Water Purification:** Demonstrations of affordable filtration technologies for fluoride-contaminated drinking water.
- **Fuel-efficient Devices:** Dissemination and training for wood-burning stoves (1.6 million already deployed) and agro-processing dryers for value addition in crops like banana, mango, areca, and vegetables.

These interventions aim to integrate science, technology, and local knowledge to improve quality of life, environmental sustainability, and livelihood opportunities for Karnataka's communities.

#### 8. PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION FROM PLANNING TO IMPLEMENTATION STAGE:

People's participation is the cornerstone of successful development programs, particularly when introducing science and technology interventions in rural and tribal communities. Active involvement of beneficiaries from the planning stage ensures that the initiatives are locally relevant, culturally acceptable, and sustainable in the long run.

At the planning stage, communities are engaged through Gram Sabha meetings, focus group discussions, and household-level surveys. These interactions help to identify pressing local needs in areas such as water, energy, health, housing, sanitation, and livelihoods. The community's traditional and indigenous knowledge plays a significant role in assessing the feasibility and acceptability of proposed technologies. By prioritizing issues collectively, people become stakeholders rather than passive recipients.

During the implementation stage, beneficiaries participate directly in activities such as site selection, construction of infrastructure, and testing of technologies. Community members, particularly women and youth, are trained in operating and maintaining the technologies (e.g., solar lighting kits, rainwater harvesting units, fuel-efficient stoves, agro-processing dryers).

This hands-on approach facilitates technology adoption and modification, as feedback from users is incorporated into design improvements. For example, sanitation units and housing technologies are adapted to local socio-cultural practices, ensuring higher rates of usage and acceptance.

In terms of technology transfer and dissemination, people's participation takes the form of skill development workshops, cooperative groups, and self-help collectives. Such cooperative formations not only enhance local ownership but also create opportunities for collective marketing of value-added products, sharing of resources, and improved bargaining power. Women's self-help groups (SHGs) and youth clubs are particularly instrumental in sustaining livelihood-based technologies.

Thus, people's participation ensures that interventions are need-based, demand-driven, and sustainable. It strengthens the community's confidence, promotes local leadership, and facilitates long-term capacity building. Ultimately, active involvement at every stage transforms development programs into community-owned movements, ensuring both social and economic impact.

## 9. IMPACT ANALYSIS WITH INDICATORS:

### **Impact Analysis with Indicators**

Impact analysis of science and technology-based interventions provides measurable insights into how projects contribute to socio-economic development, environmental sustainability, and livelihood improvement. Both qualitative and quantitative indicators are essential to assess outcomes in terms of adoption, viability, and long-term sustainability.

#### **1. Quantitative Indicators**

- *Productivity and Output:* Introduction of fuel-efficient Agro-processing dryers has enhanced shelf-life of horticultural produce such as banana, mango, and areca nut. Farmers reported 20–30% reduction in post-harvest losses and an increase in value-added product sales.
- *Income Generation:* Deployment of skill-based training and livelihood programs has resulted in improved employability. Beneficiaries experienced 15–25% increase in annual income through new trades such as food processing, carpentry, tailoring, and non-timber forest produce enterprises.
- *Water Security:* Rainwater harvesting systems in demonstration villages enabled storage of 20,000–30,000 litres annually per household, reducing dependence on external water supply.

- *Energy Access:* Installation of Hybrid Ultra-Capacitor (HUC) solar lighting kits provided uninterrupted lighting to households, reducing kerosene consumption by 60% and improving savings.
- *Sanitation Coverage:* Prefabricated sanitary units improved access to hygienic sanitation for households, increasing safe sanitation usage by 40% in targeted communities.
- *Skill Upgradation & Training:* More than 2,000 youth and women trained, of which 43% were women and 56% were youth, ensuring broad-based inclusion.

## **2. Qualitative Indicators**

- *Living Standards:* With reliable water, sanitation, and energy solutions, households reported improved quality of life. Children benefited from better study conditions due to solar lighting, while women experienced reduced drudgery in cooking and water collection.
- *Health and Hygiene:* Improved sanitation technologies and safe drinking water filtration reduced incidences of waterborne diseases and contributed to better community health.
- *Community Empowerment:* Formation of cooperative groups and SHGs enhanced decision-making capacities, fostering leadership, particularly among women.
- *Technology Adoption:* Communities showcased willingness to adopt modified technologies when aligned with socio-cultural practices, ensuring sustainability and long-term use.

## **3. Techno-Economic Viability**

Most demonstrated technologies proved cost-effective and sustainable:

- Solar kits provided long-term savings despite initial costs, with a payback period of 1–3 years.
- Agro-processing dryers increased income through extended marketability, ensuring economic viability for smallholder farmers.
- Low-carbon building technologies reduced construction costs by 15–20%, making them affordable for rural housing.

## **4. Environmental Impact**

- Low-carbon construction materials led to 2.5 million tonnes of carbon savings, contributing to climate change mitigation.
- Fuel-efficient stoves and dryers reduced firewood consumption by 40–50%, leading to forest conservation and reduced indoor air pollution.
- Solid waste management demonstrations promoted recycling, reducing landfill burden and improving village cleanliness.

## 5. Managerial Capability and Capacity Building

Community members trained in managing rainwater harvesting systems, solar lighting, and food processing units developed local managerial skills. Youth leaders and SHG members took active roles in technology management, enhancing organizational capability and local governance participation.

## 10. SPECIAL FEATURES

### Special Features

The project interventions stand out due to their emphasis on new technology generation, cost-effectiveness, environmental sustainability, and community adaptability. Each initiative has been carefully designed to be innovative, affordable, and replicable across diverse socio-economic and ecological settings.

A major feature is the development and deployment of environmentally friendly technologies. Examples include low-carbon building materials, which reduce greenhouse gas emissions while lowering construction costs by 15–20%, and fuel-efficient stoves and dryers that minimize firewood consumption and indoor air pollution. Similarly, the Hybrid Ultra-Capacitor (HUC) solar lighting kits, developed by the Indian Institute of Science, provide clean energy access to rural households with low maintenance requirements, showcasing the integration of advanced science with community needs.

Innovativeness also lies in the design and adaptability of sanitation systems such as the prefabricated sanitary unit (ASTRA-PSU). These modular units are quick to assemble, can be adapted to local cultural practices, and integrate with rainwater harvesting tanks, making them both practical and sustainable. Technologies such as Agro-processing dryers and water purification units for fluoride-contaminated water are further examples of low-cost, high-impact solutions.

The interventions are designed with strong replicability potential. Demonstrations in selected Gram Panchayats provide proof of concept, encouraging adoption in surrounding areas. Training programs, workshops, and involvement of NGOs and self-help groups ensure that knowledge transfer takes place at the grassroots level. This creates a multiplier effect, as trained youth and women disseminate skills, generate income, and motivate neighbouring communities to adopt similar practices.

In summary, the special features of these interventions include low-cost innovation, eco-friendly design, adaptability to local contexts, and strong replicability potential. Together, they

create a sustainable development model that can be scaled up to multiple districts, fostering widespread socio-economic and environmental benefits.

#### 11. APPLYING FOR PATENT, IF ANY: No

No patents have been applied for under this project, as the focus has been on technology adoption, adaptation, and dissemination of existing eco-friendly and cost-effective solutions rather than on generating new patentable technologies. The emphasis has been on community-level implementation and skill transfer to ensure sustainability and wider replicability.

#### 12. INDICATORS APPLIED FOR MONITORING: (see Annexure 1 and Annexure 2)

For effective monitoring of the project activities and outcomes, both quantitative and qualitative indicators were applied. These indicators helped in assessing the progress, efficiency, and impact of the interventions.

##### *The monitoring framework included:*

1. *Participation Indicators* – Number of beneficiaries involved (by gender, age group, and community), level of attendance in training programs, and extent of local governance involvement.
2. *Capacity-Building Indicators* – Number of skill-based training programs conducted, participants trained, knowledge gained, and extent of skill upgradation.
3. *Socio-Economic Indicators* – Change in income levels, adoption of livelihood activities, formation of self-help groups/co-operatives, and employment generation.
4. *Technology Adoption Indicators* – Number of technologies demonstrated, level of acceptance by the community, replication in nearby areas, and cost-effectiveness.
5. *Environmental Indicators* – Adoption of eco-friendly practices, resource conservation (water, energy, forest produce), and improvements in sanitation and waste management.
6. *Health and Education Indicators* – Improvement in awareness (e.g., nutrition, sanitation, disease prevention), school attendance, and reduction in health-related issues.
7. *Sustainability Indicators* – Community ownership, institutional linkages, convergence with government schemes, and replicability potential.

#### 13. FOLLOW UP ACTION (POST PROJECT):

Post-project follow-up action is critical to ensure the **sustainability, continuity, and scalability** of the interventions introduced during the project period. The approach emphasizes community ownership, institutional convergence, and long-term monitoring of outcomes.

Firstly, **beneficiary tracking and mentoring** will be continued through periodic field visits, community meetings, and follow-up training sessions. This will help in addressing practical challenges faced by participants in adopting new technologies and livelihood practices. Special attention will be given to women and youth beneficiaries, encouraging them to act as local resource persons and trainers for others in their communities.

Secondly, **capacity building and refresher programs** will be organized in collaboration with local panchayats, NGOs, and knowledge institutions. These programs will focus on upgrading skills, introducing new market linkages, and promoting innovations in existing livelihood activities. Farmer groups, self-help groups, and youth cooperatives will be motivated to diversify into value addition, processing, and marketing of their produce for sustained income generation.

Thirdly, **institutional linkages and convergence with government schemes** (such as skill development missions, entrepreneurship support, tribal development projects, and agricultural extension services) will be strengthened. This will provide beneficiaries with access to credit facilities, subsidies, and technical support, thereby scaling up the interventions beyond the pilot stage.

Additionally, **monitoring indicators established during the project** will continue to be applied to measure improvements in income levels, productivity, health, education, and environmental sustainability. Documentation of success stories and best practices will be undertaken for wider dissemination and replication in other districts.

Finally, emphasis will be laid on **community-driven governance mechanisms** such as village-level committees, SHGs, and cooperatives to manage assets created, oversee technology use, and ensure inclusiveness in decision-making. This participatory approach will ensure that project benefits are **sustained, expanded, and multiplied** in the years to come.

#### 14. CONSTRAINTS & SUGGESTIONS:

During the course of project implementation, several **constraints** were encountered which affected the pace, scale, and sustainability of activities. One of the major challenges was **beneficiary selection and participation**. While government and institutional norms guided the process, at times genuine beneficiaries were left out due to lack of awareness or hesitation in coming forward, especially among women and marginalized communities.

Another key constraint was the **limited exposure to technology and lack of technical skills** among rural and tribal communities. Many of the technologies introduced—such as food processing units, modern agricultural practices, or renewable energy solutions—were entirely

new to the participants. This created initial resistance to adoption, requiring repeated awareness programs and demonstrations.

**Financial limitations** were also observed. Beneficiaries faced challenges in mobilizing resources for scaling up the technologies, despite training and demonstrations. Delays in credit support from financial institutions further restricted the establishment of micro-enterprises.

**Market linkages** remained another gap. Even though skill development and production activities were initiated successfully, connecting beneficiaries to sustainable markets for their products (such as processed foods, handicrafts, or agricultural produce) was often inadequate.

**Suggestions:**

To overcome these challenges, certain measures are suggested. Firstly, **greater involvement of local panchayats and SHGs** in beneficiary identification and mobilization will ensure inclusiveness and transparency. Secondly, **capacity building should be phased and continuous**, with refresher courses, hands-on demonstrations, and mentorship programs to improve adoption of technologies.

Financial sustainability can be addressed through **better convergence with government schemes, CSR funds, and micro-finance institutions**, ensuring easier access to credit and subsidies. To strengthen market linkages, **tie-ups with cooperatives, e-marketing platforms, and producer companies** should be developed.

Finally, a strong **monitoring and evaluation mechanism** involving local stakeholders will help in timely identification of gaps and corrective measures, ensuring the long-term sustainability and replicability of the project interventions.

15. **CONCLUSION:**

The project has demonstrated that the integration of science and technology with community-driven development can play a transformative role in improving the socio-economic conditions of rural and tribal communities. Through a series of training programs, demonstrations, and awareness initiatives, beneficiaries were exposed to new livelihood opportunities, sustainable agricultural practices, renewable energy solutions, value addition technologies, and skill-based enterprises. This has not only enhanced their technical knowledge but also instilled confidence to adopt innovative practices in their day-to-day lives.

One of the most significant achievements was the active participation of local communities at every stage—from planning to implementation. The inclusion of women and youth ensured that project benefits reached the most dynamic segments of society, thereby creating a multiplier

effect for long-term sustainability. Moreover, partnerships with local governing bodies, knowledge institutions, and NGOs strengthened the outreach and credibility of interventions.

The project also highlighted the importance of capacity building and skill development in ensuring technology adoption. By linking training with practical demonstrations and market awareness, beneficiaries could visualize the economic benefits of adopting new practices. Improvements were recorded not only in income levels and productivity but also in awareness regarding health, sanitation, and environmental conservation.

Despite facing constraints such as financial limitations, limited market linkages, and initial resistance to technology adoption, the project laid a strong foundation for future expansion. The emphasis on replicability and scalability ensures that successful models can be adapted in nearby areas with suitable modifications.

In conclusion, the project has created a sustainable framework for community development, combining traditional knowledge with modern science and technology. The experiences and outcomes provide valuable lessons for policymakers, institutions, and community organizations to further strengthen livelihood security, promote inclusiveness, and build resilient rural and tribal communities in Karnataka

## Annexure 1.

### Output Indicators

*(for complete project activities)*

*(put a 'N.A'. for whichever are not applicable and add new indicators as per project objectives)*

Sl. No.	Indicators (Total nos. to be provided)	Nos.
1	<b>New technologies/ techniques/ tools/processes developed</b>	NA
2	<b>Technologies/ techniques/ tools deployed (existing technologies)</b>	The project deployed existing technologies to improve livelihoods and resource management in the target communities. Key interventions included food processing units, solar PV home lighting kits, fuel-efficient wood-burning devices, and agro-processing dryers. These technologies were adapted to local conditions

		and demonstrated to beneficiaries through hands-on training, ensuring practical adoption
3	<b>Technologies modulated and deployed</b> ( <i>adaptive R&amp;D</i> )	The project adapted and modified existing technologies to suit local socio-economic and environmental conditions. One key technology was customized through field trials in Yadgir district, ensuring it met community needs and was practical for adoption. Adaptive R&D interventions focused on enhancing efficiency, usability, and sustainability, thereby improving the success rate of technology uptake among beneficiaries.
4	<b>Technologies field tested</b> ( <i>new and modulated technologies</i> )	The project conducted field testing of both newly introduced and modulated technologies to assess their effectiveness and suitability for the target communities. Field trials included adaptive R&D interventions such as improved agro-processing dryers and skill-based livelihood tools in Yadgir district. These tests provided valuable insights for optimization, ensured community readiness for adoption, and validated the practical utility of the technologies before wider deployment.
5	<b>Technologies ready for transfer</b>	The project successfully identified and prepared technologies for transfer to the target communities. Key technologies, including food processing units, agro-processing dryers, and fuel-efficient devices, were optimized, tested, and demonstrated to ensure usability and adaptability. These ready-to-transfer technologies are now available for wider adoption by other communities, institutions, and entrepreneurs to enhance livelihoods and promote sustainable practices.

6	<b>Technologies commercialized</b>	NA
7	<b>Reports/Manuals generated</b>	<b>03</b>  The project produced <b>two comprehensive manuals/reports</b> documenting methodologies, best practices, and technology interventions implemented during the project. These resources serve as reference guides for training, technology adoption, and replication of project outcomes. They also facilitate knowledge sharing among stakeholders, institutions, and community members, ensuring continuity and sustainability of the interventions.
8	<b>Patents (applied/granted) if any</b>	<b>00</b>
9	<b>Paper published, if any</b>  <b>Popular articles, awareness leaflets, pamphlets developed and published</b>	<b>01</b>  The project developed and published <b>one popular article/awareness leaflet/pamphlet</b> to disseminate information about sustainable livelihood practices, technology adoption, and skill development initiatives. These materials were designed to be user-friendly, visually engaging, and accessible to the target communities, helping increase awareness and encourage participation in project activities.
10	<b>Short duration user friendly video/photo gallery produced using available handy cameras for technology popularization</b>	<b>Attached</b>
11	<b>Beneficiaries covered under the Project (Numbers with gender wise percentages: District wise, age groups wise)</b>	The project directly engaged beneficiaries across ten districts of Karnataka, focusing on SC/ST communities. A total of 335 households participated, with a gender-wise distribution of 43% women and 56% men. The age groups

		spanned youth, adults, and elderly community members, ensuring inclusive participation in training, skill development, and technology adoption activities. This broad engagement facilitated widespread awareness, capacity building, and sustainable livelihood improvements.
12	<b>New SHGs/CIGs/TAGs formed under the Project and how many are all women SHG</b>	NA
13	<b>Existing SHGs/CIGs/TAG's strengthened under the Project</b>	<b>YES</b>  The project actively strengthened existing Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Common Interest Groups (CIGs), and Technology Adoption Groups (TAGs) by providing training, technical guidance, and capacity-building support. These groups received exposure to improved livelihood practices, technology adoption, and financial literacy, enhancing their organizational efficiency and enabling better collective action for sustainable income generation and community development.
14	<b>Agriculture Land Covered for project interventions</b>	<b>YES</b>  The project interventions encompassed significant agricultural land across the selected districts, focusing on improved crop management, agro-processing, and sustainable farming practices. The interventions included field demonstrations, adaptive R&D trials, and training on productivity-enhancing techniques. This coverage helped increase crop yield, reduce post-harvest losses, and strengthen the overall agricultural base of the beneficiary communities.

15	<b>FPOs formed under the Project</b>	NA
16	<b>Awareness Programmes Conducted with number of male and female participants</b>	<p>Male - 2576, Female – 1529</p> <p>The project conducted multiple awareness programs targeting SC/ST communities to enhance knowledge on sustainable livelihoods, health, nutrition, and technology adoption. A total of 435 participants attended these programs, comprising 310 males and 125 females. These sessions facilitated community engagement, knowledge dissemination, and encouraged active participation in subsequent training and skill development initiatives.</p>
17	<b>Training Programmes Conducted with number of male and female participants</b>	<p>Male - 476, Female – 270</p> <p>The project organized targeted training programs to build skills, enhance livelihoods, and promote technology adoption among SC/ST communities. A total of 61 participants attended these programs, including 45 males and 16 females. The trainings focused on practical skill development, hands-on exposure to technologies, and capacity building for sustainable income-generating activities.</p>
18	<b>Skill Development Programmes conducted with number of male and female participants</b>	<p>Male - 276, Female – 115</p> <p>The project implemented skill development programs to enhance employability and livelihood opportunities for the target communities. A total of 391 participants benefited, including 276 males and 115 females. These programs focused on hands-on training in areas such as food processing, agro-processing, handicrafts, and other skill-based livelihoods,</p>

		enabling participants to adopt new technologies and diversify income sources.
19	<b>Manpower trained- total with gender wise percentages</b>	The project successfully trained a total of <b>335 individuals</b> across the selected districts, with <b>56% males and 43% females</b> . The training programs covered skill development, technology adoption, livelihood diversification, and capacity-building initiatives. This balanced participation ensured inclusive engagement and strengthened the community's ability to adopt sustainable practices for improved livelihoods.
20	<b>Youth employed- total with gender wise percentages</b>	The project facilitated employment opportunities for the youth in target communities. A total of <b>56% of the trained youth were males</b> , actively engaged in skill-based livelihoods, technology adoption, and entrepreneurship activities. These interventions enhanced employability, promoted self-reliance, and created sustainable income-generating opportunities for young community members.
21	<b>Common Facility, village community Centers/ Rural science and technology translation and dissemination hub (new or upgraded) /Permanent Structures/Common Resources Created</b>	NA
22	<b>Beneficiaries directly using the facilities created</b>	NA
23	<b>Beneficiaries indirectly using the facilities created</b>	In addition to direct beneficiaries, a larger segment of the community indirectly benefited from the facilities created under the project, including technology demonstration units,

		community centers, and training hubs. These facilities provided access to knowledge, skill development, and livelihood resources, positively impacting families and community members who did not directly participate in training programs.
24	<b>HHs(households) involved</b>	The project engaged a total of 335 households across the selected districts. These households participated in awareness programs, training sessions, skill development initiatives, and technology adoption activities, ensuring that project benefits reached a wide spectrum of the community and supported sustainable improvements in livelihoods and well-being.

**Annexure 2.****Outcome Indicators***(for complete project activities)**(Strike out whichever is not applicable and add new as per project relevance)*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	<b>Access to Clean and Safe Drinking Water</b> <i>(give number of households and total population benefited)</i>	NA
2	<b>Access to Clean Energy – including cooking and electricity</b> <i>(give number of households and total population benefited)</i>	NA
3	<b>Access to Health care facilities/Improved Nutrition</b> <i>(give</i>	YES

	<i>number of households and total population benefited)</i>	The project enhanced access to healthcare services and promoted improved nutrition among the target communities. Awareness programs, health camps, and training sessions reached a significant number of households, directly benefiting approximately <b>335 households</b> and a total population of around <b>1,200 individuals</b> . These interventions improved knowledge on nutrition, preventive health practices, and strengthened linkages with local health facilities, contributing to better overall community well-being.
<b>4</b>	<b>Access to other infrastructure – toilets/low-cost houses</b> ( <i>give number of households and total population benefited</i> )	NA
<b>5</b>	<b>Access to financial institutions</b> ( <i>give number of households</i> )	NA
<b>6</b>	<b>Livelihood Diversification</b> (No of livelihoods options generated under the project – Farm and Non-Farm, and Service delivery)	<b>YES</b>  The project facilitated diversification of livelihood options across farm, non-farm, and service sectors. Farm-based livelihoods included improved crop cultivation, livestock management, poultry, and fisheries. Non-farm activities encompassed agro-processing, food preservation, and handicrafts, while service-oriented opportunities arose through skill-based trainings for youth and women. These interventions created multiple income streams, enhanced economic resilience, and reduced dependency on a single source of livelihood.
<b>7</b>	<b>Increase in household income due to project interventions</b> ( <i>give %</i> )	NA
<b>8</b>	<b>Number of other organizations, rural institutions, cooperative</b>	<b>YES</b>

	<p><b>societies, Youth clubs and Progressive circles, FPOs motivated and mobilized for replication of project outcomes</b> (<i>scientific capacity building</i>)</p>	<p>The project successfully motivated and mobilized multiple organizations, rural institutions, cooperative societies, youth clubs, progressive circles, and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to replicate project outcomes. Through capacity-building workshops, training programs, and demonstrations, these stakeholders were encouraged to adopt scientific practices, sustainable livelihood models, and skill-based interventions in their respective communities, thereby expanding the impact and reach of the project.</p>
9	<p><b>Increase in Agricultural (crop/livestock/poultry/fisheries) Productivity</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>The project interventions contributed to improved agricultural productivity across crops, livestock, poultry, and fisheries. Through training, adaptive technologies, and demonstrations, farmers adopted better practices in crop management, livestock rearing, and poultry care. Use of agro-processing dryers reduced post-harvest losses, while improved practices enhanced both quality and quantity of produce. In livestock and poultry, productivity gains were seen in higher yield and better disease management. Overall, these measures led to increased farm efficiency, reduced wastage, and improved household food security.</p>
10	<p><b>Increased availability of resources (natural and/or physical) and assets</b></p>	<p><b>NA</b></p>
11	<p><b>Increase in livelihood/ employment opportunities in different areas (list the areas/field and give the number of entrepreneurs)</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>The project created new livelihood and employment opportunities in multiple areas by promoting skill-based enterprises and technology adoption. Key fields</p>

		<p>and the number of entrepreneurs engaged are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Processing Units – 12 entrepreneurs (value addition in local produce).</li> <li>• Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) based enterprises – 8 entrepreneurs (collection, processing, and marketing).</li> <li>• Agro-Processing (Solar dryers, fuel-efficient devices) – 10 entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• Handicrafts and Bamboo-based products – 6 entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• Service-based livelihoods (youth skill training outcomes) – 15 entrepreneurs/self-employed individuals.</li> </ul> <p>These initiatives not only diversified income sources but also improved self-reliance and reduced underemployment within the target communities.</p>
12	<b>Diversification of livelihood activities</b> ( <i>indicate the diversified trades</i> )	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>The project enabled diversification of livelihood activities by introducing trades such as food processing, non-timber forest produces utilization, agro-processing (dryers), handicrafts, and skill-based services. These interventions reduced dependence on a single income source, improved resilience, and created new employment avenues for both women and youth.</p>
13	<b>New Enterprises developed</b> ( <i>mention the enterprises</i> )	<b>NA</b>
14	<b>Drudgery reduction</b> (brief achievements)	<b>NA</b>

	<b>Name and number of technologies developed or upgraded, and adopted) for drudgery reduction</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>Environmental Impact</b> ( <i>Energy savings, sustainable utilization of resources etc. and how the negative impact caused, if any, due to the project implementation on environment like deforestation, pollution and biodiversity depletion overcome/removed</i> )	<b>YES</b>  The project promoted eco-friendly practices through fuel-efficient devices, rainwater harvesting, and solid waste management, leading to energy savings and sustainable use of resources. No major negative impacts like deforestation or pollution were reported. Instead, interventions improved resource conservation, reduced carbon footprint, and supported environmentally sustainable livelihoods.
<b>16</b>	<b>Improved linkages with market/ enterprises</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Adoption of newly developed technologies/ products/processes/ indicated by number of adopters</b>	<b>YES</b>  Several newly introduced technologies and processes were adopted by the community, particularly in areas of food processing, agro-processing dryers, and skill-based livelihood activities. The number of adopters indicates growing acceptance, reflecting the suitability, affordability, and sustainability of these technologies for local needs
<b>18</b>	<b>No. of organizations, entrepreneurs motivated and mobilized for replication of project achievements</b>	<b>YES</b>  The project successfully motivated and mobilized several organizations, local institutions, and entrepreneurs to replicate its achievements. Through training, demonstrations, and awareness programs, these stakeholders were encouraged to adopt and scale sustainable livelihood practices in their respective areas.

19	<b>Linkages established with Govt schemes and any subsidy availed from Govt agencies</b>	<b>YES</b>  The project established effective linkages with relevant Government schemes to enhance support for beneficiaries. In some cases, subsidies and assistance were availed through tribal welfare and livelihood programs, ensuring better resource mobilization, convergence, and sustainability of interventions.
20	<b>Community's empowerment</b> <i>(technology user group formed; saving cum credit group; health improvement etc.)</i>	<b>YES</b>  The project facilitated community empowerment by forming technology user groups and strengthening existing self-help and community groups. Awareness and training programs improved health practices, encouraged saving-cum-credit activities, and enhanced decision-making capacity. These initiatives promoted self-reliance, skill development, and collective action for sustainable livelihoods.
21	<b>Any other</b> <i>(to be added)</i>	
	<b>Overall grade in 100-point scale on the output and outcome of the project to be assessed by the evaluation committee.</b>	Based on the outputs, outcomes, and community impact achieved, the project is assessed at 80 out of 100 points by the evaluation committee. This reflects strong performance in livelihood diversification, skill development, community empowerment, and technology adoption, with scope for further scaling and replication

### Summary

- Out of the four sanctioned objectives, **four were fully achieved** within the proposed timelines.
- **Outcomes** included creation of a livelihood baseline, documentation of indigenous knowledge, strengthening of skills through trainings, development of manuals, deployment and adaptation of technologies, and integration of data for planning.
- Although the project achieved most of its milestones, a key shortfall was in ensuring equal participation of women and men. While awareness and training programs attracted significant male participation, women's involvement remained relatively lower due to social barriers,

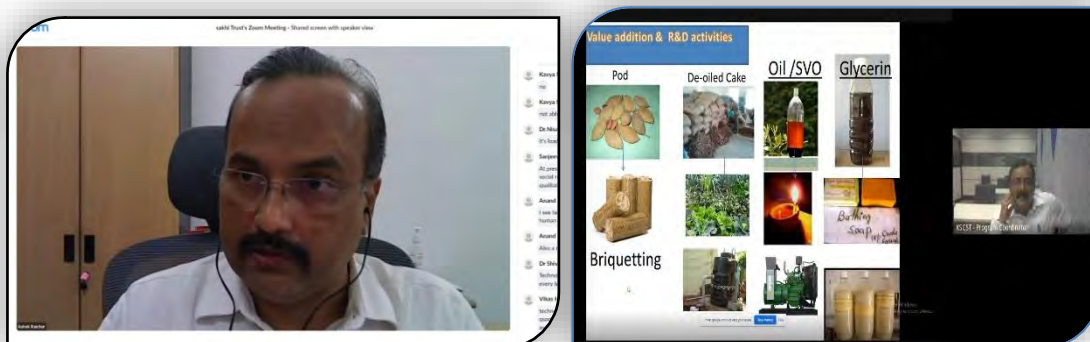
household responsibilities, and mobility constraints. This imbalance highlights the need for more targeted strategies such as women-only training sessions, flexible timings, childcare support, and awareness campaigns to encourage greater gender-inclusive participation in future interventions.



Here's the bar chart showing the number of male and female beneficiaries for the 10 training programs. Each training program (Sl. No 1–10) is represented on the x-axis, with blue bars for males and red bars for females. Programs like embroidery and graphic designing are female-dominated, while most others are male-dominated.

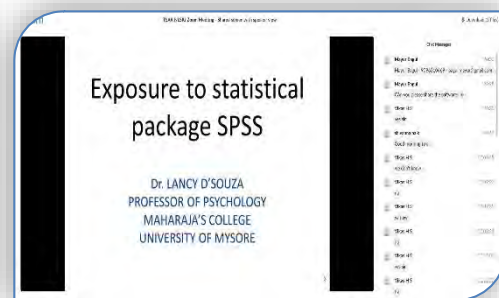
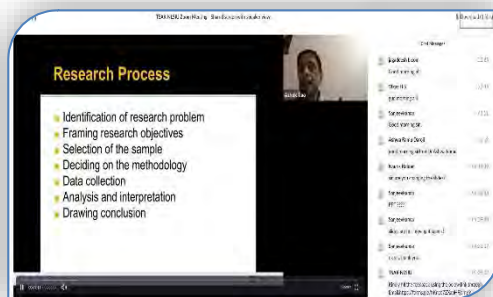
### Progress report: Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe (SC/ST) cell - 2021 to 2025

**1. Bio-Energy Initiative in Karnataka:** The programme was organized through online on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021 for graduation, post-graduation and research students. The content of the workshop was to create awareness among students on Bio-energy conversion techniques and initiatives taken up in Karnataka state. This online webinar was attended by SC/ST and OBC students. The category of students includes under graduates, post-graduates and Ph.D. Around 98 students participated in this webinar.



2. Technologies for Social Science Research: Seven days webinar programme on “Research Methodology on social science research technologies” was organized from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Around 110 research scholars from various universities participated in this webinar. The topics covered are listed below for reference.

- Statistics and econometrics with hands-on experiences
- Technology and New advances in methods of social science research
- Interpreting research
- Consolidation of research findings, research report and dissemination
- Data Source, e-resources and exposure of statistical packages like SPSS, STATA.
- Applications of GIS in Research Technology.



3. Workshop on good construction and plumbing practices: Three days hands on training related to sustainable construction and plumbing practices held during September in Mysuru District. Around 43 youth from tribal community participated.

- Introduction to basic properties of common construction materials.
- Fundamentals of masonry and good practices.
- Hands on session on masonry construction.
- Fundamentals of RCC works.
- Fundamentals of reinforcement, plumbing and electrical provisions.
- Hands on session on RCC, plumbing and other basic provisions.



4. Technologies for Social Science Research: four days' workshop was organized from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> November 2021 at Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura. Around 70

students participated in the workshop. The topics covered are similar to the workshop held listed in item II.

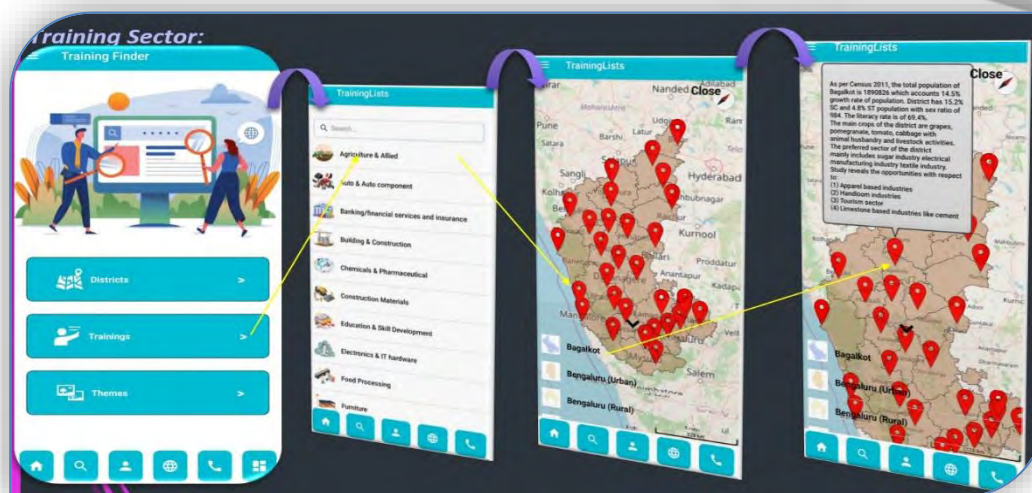


*Workshop on Technologies for Social Science Research Photographs*

5. “Bheem Kaushalya – KSCST” training finder APP: Developing methodologies for identifying local specific skill building training programs for creating opportunities for better employment.

KSCST developed a web-based training finder application called “Bheem Koushalya – KSCST” as advised by the expert committee. The android APP provides information on employment opportunities under various agro-climatic zones and users can use the app to identify right kind of training district wise based on resources, present demand/supply and demography.

This app has three icons to choose from i.e., district, trainings and themes. Users based on their requirement can choose either one of them to get advisories. The content of the app includes statistical information, demography, industry, natural and man-made resources, current demand. The sub-themes include forest Resources, water Resources, mineral Resources, SC/ST Land Holding details, Geographical Indicators and workforce.



*Bheem Kaushalya – KSCST” training finder APP some Photographs*

## V. Training Programme on Post Harvest Technology of Fruits & Vegetables for SC/ST Communities:

Three days training Programme held during 06<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> September 2022 in association with Indian Institute of Horticulture Research (IIHR) Centre, at Hessaraghatta, Bengaluru. The progressive and innovative farmers from Bengaluru Rural/Urban and Ramanagara districts participated in this workshop. The topics covered are:

- Post-harvest management of fruits (maturity, harvesting, handling, pre-treatments, storage and ripening).
- Processing and value of fruits (Drying, beverages, fruit bars etc)
- Practical on ripening of fruits and preparation of value-added products from fruits
- Post-harvest management of vegetables (maturity, harvesting, handling, & storage)
- Processing and value addition of vegetables (Drying, beverages, pastes etc)
- Minimal processing and Fermentation technologies of vegetables and fruits
- Practical on the preparation of value-added products from vegetables including minimal processing

- Packaging and transportation of fruits and vegetables & Processing and value addition of banana and jackfruit Training



*Programme Inauguration by IIHR Director*



*Hands-on Training Photographs*

- I. Construction of SC/ST cell using Energy Efficient Building technologies developed by Indian Institute of Science to house the staff and coordinate training programs and collaborate with other institutions including SC/ST hubs supported by DST-GoI.



*SC/ST cell Building Photographs*

- II. Implementation of Rain Water System in KSCST buildings: KSCST provides End-to-end solution on RWH including awareness and technical support, implementation, preparation of DPR and support to enforcement. Has a patent on RWH and assisted state government in drafting RWH policy and guidelines. Installed RWH in KSCST buildings

and now this system supports most of KSCST's water requirements.



*Rainwater  
collected sump &  
collected  
rainwater using  
for gardening.*

### **Activities of SC/ST Cell, Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, Bengaluru – 2023-24**

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

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

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

knowledge of community based on the questionnaires. In this connection we have to find out need based skills with reference of community traditional knowledge.

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

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

#### **Cluster -1, Kalaburagi District:**

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

#### **Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:**

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

#### **Need-Based S&T Skill Development Program:**

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

#### **Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:**



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

### Cluster -2, Kolar District:

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

#### Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

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

#### Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

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

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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

### Cluster -3, Chikkamagaluru District:

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

### Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

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

### Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

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

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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

### Cluster - 4, Mysuru District:

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

### Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

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

### Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

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

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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

### Cluster - 5, Dakshina Kannada District:

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

### Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

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

### Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

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

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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

### Cluster - 6, Bagalkot District:

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

### **Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:**

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

### **Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:**

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

### **Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:**



*Samagar community is currently doing traditional work for sustainable livelihood.*



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

### Cluster - 7, Shivamogga District:

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

### Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

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

### Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

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

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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



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

### **Cluster - 8, Chickaballapura District:**

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

### **Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:**

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

### **Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:**

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

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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



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

### Cluster - 9, Ballari District:

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

### Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

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

### Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

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

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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

### Cluster - 10, Bidar District:

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

### Problems Identified in the Primary Survey:

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

### Need-Based S&T Skill Development Programme:

- Promote and market traditional crafts and artisanal skills at various levels to create sustainable income sources for SC/ST communities.

- Support and strengthen community-based organizations and cooperatives to enhance collective bargaining power, resource management, and economic resilience.

### Glimpses of Preliminary Survey:



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

### Annexure – 1:

Sl.No	District Name	Taluk Name	Gram panchayat Name	SC/ST Community	GP total Population	Village Name	Population
1	Mysuru	H.D Kote	N.Belathur			N.Belathur	700
						Malali	0
						Huralipura	0
				ST	1251	Gundathur	0
						Nisna	397
						Karapura	154
						Sundapura	0
2	Dakshina Kannada	Sullia	Aranthodu	ST	361	Aranthodu	275
						Thodikana	392
3	Kodagu	Virajpet	Nalkeri	ST	1659	Nalkeri forest	1028
						Nalkeri	631
4	Bidar	Bidar	Rekulagi	ST	3501	Ekamba	248
						Rekulagi	3172
						Dhamuri	0
						Honnali	81
5	Chitradurga	Chellakere	Nannivala	ST	5756	Gorlakatte	81
						Nannivala	5675
						Challakere(Rural)	0
6	Ballari	Sandur	Suseelnagar	SC	5551	Suseelnagar	3141
						Emmihatti	33
						Deogiri	840
						Jaisingapura	1513
						block (f)	0

						Siddapura	24
7	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	Awrad (B)	SC	1724	Awrad (B)	910
						Uplaon	480
						Bannura	334
8	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	Kaladagi	SC	1682	Kaladagi	1682
9	Shivamogga	Bhadhravathi	Singanamane	SC	1187	Vadiyuru	0
						Singanamane	1187
10	Chikkamagaluru	Tarikere	Lingadahalli	SC	2586	Mallenahalli	450
						Hulithimmapura	312
						Lingadahalli	1498
						Lingadahalli (Kaval)	180
						Sahyadripura	140
						Shankaraghatta	6

(Source: Census 2011)

## Activities of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cell (SC/ST): 2024 – 25

### 1. Training Programme on Nutrient Management in Horticultural Crops for SC/ST Communities

#### Content of the Training Programme:

- This training programme offers exhaustive coverage on soil sampling, plant and water collection methods and interpretation of management techniques.
- The training will give knowledge of advanced techniques of fertilizer management for vegetables, fruit and flower crops.
- farmers learn compost and bio-fertilizer preparation techniques for sustainable production of horticultural crops.
- Farmers learn about soil health care benefits and interpretation for nutrient management in horticultural crops.
- This training will be extremely useful to all those involved in the farming of horticultural / agricultural crops.



After the theory class, the beneficiaries visited fields on the IIHR campus to observe different crop varieties.



*Certificates were distributed to the participants in the presence Director of IIHR, KSCST and Program Organizer.*

## **2. The SC/ST Cell, KSCST in association with Susheelnagara Grama Panchayat, NRLM, and Zilla Panchayat Ballari District, is organizing a training program on "Modern innovative embroidery skill-based training."**

### **Content of the Training Programme:**

- Embroidery Designs, Cultural influences and Making embroidery designs using modern machinery.
- Product maintenance and improvement and introduce Automatic thread changes.
- Types of embroidery, Stitches and techniques, Colour selection, Scale and placement, Theme and narrative and Surface and fabric selection.
- Explaining about getting financial assistance for doing embroidery and other sub-crafts from the state government and central government.
- Explaining how to develop personal self-reliance in the participants.



*Smita S. Nikkam, as a resource person, can explained stitches and techniques, colour selection, scale and placement, theme and narrative, and surface and fabric selection*



Group photo of Beneficiaries.

## ಎಂಬ್ರಾಯ್ಡರಿ ಕೌಶಲ ತರಬೇತಿ ಶಿಬಿರ

### ■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಯೋಕ ಸಂಚಾರರು

ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಸುಶೀಲಾನಗರ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಿಪಂ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ತಾಪಂ ಸಂಚಾರರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಹಯೋಗ ದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಯ ಎಂಬ್ರಾಯ್ಡರಿ ಕೌಶಲ ತರಬೇತಿ ಶಿಬಿರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ತಾಪಂ ಇ.ಒ.ಎಚ್.ಷಡಾಕ್ಷರಯ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಸುಶೀಲಾನಗರ ಸೇರಿ ನಾನಾಕಡೆ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಕಸೂತಿ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಸೂತಿ ಕಲೆಗೆ ಇದೀಗ ಯಾಂತ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಟಚ್ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಸೂತಿ ಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. 2 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದು, ಕೌಶಲ ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಆತ್ಮಾಧುನಿಕ



ಸಂಚಾರಿನ ಸುಶೀಲಾನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬ್ರಾಯ್ಡರಿ ಕೌಶಲ ತರಬೇತಿ ಶಿಬಿರವನ್ನು ತಾಪಂ ಇ.ಒ.ಎಚ್.ಷಡಾಕ್ಷರಯ್ಯ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಗಂಗಾಧರಪ್ಪ ಇತರರು ಇದ್ದರು.

ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಂಬ್ರಾಯ್ಡರಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆದಾಯಗಳಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಗಂಗಾಧರಪ್ಪ ತರಬೇತಿಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ರಾಮಲಾಯಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಜಿಪಿಎಲ್‌ಎಫ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಗಂಗಮ್ಮ, ಪಿಡಿಒ ಪ್ರಭುವನಗೌಡ, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾದ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಮುದೇನೂರು, ಸ್ಥಿತಾ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ, ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನೋಮತೇಖರ್, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಪುಷ್ಪಾ ಭಾಗ್ಯ, ಸುಧಾ, ಶ್ರುತಿಬಾಯಿ, ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪಿನ 40 ಜನ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಶಿಬಿರಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಜಿಪಿಎಲ್‌ಎಫ್ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಇದ್ದರು.

### **3. Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women University Vijayapura in association with SC/ST Cell, KSCST, organizing five days state level workshop on “Graphic Designing Skills” for UG/PG Students.**

#### **Content of the Training Programme:**

- Introducing different types of software for designing and practically applying various print designs.
- To introduce the basics of layout and image composition, and to explain the skills needed for using Photoshop in graphic design and photo editing.
- The workshop on Graphics Designing Skills proved to be an invaluable learning opportunity for the girl students.
- By equipping them with the necessary tools and knowledge, the workshop not only aimed to enhance their employability but also empowered them to explore graphic designing as a profitable career path.

The theory sessions included topic such as elements of design, introduction to various designing software, basics of layout and picture composition, Colour Theory, Typography, Principles of Designing and Graphic designing techniques. Each student was given separate computer or Laptop equipped with designing software in order to provide hands on experience of designing. Training on Adobe Photoshop and Adobe InDesign given to the students during the workshop.

Technical Sessions of the workshop covered topics such as, Tools of Designing Software, Colour Panel, Blending Options, Concept of Layers, Text Movement and Placement, Usage of Rulers and Gridlines, Selection Tools, Usage of Shapes and Lines, Colour and Gradient Fill, Usage of Short Cut Keys, Pen Tool, Brush Tool etc. Each technical concepts of graphic designing software were explained with demonstration in Smart board.

During the workshop hands on training provided to the students in designing a Invitation Card, Poster, Certificate and News Paper Page. Every Student successfully produced these assignments. A total of 46 students were participated from North Karnataka Districts. Accommodation for the students was provided at the University Hostel, and for Resource Person at the Guest House.

The workshop successfully met its objectives, with participants gaining a thorough understanding of graphic design principles and practical skills. They learned to use various designing software proficiently. The hands-on approach and real-time feedback significantly enhanced their learning experience. Participants, especially girls, were encouraged to utilize these skills for self-employment or as a supplementary career option, potentially allowing them to work from home and earn a

livelihood. The training provided a solid foundation for further exploration and development in the field of graphic design.



Forty-six UG/PG students from North Karnataka participated in a 5-day training program on “Graphic designing skills”

**Paper news:**

**ಗ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಡಿಸೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವ-ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ**

ವಿಜಯಪುರ: ಗ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಡಿಸೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗಳಿಸುವ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವಂತಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಡಾ.ಯು.ಬಿ.ವಿಜಯ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಕೌಶಲಭರಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊಸ-ಹೊಸ ಕೌಶಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಶಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ನಗರದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ಸಂವಹನ ವಿಭಾಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಹತ್ತು-ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 47 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬದುಕು ಹಾನಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಸಗುವುದನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ವಿಜಯ ಮೌಲ್ವಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಕುಲಸಚಿವ ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರ ಶೇಖರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ಸಂವಹನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಅವಕಾಶದ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬಣ್ಣ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಓದುವುದು ಇದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ಸಂವಹನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಪ್ರೊ. ಓಂಕಾರ ಕಾಕತ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕ ನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಗಂಗಾಧರಪ್ಪ ಆರ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ.ತಾತಬೀರಾ ಕೋಲಾರ್ ನಡವಳಿಸಿದರು. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಸಂದೀಪ್ ಪಂಡಿತ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು, ಬೋಧಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧಕರಾದ ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಪಾಟೀಲ್,

ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೂಹ ಸಂವಹನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೆದ್ದು ಗಳಿಕೆ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು, ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಸಾಧನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಓದುವ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರ ಛಾಂದಸು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬೇಕು.

- ಶಂಕರಲಿಂಗ ಮಾನವರ ಜನ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ಮುನವಳ್ಳಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ವಿಜಯ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು, ಸಂಕೋಚನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು, ಬೋಧಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧಕರಾದ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಇದ್ದರು.

**4. The SC/ST Cell of KSCST coordinated the participation in the 'Triphal Diversity Exhibition 2024' held at ICAR-IIHR from May 31 to June 2, 2024.**

ICAR-IIHR, Bengaluru is organizing Triphal Diversity Show 2024 during 31<sup>st</sup> May to 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2024 in collaboration with ICAR-NRCB, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu with the aim of displaying the varietal wealth of Mango, Jackfruit and Banana available in India. The varieties will be displayed in categories such as coloured varieties, table and processing varieties, GI protected varieties, former varieties, exotic varieties and rare varieties conserved at ICAR-IIHR and ICAR-NRCB.

This diversity fair is a platform for farmers from tribal communities in Karnataka to promote the cultivation of diverse breeds and create awareness among various stakeholders. Self-help societies,

conservationists, and traders are displaying their products on this occasion. A stakeholder meeting was also organized for farmers, processors, exporters, traders, and policymakers to promote these crops. Farmers were informed during this program about many agricultural skills that can double their income by growing different varieties in modern ways.



*Dr. Radha, Program Organizer of IIHR, explained the special nature of the Triphal Diversity Exhibition 2024 to the Karnataka tribal community.*



*Tribal beneficiaries in Karnataka Group Photo at Triphal Diversity exhibition-2024 at IIHR, Bengaluru.*



*The Director General of ICAR-IIHR, Delhi, IIHR Bengaluru scientist team, and the Programme Organizer of SC/ST Cell KSCST, along with Karnataka tribals, at the Triphal Diversity Exhibition*

2024

## Activities of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Cell (SC/ST): 2025

### 1. Scientific livestock farming for enhancing income and sustainability training programme:

#### INTRODUCTION

Livestock rearing plays a significant role in the livelihood of small and marginal farmers in the Kalyana Karnataka region. However, traditional practices, limited access to scientific knowledge, and inadequate awareness of improved breeding, feeding, housing, and health care techniques often result in suboptimal productivity. In order to address these challenges and enhance the knowledge and skills of farmers and young entrepreneurs, a focused four-day training programme on “Scientific Livestock Farming for Enhancing Income and Sustainability” was conducted with the funding support of Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, sponsored by Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, Bengaluru during 15 to 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 by Livestock Research and Information Centre (Deoni), Bidar in collaboration with Veterinary College, Bidar. This training served as a platform to disseminate scientific advancements and best practices in dairy, sheep, goat and poultry management.

#### BROAD OBJECTIVE

Broad objective of this programme was to improve livestock productivity of farm families by improving management practices, service delivery and demonstration of newer technologies.

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To conduct need based and demand driven capacity building programmes for the farmers about scientific livestock (includes dairy, sheep, goat and poultry) management practices.
- Improving knowledge and skills of farmers for effective transfer of livestock technologies.
- Distribution of inputs for motivating towards establishment of small enterprises.

#### DETAILS OF DAY WISE PROGRAMMES

##### Day 1 (15<sup>th</sup> July, 2025)

##### Inauguration

Dr. Prakashkumar Rathod, Associate Professor and Course Director briefed about the background of the programme and welcomed all the dignitaries, resource faculty, farmers and other staff for inaugural programme.



*Inauguration of training programme by dignitaries*

Prof. K. C. Veeranna, Hon'le Vice-Chancellor, KVAFSU, Bidar inaugurated the programme and congratulated the organizers for considering very opt topic for the programme. He emphasized that livestock activities must undertake along with agriculture activities for enhancing income and sustainability. These livelihood activities act as continuous source of income for small and landless farmers. He also appreciated the efforts of KSCST, Bengaluru in identifying need-based skill development sectors for the livelihood security of SC-ST farmers in Karnataka State.

Dr. B. V. Shivaprakash, Director of Research, KVAFSU, Bidar emphasized that, KVAFSU, Bidar founded in 2004-05 has brought many innovations in teaching, research and extension activities for the farmers in livestock and fisheries sector. As a result of this, the productivity and production in animal husbandry and fisheries have increased significantly.

Dr. Basavaraj Awati, Director of Extension, KVAFSU, Bidar informed that KVAFSU is the only Veterinary and Fisheries University in the state and has been innovating new technologies in animal husbandry, veterinary and fisheries for the benefit of farmers for last 20 years and delivering them to the doorsteps of the farmers. He also encouraged the farmers to learn different scientific practices and adopt them at field conditions.

Dr. Narasappa D, Deputy Director (Admin), Department of AH&VS, Bidar motivated the farmers to undertake scientific animal husbandry practices to improve their income status. Further, he also narrated different success stories for the benefit of farmers. He also emphasized that the incidences of farmer suicide are less if the farmers are involved in animal husbandry activities along with agriculture.



### *Release of training manuals by dignitaries*

Shri. Gangadharappa, R, Project Engineer, KSCST, Bangalore briefed about KSCST activities for the socio-economic development of SC-ST communities based on the field level or baseline studies. He also congratulated KVAFSU, Bidar for collaborating with KSCST, Bangalore in conducting this need-based training programme.

Dr. R.G. Bijurkar, Dean (i/c), Veterinary College, Bidar delivered the presidential remarks and Dr. Vidyasagar, Assistant Professor, Veterinary College, Bidar proposed the formal vote of thanks. Dr. Kotresh Prasad, Assistant Professor, Veterinary College, Bidar compered the inaugural programme.

### **Technical Sessions**

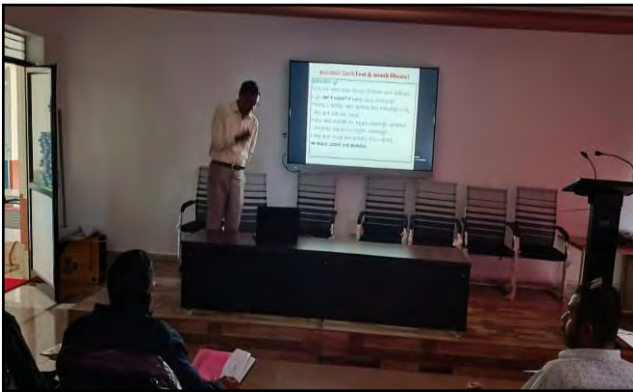
The following lectures were conducted by different resource faculty on first day for the benefit of participants. The farmers were made aware about the importance of scientific livestock farming in the form of dairy, sheep, goat, poultry, fodder production etc. Further, they also learnt about activities of KSCST, characteristics of good dairy animals, cattle and buffalo breeds, sheep and goat breeds and their importance. The farmers were also exposed to different housing systems in dairy and small ruminant farming.



*Lecture on selection of dairy animals and breeds for profitable dairying & Lecture and visit of on selection of scientific housing practices*

## Day 2 (16<sup>th</sup> July, 2025)

On the second day, the farmers were exposed to scientific feeding practices, different diseases, their scientific management, vaccination and deworming schedule, important reproductive issues etc. Further, the farmers also learnt about different challenges in market and different solutions to address them. The farmers also visited different facilities and infrastructure like diagnostic units, X-ray units



and clinical complex at KVAFSU. The farmers were also briefed about importance and economics of value addition in livestock products including demonstration of different products.

*Lecture on scientific health management of livestock & Demonstration on milk and meat products preparation*

## Day 3 (17<sup>th</sup> July, 2025) (LRIC-Deoni, Bidar)

On the third day, the farmers were exposed to different endo and ecto-parasites and scientific ways to control them. Further, the farmers also learnt about different methods of entrepreneurship development, housing systems, fodder chaffing through demonstration, history and strains of Deoni cattle breed at LRIC (Deoni), Bidar. Further, the farmers also visited and learnt about different fodder varieties, agronomical practices, importance of vermicompost, its economics and effective ways of waste (Urine and Dung) utilization.



*Demonstration of fodder chaffing at LRIC (Deoni), Bidar*

## Day 4 (18<sup>th</sup> July, 2025)

On the fourth and last day, the farmers were exposed to different government schemes and programmes for getting funding support for developing livestock entrepreneurship. This was well appreciated by the participants as they learnt about different schemes and procedures to get the funding support. Further, the farmers also learnt about feeding and health management of poultry, scientific housing and brooding management, hatchery management apart from poultry farm and hatchery visit.



*Fodder museum visit at LRIC  
(Deoni), Bidar*



*Visit to poultry farm at  
Veterinary College, Bidar*

## Valedictory Session

Dr. Prakashkumar Rathod, Associate Professor and Course Director delivered the training report and welcomed all the dignitaries, resource faculty, farmers and other staff for valedictory programme. He mentioned that 35 farmers from four districts (Bidar, Raichur, Kalaburgi and Chitradurga) actively participated in the training programme.



*Distribution of certificates to the participants*

Smt. R. Devika, Joint Director (Agriculture), Department of Agriculture, Bidar congratulated the organizers and farmers for successfully completing the training programme. She emphasized that farmers should focus on integrated farming for enhancing income and sustainability. She also briefed about few important government schemes and programmes for the benefit of farmers and called upon the farmers to contact their nearest offices in this matter.

Shri. Basavaraj Bhatmurge, Hon'ble Member, Board of Management, KVAFSU, Bidar motivated the farmers to undertake scientific practices for enhancing income and sustainability. He also appreciated the efforts of KSCST in identifying KVAFSU, Bidar for conducting this need-based skill development programme.



*Distribution of poultry chicks to the participants*

Dr. B. V. Shivaprakash, Director of Research, KVAFSU, Bidar emphasized that farmers must take the benefits from this university in the form of technical advice, field visit, treatment etc. He also narrated few success stories in livestock sector for the benefit of participants.

Shri. Gangadharappa, R, Project Engineer, KSCST, Bangalore briefed about KSCST activities for the socio-economic development of SC-ST communities based on the field level or baseline studies. He also congratulated KVAFSU, Bidar for collaborating with KSCST, Bangalore in conducting this need-based training programme.



*Distribution of fodder stem cuttings to the participants*

The dignitaries on the dais distributed participation certificates, poultry chicks and fodder stem-cutting depending on the need and interest of the farmers.

Dr. R.G. Bijurkar, Dean (i/c), Veterinary College, Bidar delivered the presidential remarks and Dr. Vidyasagar, Assistant Professor, Veterinary College, Bidar proposed the formal vote of thanks. Dr. Kotresh Prasad, Assistant Professor, Veterinary College, Bidar compered the valedictory programme.

### **FARMERS' FEEDBACK AND LEARNING EXPERIENCES**

The training programme proved to be a significant knowledge-sharing platform that benefited all the participants in following ways.

- Information and knowledge regarding different breeds of Indigenous and cross breeds of cattle, buffalo, goat and sheep and other livestock, their milk yield purpose of rearing, meat yield, selling price etc.

- Information regarding various breeds of chickens their egg production, meat yield and importance of egg as part of balanced diet.
- Information regarding green-fodder crops (leguminous, non-leguminous and tree fodders), space requirement, conditions suitable for their cultivation, water requirement, yield/acre in a year, nutritional content and their importance as animal feed.
- Value addition to milk and meat -- Information about the preparation of value added milk and meat products, their yield and period of storage, selling price etc.
- Methods of vermicomposting, selection of earth worm, feeding for earthworms, and advantages of vermicomposting and biofertilizers over fertilizers.
- Information regarding various bacterial and viral diseases prevailing in the region and their prevention by annual and biannual vaccination for control and eradication of diseases.



*Feedback of the participants about the training programme*

- Information regarding external and internal parasites, deworming, and deworming schedules etc.
- Care and management of livestock including selective breeding, hygienic milking procedures, management of nutritional and mineral deficiencies, knowledge about artificial insemination and its importance.
- Different avenues of livestock entrepreneurship and business development.
- Increased entrepreneurial interest among the participants in animal husbandry and poultry sectors.

### **LIMITATIONS**

- Four days programme was not sufficient as there were many other topics to be covered for the benefit of participants.
- Hands on training/ experience was required for skill development in case of preparation of milk and meat products, silage etc.

- The farmers demanded more number of poultry chicks and fodder stem-cuttings from the organizers.

## WAY FORWARD

The training programme was a landmark event in promoting scientific knowledge and livelihood opportunities in livestock and poultry sector. Further, the organizers aim to:

- Work towards increasing adoption of field-based technologies to enhance productivity and sustainability.
- Expand the scale of existing farming systems by involving participants with technical guidance and collaborations.
- Conduct field-based studies to understand the outcome/impact of this training in the form of income growth, knowledge enhancement and entrepreneurship development.
- Create more focused farming systems like dairy, sheep, goat, poultry etc. to achieve income growth and sustainability.

## COVERAGE IN PRESS AND MEDIA

### ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ

## ಪಶು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 'ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಬಲತೆಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ, ಉಪ ಕಸುಬು ಅಗತ್ಯ'

**ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು**

- ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿನಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆ
- ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಗಗಳ 35 ರೈತರು ಭಾಗಿ
- ಪಶುಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಸಲಹೆ



ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ, ಪಶು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಕೆ. ಸಿ.ವೀರಣ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರರು ಪಶುಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು

ಬೀದರ್: 'ರೈತರು ಕೃಷಿಯೊಂದನ್ನೇ ನೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರ ಉಪ ಕಸುಬು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಬಲರಾಗಬಹುದು' ಎಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ, ಪಶು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ವೀರಣ್ಣ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಕಟ್ಟತೂಗಾಂವ್ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (ದೇವಣಿ), ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಶಾಲೇಜಿನ ಸಹಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡದ ರೈತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶುಪಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ 'ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪಶುಪಾಲನೆಯಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ' ಕುರಿತ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿನಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

'ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ರೈತರು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢರಾಗಬಹುದು. ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇ ಏರುಪೇರಾದರೂ ಇದು ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಅದರಿಂದ ಕೈತುಂಬ

ಹಣ ಹೇಗೆ ಗಳಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಜ್ಞರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆ ಪಡೆದು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

'ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೈತರು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ನಿರರ್ಥಕಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ರೈತರಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಪಶು ಪಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಲು ಅನೇಕ ತಜ್ಞರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶುವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ.ನರಸಪ್ಪ ಡಿ. ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಗಂಗಾಧರಪ್ಪ, ಪಶು ವಿವಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ.ಬಿ. ವಿ.ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ.ಬಸವರಾಜ ಅವಟಿ, ಪ್ರಭಾರ ಡೀನ್ ಡಾ.ಆರ್. ಜಿ.ಬಿಜುರಕರ್, ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಕುಮಾರ ರಾಠೋಡ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಡಾ.ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಾಗರ, ಡಾ. ಕೊಟ್ಟೇಶ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.

## 2. Medicinal plants, Herbal drugs & Tissue culture techniques:

### **Introduction:**

The inaugural day of the *Four-Day Hands-On Training Programme on Medicinal Plants, Herbal Drugs, and Tissue Culture Techniques*, organized by BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur, in collaboration with the Department of Pharmacognosy, BLDEA's S.S.M. College of Pharmacy and Research Centre, Vijayapur, and financially supported by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Sponsored by KSCST, Bengaluru, commenced with a strong focus on the significance of medicinal plants and the scientific approaches used in herbarium techniques for SC/ST Science Students of all over Karnataka.

### **Importance of this training Programme:**

The Four-Day Hands-on Training Programme on *Medicinal Plants, Herbal Drugs, and Tissue Culture Techniques*, organized by BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur, in collaboration with BLDEA's SSM College of Pharmacy and Research Centre, and supported by KSCST, Bengaluru, holds immense academic and societal significance. This workshop provided an integrated platform for students, researchers, and faculty to bridge traditional knowledge with modern scientific practices.

The importance of medicinal plants in healthcare, conservation, and sustainable development was highlighted through lectures and demonstrations by eminent scientists. Practical sessions on herbarium preparation, herbal drug extraction, phytochemical analysis, and tissue culture techniques equipped participants with essential laboratory and field skills. Such experiential learning enhances scientific temperament, problem-solving abilities, and technical competency, especially for young scholars aspiring to pursue research and innovation in plant sciences and biotechnology.

Moreover, the programme emphasized the role of indigenous knowledge systems and Ayurveda, linking them with contemporary pharmacognosy and biotechnology. By showcasing opportunities and funding avenues from KSCST, it also encouraged students, particularly from SC/ST communities, to engage in research-driven community projects. Overall, the training fostered interdisciplinary collaboration, capacity-building, and environmental commitment, making it a valuable step toward promoting sustainable healthcare and scientific innovation.

**DETAILS OF DAY WISE PROGRAMMES:****Day – 1:**

*As part of the inaugural ceremony, a **book release event** was held to commemorate the launch of training-related publications. These books serve as valuable academic resources, covering key topics in **Medicinal plants, Herbal drugs and tissue culture techniques**.*

**The second half of the day was dedicated to hands-on training sessions, conducted by Dr. P.D. Needagi, Dr. Ramachandra Naik, and Mr. Krishna Mandla.** During these sessions, participants were introduced to the systematic collection and documentation of plant specimens for herbarium preparation.



A technical session was conducted by Dr. P.D. Needagi, who delivered a comprehensive lecture on "Medicinal Plants and Their Importance." Dr. Needagi discussed the historical background, biodiversity richness, therapeutic values, and applications of medicinal plants in traditional and modern systems of medicine. The resource persons guided them through essential herbarium



techniques, including proper methods for plant collection, pressing, drying, mounting, and labeling, crucial steps in preserving plant biodiversity for academic and research purposes.

Afternoon Session: Hands-On Training Modules a practical session on “Isolation of Caffeine from Tea Leaves” was conducted under the expert supervision of Dr. B. S. Hunasagi and Dr. C. V. Nagathan. The final session of the day, from 3:45 PM to 5:30 PM, focused on the preliminary phytochemical screening of plant extracts, teaching participants essential techniques to detect the presence of important bioactive compounds.



Day 3 of the training programme marked a deep dive into the fundamentals and applied techniques of plant tissue culture, a pivotal area in modern plant biotechnology. Participants gained valuable theoretical insights and hands-on experience, particularly in callus culture establishment, protoplast techniques, and media preparation. First session Dr. Venkatesh conducted an informative session on the Basics of Plant Tissue Culture.



Mr. Gangadharappa R. presented an overview of the Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) initiatives. He highlighted:

- \* Opportunities for SC/ST students and institutions through project funding
- \* Past success stories and innovations supported by KSCST
- \* Ways to apply scientific research to solve local problems

This session inspired participants to engage with government-supported research programs and promote regional innovation.



Afternoon Sessions: Hands-On Training Modules. Session 4: Media Preparation & Sterilization Techniques facilitated by Dr. Gaviraj E. N and Dr. Ramachandra Naik.M,

- \* Preparation of Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium

- \* Use of pH meters, autoclaves, and laminar airflow chambers

- \* Techniques to maintain aseptic conditions in tissue culture labs

This session helped students to learn the technical skills essential for successful plant tissue culture work.



Session 5: Establishment of Callus Cultures, from 3:45 PM to 5:30 PM, participants learned the practical process of callus induction and establishment under the guidance of Dr. Gaviraj E. N and Mr. Shivraj Kapse. Activities included:

- \* Selection of explants (leaf, stem, etc.)
- \* Preparation and inoculation on callus-inducing media
- \* Observation of growth and callus formation under controlled conditions

This session enabled students to observe firsthand the transformation of plant tissue into undifferentiated callus—a key step in many in vitro propagation methods.



DAY 4 – 31st July 2025: Botanical Garden Applications, Ayurvedic Formulations. The final day of the training programme culminated with a blend of experiential learning, Ayurvedic formulation techniques, and a reflective closing session. Participants spent the day engaging with live plant specimens, traditional herbal preparation methods, and providing feedback on their transformative four-day experience.



Dr. Ramachandra Naik M. highlighted the importance of the museum's medicinal plant collection. He emphasized its role in preserving biodiversity and serving as a valuable resource for research and education. The collection aids in understanding traditional medicine and promotes conservation efforts.



Session 2: Hands-On Training – Churna Kalpana (preparation of powdered herbal formulations) was conducted under the expert guidance of Dr. K. A. Patil, Dr. R. B. Khazi, and Dr. Vilas S. Chadchan. The participants learned:

- \* Selection, drying, and pulverization of raw plant material
- \* Sieving, mixing, and storage of herbal powders
- \* Safety, hygiene, and dosage considerations in formulation

The session highlighted the relevance of “Ayurvedic pharmaceutical techniques” in modern herbal product development, while reinforcing hands-on skills.



### **Valedictory Session Report:**

Dr. Ramachandra Naik M., Convener of the programme, presented a comprehensive summary of the four-day Hands-on Training. He highlighted the key technical sessions, hands-on activities, learning outcomes, and active participation of students and faculty, reflecting the overall success of the event.



The Valedictory Session marked the successful completion of the four-day Hands-on Training Programme. During the session, all participants received certificates and food kits for their return journey, distributed by the organizing committee members, Dr. Ramachandra Naik M. and Mr. Krishna Mandla. This thoughtful gesture ensured a comfortable and well-prepared departure for all attendees. The session concluded with final remarks and expressions of gratitude from the organizers and delegates.



### Students' Feedback and Learning Experiences:

The four-day Hands-on Training Programme on *Medicinal Plants, Herbal Drugs, and Tissue Culture Techniques* was a highly enriching and transformative experience for all participants. Students expressed that the programme offered a rare opportunity to gain both theoretical insights and practical exposure to the latest methods in plant science, pharmacognosy, and biotechnology.

Many participants appreciated the herbarium preparation sessions, which taught them systematic collection, pressing, and preservation of plant specimens—skills that are often missing in regular coursework. The extraction and phytochemical analysis modules helped students understand the process of isolating active compounds and their role in modern medicine. Practical experiments, such as the isolation of caffeine and preliminary phytochemical screening, were particularly engaging and improved their confidence in handling laboratory instruments.

The sessions on plant tissue culture were highlighted as a major takeaway, giving students first-hand experience with callus induction, media preparation, and protoplast culture. Several students shared that these advanced techniques broadened their vision of career opportunities in plant biotechnology and research.

Field visits to the Dravyaguna Botanical Garden and Museum deepened their appreciation of biodiversity and Ayurvedic formulations. Overall, students felt motivated to pursue research, contribute to conservation, and integrate traditional knowledge with modern scientific tools.

**Limitations:**

While the Hands-on Training Programme on *Medicinal Plants, Herbal Drugs, and Tissue Culture Techniques* was highly impactful and well-received, certain limitations were noted during its execution.

1. **Duration of the Programme** – The four-day schedule, though intensive, was relatively short to cover advanced techniques in depth. Some participants felt that extended sessions or a follow-up training would help in mastering practical skills more effectively.
2. **Laboratory Infrastructure** – Due to limited laboratory facilities and equipment, not all students were able to practice each technique individually. In some sessions, participants had to share instruments, which restricted one-to-one hands-on exposure.
3. **Diversity of Participants** – As the programme catered primarily to local students, the scope for wider inter-college or inter-university participation was limited. A broader representation could have enriched discussions and knowledge sharing.
4. **Follow-up Support** – While the training sparked interest in research and innovation, structured post-programme mentoring and project opportunities were limited.

Despite these challenges, the programme achieved its objectives and provided a strong foundation for future capacity-building initiatives.

**Way Forward:**

The successful completion of the Hands-on Training Programme on Medicinal Plants, Herbal Drugs, and Tissue Culture Techniques has opened new avenues for academic growth, research, and community engagement. Moving forward, there is a strong need to institutionalize such training programme on a regular basis, ensuring that more students and young researchers gain exposure to advanced scientific practices and traditional knowledge systems.

The programme demonstrated the importance of integrating classroom learning with field-based and laboratory experiences. Future initiatives can focus on developing student-led projects on medicinal plant conservation, herbal drug standardization, and tissue culture applications. Establishing interdisciplinary collaborations between botany, pharmacy, biotechnology, and Ayurveda institutions will further enhance knowledge exchange and innovation.

The Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) initiatives highlighted during the training should be effectively utilized by students and faculty, especially from SC/ST communities, to secure funding support for socially relevant research. Furthermore, efforts can be directed toward

creating community outreach programme, where trained students can disseminate their learning to rural and tribal communities, promoting sustainable healthcare and livelihood opportunities.

By nurturing scientific skills, encouraging innovation, and linking traditional wisdom with modern biotechnology, such programme will contribute significantly to sustainable development, healthcare improvement, and capacity building among youth.

### **3. Three-Day Training Programme on “Bamboo Handicraft & Preservation Techniques”**

#### **Introduction**

ICFRE- Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST), Bangalore, organized a three-day training programme on Bamboo Handicraft & Preservation Techniques from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2025. The training aimed to build capacity among participants in bamboo utilization, preservation, and handicraft-making. It brought together scientists, technical experts, and practitioners to provide both theoretical knowledge and practical skills to participants.

#### **Objectives of the Training Programme**

1. **Capacity Building** – To train participants in scientific and practical aspects of bamboo preservation, processing, and handicraft-making for skill enhancement.
2. **Awareness Creation** – To promote understanding of bamboo as a sustainable, eco-friendly, and versatile material with applications in handicrafts, furniture, and value-added products.
3. **Skill Development** – To provide hands-on exposure to bamboo treatment methods, pest and disease management, cutting, polishing, and crafting techniques.
4. **Entrepreneurship Promotion** – To introduce participants to commercial opportunities and entrepreneurial ventures in bamboo handicrafts and value-added industries.
5. **Knowledge Integration** – To bridge traditional practices with modern technologies through demonstrations, field visits, and exposure to innovative bamboo products.
6. **Collaboration Strengthening** – To foster partnerships between research institutions, design institutes, and industry players for sustainable bamboo-based livelihood development.
7. **Sustainability and Resource Management** – To encourage the efficient and sustainable use of bamboo resources, promoting eco-friendly alternatives in crafts and industry.

#### **DETAILS OF DAY WISE PROGRAMMES:**

##### **Day-1:**

The programme commenced with the registration of participants followed by the inaugural function. After the welcome and formal opening, participants had an opportunity to interact during the high tea session. Overview of the Training Programme was presented by Dr. Narasimhamurthy,

Scientist-E, FP Division, IWST, who also introduced the scope and relevance of bamboo products. A detailed lecture on Bamboo Pest and Disease Management was delivered by Mrs. Nalini (Sr. Tech), and Mrs. Mamatha (Tech) under the guidance of Dr. A. Muthu Kumar, Scientist-F and Dr. Athulya R, and Scientist-C. In the afternoon, a demonstration on bamboo treatment methods was conducted by Dr. Pradeep Kushwah and Mrs. Vani, CTO, WPP Division, IWST, showcasing preservation techniques critical for durability and quality improvement.



*Dr. Narasimhamurthy, the convenor of this program welcomed all the delegates.*



*Mr. Gangadharappa, Project Engineer, KSCST, explained the details of this three-day skill training program to the participants.*

**Day-2:**

The second day was dedicated to field visits and hands-on training. Participants visited Malur, Hoskote, for a practical session conducted by Mr. Parameshwara Iyer Proprietor of Bamboopecker Green Technologies. Mr. Iyer explained about procurement of bamboo from various sources in India and briefed about the pressure treatment and various tools and equipments for cutting and polishing required for bamboo handicrafts manufacturing. This session included live demonstrations of bamboo handicraft preparation, where participants engaged in crafting bamboo-based products under expert guidance. The field experience provided insights into commercial applications and entrepreneurial opportunities in bamboo handicrafts.



*A camper hands-on learning the process of cutting and polishing bamboo.*



*Finally, the campers prepared a bamboo light using varieties bamboo.*

**Day -3:**

The final day combined demonstrations, exposure visits, and participant feedback. Demonstration of Bamboo Primary Processing was conducted by Mr. Prakash V, Scientist-E, and Mr. Srinivasa, Technical Staff, PPPT Division, at IWST Peenya Campus. Participants then visited the National Institute of Design (NID), Bengaluru, where Mr. Sushanth Dean, NID showcased bamboo-based handicrafts and furniture. Post-lunch, session all the participants were visited to different labs of PPPT division and witnessed many bamboos composite products which was developed by scientist. Vacuum Pressure Treatment Process and CCB Chemical Spot Test were explained by Dr. Rashmi Shanbhag, Dr. Rathna V, and Mr. Mahesh K during the visit.



*IPIRTI Scientist explained the Bamboo Splitting and Thickness of the bamboo for preparation of Bamboo sheets.*

The programme concluded with valedictory function followed by an interactive and feedback session. Participants shared their experiences and highlighted the usefulness of these three days training programme.

**Feedback from Participants**

The three-day training programme on *Bamboo Handicraft & Preservation Techniques* received highly positive feedback from participants. Most attendees expressed that the programme effectively

combined theoretical knowledge with practical, hands-on experience, providing a comprehensive understanding of bamboo processing, preservation, and handicraft-making.

Participants appreciated the technical sessions on pest and disease management, vacuum pressure treatment, and primary processing, which enhanced their knowledge of extending the durability and quality of bamboo products. The field visits to Malur, Hoskote, and the National Institute of Design (NID), Bengaluru, were highlighted as particularly valuable for understanding commercial applications, design innovations, and entrepreneurial opportunities in bamboo handicrafts.

The hands-on practice in crafting bamboo products under expert guidance allowed participants to develop confidence and technical skills that could be applied to both academic projects and small-scale enterprises. Several participants noted that exposure to industry tools, techniques, and equipment provided practical insights that are rarely available in classroom learning.

Overall, participants expressed gratitude for the opportunity, emphasizing that the training motivated them to explore bamboo-based livelihoods, adopt sustainable utilization practices, and pursue further learning in bamboo technology. They recommended similar extended programmes in the future for deeper skill development and wider participation.

### **Limitations**

While the three-day training programme on *Bamboo Handicraft & Preservation Techniques* was highly informative and engaging, certain limitations were observed:

1. **Time Constraints** – The short duration of three days limited the depth of coverage for advanced bamboo processing and handicraft techniques. Participants suggested that longer or follow-up sessions could allow more practice and skill refinement.
2. **Hands-On Access** – Due to the number of participants and shared resources, not all attendees could get individual, extensive hands-on practice with every tool or processing technique.
3. **Field Visit Duration** – Although field visits to Malur, Hoskote, and NID were insightful, the limited time allocated restricted detailed exploration of bamboo crafts, processing units, and entrepreneurship opportunities.
4. **Participant Diversity** – The programme primarily catered to local participants, which limited exposure to a broader range of perspectives and knowledge-sharing across regions.
5. **Follow-Up Support** – Post-training mentoring or structured guidance for implementing learned techniques in small-scale enterprises or projects was limited.

Despite these limitations, the programme successfully achieved its primary objectives, providing participants with foundational skills, practical knowledge, and awareness of bamboo utilization and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

### **Way Forward**

The three-day training programme has laid a strong foundation for skill development, sustainable utilization, and entrepreneurship in bamboo handicrafts. To build on this success, the following steps are recommended:

1. **Extended and Advanced Training** – Organize longer or follow-up workshops to provide deeper hands-on practice in bamboo processing, preservation, and handicraft-making, allowing participants to master advanced techniques.
2. **Enhanced Practical Exposure** – Increase access to laboratory facilities, tools, and equipment so that all participants can gain individual hands-on experience, enhancing learning outcomes.
3. **Industry and Design Collaboration** – Strengthen partnerships with design institutes, handicraft units, and industry experts to provide participants with exposure to market trends, product innovation, and entrepreneurial strategies.
4. **Post-Training Mentorship** – Establish mentorship programs to guide participants in applying their skills to small-scale enterprises, community projects, or research initiatives.
5. **Regional and Diverse Participation** – Encourage participation from a wider geographic and academic spectrum to foster knowledge exchange, networking, and collaborative opportunities.
6. **Sustainable Resource Management** – Promote awareness and practices for the sustainable harvesting and utilization of bamboo, ensuring long-term environmental and economic benefits.

By implementing these measures, future programmes can further enhance technical competence, entrepreneurial skills, and sustainable bamboo-based livelihood opportunities among participants.

## Installation of Solar PV Lighting kits at SC/ST Hamlets in Nandigadde Grama Panchayat, Joida Taluk, Uttara Kannada District.

### Introduction

As per the sanction order of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, Solar PV Home Lighting Kits were installed under the SC/ST Cell Project for unelectrified SC/ST households. In this regard, the Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) placed an order for the supply and installation of Solar PV Home Lighting Kits at 20 identified SC/ST households in Nandigadde Grama Panchayath, Joida Taluk.

A total of 20 beneficiaries were identified by KSCST based on the request from the Executive Officer, Taluk Panchayath Office, Joida Taluk, Government of Karnataka, and the Panchayath Development Officer, Nandigadde Grama Panchayath, Dakshina Kannada District.

M/s. Prolight System (vendor) supplied and installed the 30 Solar PV Home Lighting Kits on 26-09-2025. During the installation, the details of the beneficiaries were recorded.

The inspection and inaugural programme the participation of Mr. Arun Desai, President, Nandigadde Grama Panchath, Dakshayani Danashur, Vice President, Nandigadde GP, Ms. Sukanya Desai, President of Joida women block congress, Dattathreya, Panchayath Development officer, C. Vasudeva Bhagavat, Secretary Nadigadde GP and Siddi community leaders Lakshmana, Appu, Shri Gangadharappa R, Project Engineer, KSCST and all the beneficiaries of Nandigadde Grama Panchayath.



*Beneficiaries have taken the Solar PV Home Lighting Kits at Nandigadde Grama Panchayth, Joida Taluk, Uttara Kannada District.*



Group photo of beneficiaries from the SC/ST community of Nandigadde Gram Panchayat, Joida Taluk, Uttara Kannada District Kannda District.



# ಉದಯಕಾಲ

ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಜೀವಾಳ

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**ಉದಯಕಾಲ ಸ್ಪೂರ್ತಿ**

**ಜೋಯಿಡಾ:** ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ನಂದಿಗದ್ದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಬಸಾಪುರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಉತ್ತರಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಜೋಯಿಡಾ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ನಂದಿಗದ್ದೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೌರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಕಿಟ್ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದಿಗದ್ದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಆರೂ ದೇಸಾಯಿ



ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಕಿಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಘಟಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಗಂಗಾಧರಪ್ಪ ಆರ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಎಸ್ ಇ ಎಸ್ ಟಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇರುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ನಂದಿಗದ್ದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಿಣಿ ದಾನಶಂಕರ, ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಧವಳೋ ಸಾವರಕರ, ಶೋಭಾ ಎಲೈಕರ, ಜೋಯಿಡಾ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ಸುಕನ್ಯಾ ದೇವಾಯಿ, ಪಿ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ಸಿ. ವಾಸುದೇವ ಭಾಗ್ಯತ್, ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಮುಖಂಡ ಅಕ್ಷಯ್ ಅಪ್ಪ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಇತರರು ಇದ್ದರು.

ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಆದಾಗ ಎಸ್ ಇ ಎಸ್ ಟಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಲೈಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಘಟಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಇವರ ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

Glimpses of Local Paper News