



# **Nomadic Tribes And Social Inclusion: Pathways Towards A Viksit Bharat**

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**Abstract:** The socioeconomic standing of nomadic tribes in the Karnataka villages of Ramagiri (N=27) and Chithrahalli (N=70) is investigated in this study. The results indicate that although government programs such as ration benefits, healthcare, scholarships, and reservations have made it easier to get necessities, problems still exist in the areas of social acceptance, work, education, healthcare, and paperwork. These communities are still denied the full benefits due to discrimination, corruption, and ignorance. In order to guarantee sustained inclusion and support India's vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, the report suggests a greater emphasis on political involvement, housing rights, livelihoods, education, and efficient policy execution.

**Keywords:** Nomadic Tribes, Sudugadu Sidda Community, Ramgiri, Chithrahalli, Chitradurga District, Karnataka

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Nomadic tribes represent one of the most marginalized and historically excluded sections of Indian society. Traditionally engaged in occupations such as hunting, trading, animal rearing, handicrafts, and seasonal labor, these communities have been integral to India's cultural and economic fabric. However, with the advent of modernization, urbanization, and changing socio-economic structures, their traditional livelihoods have increasingly lost recognition and value, pushing them into vulnerability, poverty, and social exclusion. The Sudugadu Siddaru, Hakki Pikki, Korama, Soliga, Dhombi Dasa, Dakkaliga, Bhyragi and other nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in Karnataka are still fighting for their identity, means of subsistence, and access to mainstream possibilities. The ground realities reveal enduring barriers in terms of education, employment, healthcare, and social acceptance, even in the face of the government's many welfare programs, including ration cards, housing schemes, scholarships, reservations, Aadhaar-linked benefits, and health insurance, as well as the constitutional promise of equality. Nomadic tribes are socially excluded on a cultural, political, and

economic level. Their migratory patterns, lack of permanent residency, and insufficient documents make it challenging for them to efficiently access government programs. A further layer of exclusion is created by discrimination in public places, workplaces, and educational institutions. As a result, many nomadic communities remain marginalized in society in spite of policy initiatives.

The goal of the current study is to examine the state of social inclusion, livelihood, education, and health among nomadic tribes in the villages of Ramagiri and Chithrahalli. It looks at their goals for the future, the difficulties they have obtaining resources, and the effects that government assistance has had on their life. Through the use of a comparative and community-based methodology, the study sheds light on the shortcomings and achievements of welfare interventions while highlighting the adjustments needed to attain inclusive development. In the larger framework of India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision, where social justice and inclusive growth continue to be key objectives, this study is noteworthy. In addition to being a question of welfare, empowering nomadic tribes is required by the constitution and morally necessary to create a just society.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To assess the level of awareness among nomadic tribes about government schemes and welfare programs.
- 2) To examine the educational status of children from nomadic tribes with respect to school enrollment, attendance, and completion.
- 3) To explore the challenges faced by nomadic tribes in dealing with discrimination in public spaces such as markets, schools, and healthcare centers.
- 4) To identify the major barriers and difficulties faced by nomadic tribes in accessing education and employment opportunities.
- 5) To understand the necessary policy measures, social initiatives, and community-level changes required for the better inclusion and development of nomadic tribes in the vision of Viksit Bharat.

## 3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is important because it sheds insight on the socioeconomic conditions of Karnataka's nomadic tribes, a group that is sometimes overlooked in discussions of general development. The study sheds light on the obstacles preventing their complete social participation by examining their access to government programs, livelihood possibilities, healthcare, and education. Policymakers, social workers, and development professionals can use the findings as evidence to create welfare programs that are specifically targeted, enhance the way policies are implemented, and guarantee that the most marginalized groups receive government benefits. In the end, the study advances the broader vision of social justice and inclusive growth in accordance with India's constitutional mandate and the Viksit Bharat 2047 developmental goals.

#### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study using a survey-based research design, the current study concentrated on the village colonies of Ramagiri and Chithrahalli, paying particular attention to the nomadic Sudugadu Sidda community. On April 4, 2025, the researcher first planned awareness campaigns about government programs and the socioeconomic circumstances of the local communities in order to gather data. A structured questionnaire was then created as a result. The snowball sampling approach was used to gather data, and responses were obtained from 27 participants in Ramagiri and 70 people in Chithrahalli. With the use of SPSS software, the collected data were methodically examined and tabulated.



Figure 1 : User awareness program in Ramagiri, Chithradurga district



Figure 2 : User awareness program in Chithrahalli, Chithradurga district

#### 5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTEROPERATION

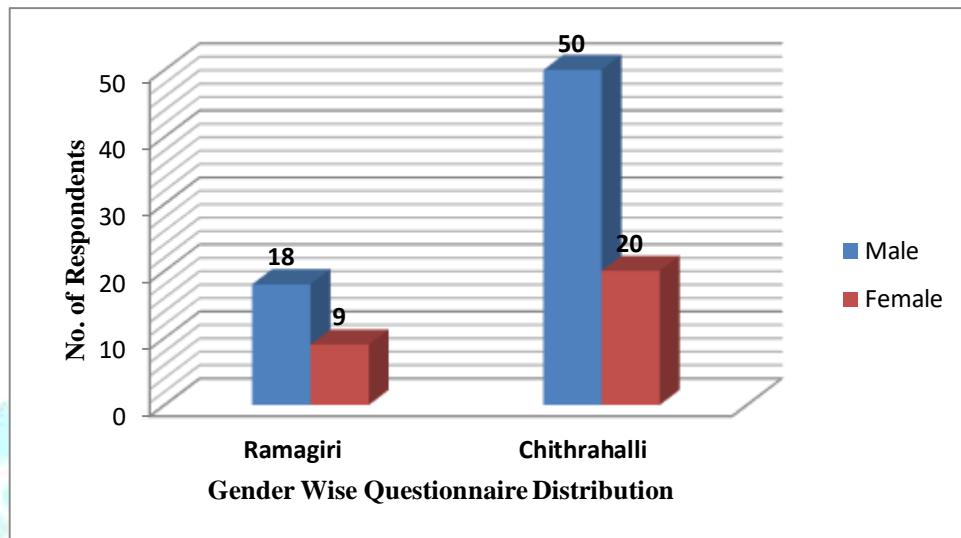
Data analysis and interpretation are essential to derive meaningful insights from the collected information. In this study, the responses from the Sudugadu Sidda population of Ramagiri and Chithrahalli were analyzed using SPSS software. The results are presented through tables and percentages, followed by interpretation in relation to the study objectives, highlighting the socio-economic conditions and awareness of government schemes among the respondents.

**Table 1: Gender Wise Questionnaire Distribution**

Sl. No.	Area Wise	Ramagiri (N=27)	Chithrahalli (N=70)
1	Male	18 (66.6%)	50 (71.4%)
2	Female	9 (33.4%)	20 (28.6)
Total		27 (100%)	70 (100%)

The above table 1 and figure 3 shows the gender-wise distribution of respondents in Ramagiri and Chithrahalli villages. In Ramagiri, 66.6% were male respondents and 33.4% were female respondents, whereas in Chithrahalli, 71.4% were male respondents and 28.6% were female respondents.

The data reveals that male respondents form the majority in both study areas. This indicates that during the survey, men were more accessible or willing to participate compared to women. It may also reflect gender roles within the Sudugudu Siddha community, where men often engage in external/public activities, while women remain more engaged in household responsibilities. This gender difference is important to note, as it may influence perspectives on access to education, employment, and social inclusion.



**Figure 3 : Gender Wise Questionnaire Distribution**

**Table 2 : Age Wise Questionnaire Distribution**

Sl. No.	Age Wise	Ramagiri (N=27)	Chithrahalli (N=70)
1	18-25	4 (14.81%)	10 (14.29%)
2	26-35	7 (25.93%)	20 (28.57%)
3	36-45	6 (22.22%)	17 (24.29%)
4	46-60	8 (29.63%)	16 (22.86%)
5	Above 60	2 (7.41%)	7 (10%)
Total		27 (100%)	70 (100%)

In Ramagiri, the majority of respondents (29.63%) belong to the 46–60 years age group, followed by 26–35 years (25.93%) and 36–45 years (22.22%). The lowest participation was from those above 60 years (7.41%). In Chithrahalli, the majority of respondents (28.57%) were in the 26–35 years age group, followed by 36–45 years (24.29%) and 46–60 years (22.86%). Only 10% of respondents were above 60 years.

According to the distribution, the majority of responders in both communities are working-age individuals (26–45 years old) who are economically engaged. This suggests that the study includes the viewpoints of those who are most involved in taking care of their families and livelihood. Given that a sizable percentage of respondents were between the ages of 46 and 60, particularly in Ramagiri, it seems likely that older persons

are also heavily involved in Sudugadu Siddha communal decision-making. The comparatively low involvement of young people (18–25 years old) emphasizes the difficulties in gathering their perspectives, which could be essential for comprehending goals pertaining to schooling and contemporary career prospects. The lower number of respondents over 60 may also be a result of health problems, migration trends, or a decline in participation in outside community events.

Overall, the age profile ensures a balanced representation of perspectives from both younger and older members of the community, which is important for understanding intergenerational views on social inclusion and pathways toward Viksit Bharat.

**Table 3 : Qualification Wise Questionnaire Distribution**

Sl. No.	Qualification	Ramagiri (N=27)	Chithrahalli (N=70)
1	No formal education	12 (44.44%)	40 (57.14%)
2	Primary	5 (18.52%)	14 (20%)
3	Secondary	5 (18.52%)	9 (12.86%)
4	Higher Secondary	4 (14.81%)	6 (8.57%)
5	Graduate	1 (3.70%)	1 (1.43%)
6	Graduate above	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		27 (100%)	70 (100%)

Most respondents (44.44%) in Ramagiri had no formal education, followed by those with primary (18.52%) and secondary (18.52%) education. Just 3.70% had completed their education, and none had pursued any further study. The majority of respondents in Chithrahalli (57.14%) had no formal education, followed by those with only a primary education (20%) and a secondary education (12.86%). None of them acknowledged having any qualifications beyond graduation, and only 1.43% was graduates. It is evident from the respondents' educational profiles that the Sudugadu Siddha community in both Ramagiri and Chithrahalli has low literacy rates. More than 40% of people in Ramagiri and around 60% in Chithrahalli lack a formal education. Social inclusion, access to government programs, and employment prospects are all significantly impacted by this low level of education. The small number of graduates indicates that financial limitations, disruptions from migration, and a lack of institutional support continue to make higher education mostly unavailable to this group. Although there has been a minor improvement in representation in basic and secondary education, the severe decline in upper secondary and graduate levels indicates ongoing difficulties with continuing education.

Overall, the findings emphasize the urgent need for targeted educational interventions such as mobile schools, scholarships, residential facilities, and skill-based education to ensure that nomadic tribes are not left behind in India's march towards *Viksit Bharat*.

**Table 4 : Occupation Wise Questionnaire Distribution**

Sl. No.	Occupation	Ramagiri (N=27)	Chithrahalli (N=70)
1	Daily Wages	21 (77.78%)	55 (78.57%)
2	Student	4 (14.81%)	10 (14.29%)
3	Private/ Govt	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
4	Small shop	2 (7.41%)	5 (7.14%)
Total		27 (100%)	70 (100%)

The majority of respondents in Ramagiri (77.78%) are daily wage workers, followed by students (14.81%) and small business owners (7.41%). None of the responders worked for the government or the commercial sector. In a similar vein, Chithrahalli's occupational structure reveals that daily wage earners (78.57%) predominate, followed by students (14.29%) and small shopkeepers (7.14%). Once more, neither formal employment in the public nor private sectors existed.

The Sudugadu Siddha community's economic disadvantage is shown in the occupational distribution. Nearly 80% of the population in both communities works for daily wages, which emphasizes the problems of unstable employment, unstable income, and a lack of social safety. Although a small student body (about 15%) indicates a slow pace of educational advancement, this may not result in long-term economic growth unless it is accompanied with chances for skill development and employment. One important sign of social exclusion, low literacy, and structural obstacles preventing the community from obtaining steady and respectable livelihoods is the respondents' total lack of formal private or public work. The small fraction engaged in self-employment (shops) indicates entrepreneurial potential within the community, but it remains extremely limited due to lack of capital, infrastructure, and institutional support.

Overall, the findings reinforce the urgent need for skill training, livelihood diversification, and affirmative action policies to integrate nomadic tribes into mainstream economic activities and reduce their overdependence on vulnerable daily wage labor.

**Table 5: Awareness and Use of Government Schemes  
(Ration Cards, Aadhaar, Health Insurance)**

Sl. No.	Statement	Ramagiri (N=27)	Chithrahalli (N=70)
1	Aware and Use	18 (66.6%)	43 (61.4)
2	Do Not Aware/Do Not Use	9 (33.4%)	27 (38.6%)
Total		27 (100%)	70 (100%)

In Ramagiri, 18 (66.6%) reported being aware of and using government schemes, while about 9 (33.4%) were unaware or not making use of them. In Chithrahalli, awareness levels were slightly lower, with 61.4% respondent's aware and using schemes and 38.6% unaware or not using. This shows that while a majority in both villages has access to some government schemes such as ration cards, Aadhaar, and health insurance, a substantial proportion of respondents (about one-third) remain excluded or uninformed. The data reflects partial success of welfare outreach programs among the Sudugadu Siddha community. The relatively high proportion of respondents aware of government schemes (over 60% in both villages) indicates that basic identity and entitlement mechanisms such as ration cards and Aadhaar have penetrated the community to some extent. However, the fact that nearly one-third of the population in both villages is still unaware or unable to use government schemes highlights significant challenges in information dissemination, accessibility, and bureaucratic barriers. Lack of awareness prevents these marginalized groups from fully benefiting from food security, health insurance, education scholarships, and housing schemes. This gap can perpetuate poverty and exclusion, making it critical for the government to strengthen last-mile delivery, conducts awareness drives, and simplifies documentation processes.

Overall, the findings underline the importance of targeted outreach programs to ensure that welfare schemes reach every household in nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, thereby contributing to the vision of an inclusive Viksit Bharat.

**Table 6: Respondents view's on education of school children**

Sl. No.	Education	Ramagiri	Chithrahalli
1	Yes	25 (92.6)	63 (90%)
2	No	2 (7.4%)	7 (10%)
Total		27 (100%)	70 (100%)

In Ramagiri, a large majority of respondents (92.6%) reported that their children attend school, while only 7.4% indicated that their children are not enrolled. In Chithrahalli, the trend is similar, with 90% of respondents confirming school attendance and 10% reporting non-attendance.

This suggests that school enrollment levels are relatively high in both villages among the Sudugadu Siddha community, though some gaps remain. The findings reveal a positive trend in educational participation among nomadic tribes, indicating that government initiatives like Right to Education (RTE), mid-day meal schemes, and free textbooks/uniforms may be contributing to increased enrollment. However, the 10% of children in Chithrahalli and 7.4% in Ramagiri who are not attending school points to persistent challenges such as:

- Economic pressure forcing children into wage labor or household work.
- Irregular migration patterns of nomadic families leading to discontinuity in schooling.
- Discrimination in schools or lack of inclusive teaching practices.
- Inadequate awareness among parents regarding the long-term benefits of education.

While the enrollment rate is encouraging, the challenge lies in retention, regular attendance, and progression to higher levels of education. Without addressing these issues, schooling may not translate into better employment opportunities or social inclusion.

Thus, special interventions such as bridge schools, community-based education models, scholarships, and awareness campaigns for parents are needed to ensure that nomadic tribal children not only enroll but also successfully complete their education.

**Table 7 : Challenges facing discrimination in public spaces (markets, schools, health)**

Sl. No.	Response	Ramagiri	Chithrahalli
1	Always	5 (18.52%)	18 (25.71%)
2	Often	16 (59.25%)	20 (28.57%)
3	Sometimes	4 (14.81%)	17 (24.29%)
4	Rarely	2 (7.41%)	6 (8.57%)
5	Never	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		27 (100%)	70 (100%)

- In Ramagiri, the majority (59.25%) reported that they “often” face discrimination, followed by 18.52% who said “always” and 14.81% “sometimes”. Only 7.41% reported discrimination as “rare”. In Chithrahalli, 28.57% said “often”, while 25.71% reported “always”, and a significant 24.29% said “sometimes”. About 8.57% faced it “rarely”. Notably, no respondents in either village reported “never” experiencing discrimination.

The findings indicate that discrimination in public spaces is a persistent and deeply rooted problem for the Sudugadu Siddha nomadic community.

- In markets, they often face social exclusion, stigma, and stereotyping, which affect their ability to sell goods or integrate economically.
- In schools, children may encounter discrimination from peers and teachers, leading to absenteeism and dropout risks.
- In healthcare spaces, discriminatory behavior can result in delayed treatment, denial of services, or neglect, worsening their health vulnerabilities.

The data clearly shows that a majority of respondents in both Ramagiri and Chithrahalli experience discrimination either “often” or “always”, meaning exclusion is not occasional but systemic. This reflects the marginalized social position of nomadic tribes, who continue to struggle for recognition, dignity, and equal access to public services. Stronger awareness campaigns and anti-discrimination policies are needed in local markets, schools, and hospitals. Training programs for teachers and healthcare providers to build sensitivity toward nomadic communities are essential. The implementation of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and constitutional safeguards needs to be made more effective at the grassroots level.

**Table 8 : Respondents perceptions on social inclusion and access to basic services**

Note 1 : 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Natural, 4=Agree,5=Strongly Agree

Note 2 : R=Ramagiri, Chithrahalli

Statements	1		2		3		4		5	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
Our community feels included in local decision-making.	27 (100)	70 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Government schemes reach nomadic tribes effectively	25 (92.6)	65 (92.9)	2 (7.40)	5 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Access to education is improving for nomadic children	20 (74.1)	55 (78.6)	5 (18.5)	10 (14.3)	2 (7.40)	5 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Health facilities are accessible and affordable	21 (77.8)	60 (85.7)	4 (14.8)	5 (7.1)	2 (7.40)	5 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Our traditional	25 (92.6)	40 (57.1)	2 (7.40)	10	0 (0.0)	10	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Statements	1		2		3		4		5	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
occupations and skills are recognized by society										
We feel respected and accepted in mainstream society	26 (96.3)	65 (92.9)	1 (3.7)	5 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (7.1)
Social inclusion policies help in improving our livelihoods	27 (100)	70 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

- a. Participation in Local Decision-Making: All respondents (100%) in Chithrahalli and Ramagiri strongly disagreed that they feel involved in local decision-making. This demonstrates total political marginalization and underrepresentation in Gram Sabha and Panchayat Raj operations.
- b. Government Scheme Effectiveness: The majority of people in Chithrahalli (92.9%) and Ramagiri (92.6%) strongly disagreed that government schemes effectively reach them. Few respondents disagreed (7.4% in Ramagiri and 7.1% in Chithrahalli), but none said they were indifferent or agreed. This suggests that assistance programs aimed at nomadic groups have a significant delivery gap.
- c. Disagreed that access to education is getting better, compared to 74.1% in Ramagiri. Neutrality (7.4% and 7.1%) and disagreement (18.5% and 14.3%) were voiced in small percentages. This shows slight progress but persistent obstacles like prejudice, dropout rates, and inadequate infrastructure.
- d. Healthcare Accessibility: Many people in Chithrahalli (85.7%) and Ramagiri (77.8%) strongly disagreed that medical facilities are reasonably priced and easily accessible. Although sporadic access is indicated by neutral replies (7.4% and 7.1%), affordability and inclusivity continue to be major obstacles.
- e. Recognition of Traditional Occupations: In Ramagiri, 92.6% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that society recognizes traditional occupations, but in Chithrahalli, only 57.1% disagreed. Remarkably, compared to Ramagiri, 14.3% of Chithrahalli respondents selected "neutral," indicating only a partial level of social recognition. Overall, traditional occupations remain undervalued and socially stigmatized.
- f. Social Respect and Acceptance: 92.9% of Chithrahalli residents and 96.3% of Ramagiri residents strongly disagreed that they feel valued and accepted in society at large. This illustrates widespread discrimination and social exclusion that cut across national borders.

g. Effectiveness of Social Inclusion Policies : Alarmingly, 100% of respondents in both villages strongly disagreed that social inclusion policies improve their livelihoods. This finding suggests that policies exist on paper but have failed to produce tangible improvements **in** the lives of nomadic tribes.

Overall observation of the study majority of comments fall into the "Strongly disagree" category, indicating a strong discontent with initiatives related to inclusiveness, welfare, and governance. There were very few neutral or disagreeing answers, and no positive correlation was found between any of the indicators. The information shows a consistent trend of social, political, and economic isolation.

The Sudugudu Siddha and other nomadic tribes face the following challenges:

1. Political invisibility in local government.
2. Welfare programs are not implemented effectively.
3. Limited access to healthcare and education.
4. Traditional livelihoods are undervalued.
5. Persistent discrimination and social stigma.
6. Inclusionary policies' inability to provide livelihood security.

This suggests that the group is still structurally marginalized and that policy efforts have not resulted in real gains.

**Table 9 : Challenges while facing in Education and Employment**

Sl. No.	Statement	Ramagiri	Chithrahalli
<b>Education</b>			
1	Lack of schools near nomadic settlements	25 (92.6%)	65 (92.9%)
2	Irregular schooling due to migration	26 (96.3%)	68 (97.1%)
3	Financial problems preventing education	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
4	Discrimination faced by nomadic children	25 (92.6%)	69 (98.57%)
<b>Employment</b>			
1	Non-recognition of traditional occupations	20 (74.1%)	62 (88.6%)
2	Lack of skill development programs	25 (92.6%)	65 (92.9%)
3	Limited job opportunities due to low literacy	26 (96.3%)	68 (97.1%)
4	Exploitation in informal sector	25 (92.6%)	66 (94.3%)
5	Seasonal/irregular work	23 (85.2%)	67 (95.71%)

The study reveals that educational barriers among the Sudugadu Siddha nomadic tribes are primarily caused by financial constraints (100%), irregular schooling due to migration (96–97%), and lack of schools near settlements (93%). Additionally, discrimination against children (93–99%) further weakens educational outcomes.

In terms of employment, challenges include non-recognition of traditional occupations (74–89%), absence of skill development programs (93%), and limited job opportunities due to low literacy (96–97%). Most respondents also reported exploitation in the informal sector (93–94%) and dependence on seasonal/irregular work (85–96%).

Overall, the findings highlight a cycle of exclusion where poverty, migration, and discrimination hinder education, which in turn restricts employment opportunities and sustains livelihood insecurity.

**Table 10 : Status of Government support (schemes, reservations, benefits)**

Sl. No.	Positive Impacts	Ramagiri (N=27)	Chithrahalli (N=70)
1	Access to education through scholarships	27 (100%)	68 (97.1%)
2	Reservation benefits in jobs or higher education	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
3	Free/subsidized healthcare and ration	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
4	Housing or land distribution schemes	27 (100%)	68 (100%)
	<b>Limitations / Gaps:</b>		
1	Lack of awareness about schemes	25 (92.6%)	59 (84.3%)
2	Corruption and middlemen	18 (66.7%)	68 (97.1%)
3	Difficulty in getting documents (Aadhaar, caste certificate)	20 (74.1%)	70 (100%)
4	Benefits not reaching nomadic/remote groups	26 (96.3%)	64 (91.4%)

According to the data, both Ramagiri and Chithrahalli have benefited greatly from government initiatives. Nearly every respondent claimed having access to free or subsidized healthcare and ration facilities (100%), reservation benefits in employment and higher education (100%), and scholarships (97–100%). In a similar vein, 97% of people in Chithrahalli and all people in Ramagiri reported housing/land distribution plans. These results demonstrate how government initiatives are reaching the populace and laying the groundwork for social inclusion.

There are still a lot of implementation gaps, though. The majority cited issues with getting necessary documents such as Aadhaar and caste certificates (74–100%), corruption and middlemen intervention (67–97%), and a lack of knowledge of schemes (84–93%). Furthermore, 91–96% of the most isolated nomadic tribes are not adequately receiving benefits, which keeps some segments of the community at a disadvantage.

Education, healthcare, and employment possibilities have all improved as a result of government initiatives. However, the full impact of assistance programs is diminished by structural obstacles such as low awareness, corruption, paperwork difficulties, and the exclusion of distant nomadic families. This illustrates a gap between policy and practice, where inclusion is present in theory but not necessarily in practice.

**Table 11: Necessary Social economic and political changes by respondents**

Sl. No.	Necessary Changes	Ramagiri (N=27)	Chithrahalli (N=70)
1	Education	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
2	Livelihoods	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
3	Housing & Land Rights	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
4	Documentation & Identity	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
5	Social Acceptance	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
6	Policy Implementation	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
7	Political Participation	27 (100%)	70 (100%)
8	Healthcare	26 (96.3%)	70 (100%)

Both Ramagiri and Chithrahalli respondents unanimously stressed the need for reforms in education, livelihoods, housing & land rights, documentation, social acceptance, policy implementation, and political participation, with nearly equal priority across all areas. While healthcare was rated slightly lower in Ramagiri, overall results show that nomadic communities demand not just welfare schemes but holistic development, dignity, and inclusion in decision-making.

## 7. RECOMONDETIONS

1. Tailor programs to different age groups—youth-focused skill training (18–35), adult livelihood schemes (36–60), and old-age pensions (60+). (Table 2)
2. Expand literacy drives and adult education for illiterate groups. (Table 3)
3. Diversify livelihood opportunities beyond daily wages. (Table 4)
4. Improve awareness campaigns through local NGOs and community leaders. (Table 5)
5. Ensure continuity of education despite nomadic migration. (Table 6)
6. Implement anti-discrimination monitoring mechanisms in schools, health centres, and markets. (Table 7)
7. Strengthen delivery of health and education services while recognizing traditional occupations. (Table 8)
8. Address barriers like financial constraints, school access, and skill gaps. (Table 9)
9. Strengthen transparency in scheme delivery. (Table 10)
10. Adopt a holistic development approach covering education, healthcare, livelihood, housing, documentation, and political inclusion. (Table 11)

Overall observations of the recommendations of the study Policies must shift from welfare-only to empowerment, ensuring education, livelihood security, dignity, and social acceptance for nomadic tribes.

## 8. SUGGESTIONS

1. To lessen reliance on daily wage labor, introduce mobile training units and flexible work arrangements for younger age groups. (Table 2)
2. To address high dropout rates, offer residential schools and bridge schools to children who are nomadic. (Table 3)
3. Provide microenterprise support, skill development programs, and connections between traditional occupations (performing arts, crafts) and markets and tourism. (Table 4)
4. Install help desks in villages to offer assistance with scheme applications and documentation. (Table 5)
5. To promote attendance, set up temporary dormitories, give away free books and uniforms, and improve midday food programs. (Table 6)
6. Run awareness-raising campaigns to encourage inclusive behavior among educators, medical professionals, and government representatives. (Table 7)
7. Use mobile clinics to provide access to healthcare while documenting and promoting nomadic tribes' cultural heritage. (Table 8)
8. Offer vocational training, skill certification, and scholarships; create programs that lessen exploitation in unorganized industries. (Table 9)
9. Make caste, Aadhaar, and residency documents more easily accessible by utilizing digital platforms and community monitoring to cut down on corruption and middlemen. (Table 10)

10. To guarantee targeted policy execution and representation in local administration, establish a dedicated task force for nomadic tribes. (Table 11)

## 9. CONCLUSION

The study highlights the socio-economic conditions, challenges, and aspirations of nomadic tribes in the villages of Ramagiri and Chithrahalli. The findings reveal that while government schemes, reservations, and welfare benefits have positively impacted access to education, healthcare, and livelihoods, significant gaps remain in implementation, awareness, and social acceptance.

Even though enrollment has increased, irregular schooling, disruptions from migration, and budgetary limitations make education a major concern. Traditional occupations are being neglected, and the majority of employment prospects are still limited to the informal sector and daily wage labor. Their upward mobility is further limited by the absence of skill development programs. Full inclusion is hampered by prejudice in public places and barriers to obtaining necessary documentation (such as Aadhaar, caste certificates, and ration cards), even in the face of constitutional protections and focused initiatives.

The examination of government assistance shows that although healthcare benefits, reservations, and scholarships are available, the intended impact is lessened by problems with corruption, middlemen, and lack of understanding. The necessity for a comprehensive strategy is demonstrated by the communities' strong demands for reforms in areas like political involvement, social acceptance, livelihoods, housing, healthcare, education, and documentation.

The study's overall conclusion is that welfare programs alone cannot help nomadic tribes develop; instead, a multifaceted approach is needed to guarantee educational continuity, acknowledge cultural and occupational identity, provide livelihood security, and, most importantly, uphold their dignity in society at large. In accordance with India's constitutional objectives and the goal of Viksit Bharat 2047, social justice and equality for nomadic tribes can only be achieved through inclusive policy frameworks, transparent execution, and empowerment-driven programs.

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