



## Koraga Tribal Land Rights Movement in Coastal Karnataka

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**Abstract:** Tribal communities are one of the important segments of the nation. The main characteristics of all tribes are their tribal (indigenous) origin, primitive way of life, habitation in remote and less easily accessible areas and general backwardness in conventional developmental parameters. Scheduled Tribes (STs) who constitute around 8.6 per cent of the total population of the country. The Koraga is an indigenous tribal community that is basically found mainly in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi districts of Karnataka and Kasaragod district of Kerala state. They are also found in small numbers in almost all districts of Karnataka. In Udupi district they are found in Udupi, Kundapura, Baindoor, Hebri, Brahmavara, Kaup and Karkala taluks and in Dakshina Kannada district they are found in seven taluks namely, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullia, Bantwal, Belthngady, Kadaba and Moodabidri. Mangalore is the headquarters of the district. This study took the social and land right aspects of the Koraga (PVTGs) community of Coastal Karnataka. The study has used both primary as well as secondary data to analyze the land rights movements of Koragas.

**Key words:** Koragas, Coastal Karnataka, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Scheduled Tribes, Primitive Tribal Group, Particularly vulnerable group, land rights movements.