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### Awareness level of the Lambani women about Government programmes

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#### Abstract

The Lambanis are the largest tribal groups of India. They were historically nomadic, keeping cattle, trading salt and transporting goods. They collect various minor forest products from forest for their survival. There may be hundred million Lambani living in the world. The present study was conducted during 2017-18 to understand the livelihood status of Lambanis in Kalghatgi taluk of Dharwad district and Davangere taluk of Davangere district. Totally 120 Lambani women were selected based on the equal random sampling method. The data was collected by using pre-tested interview schedule. The results revealed that 73.33 per cent of the respondents had medium level of awareness followed by high (14.17%) and low (12.50%). The results revealed that Relationship between independent variables and awareness about Government programmes are only occupation had positive and significant relationship with awareness about Government programmes. So, there is a need to create awareness and knowledge by giving interventions and awareness campaigns.

**Keywords:** Awareness, Lambani women, Independent variables, Government programmes

#### Introduction

One of the most fascinating tribes of our country is the Lambani whose colourful dresses and ornaments make them distinct cultural groups. Lambani who call themselves migrants from Rajasthan are a unique community in Karnataka. They live scattered over the state, but they are distinctly noticed by their dresses. They belong to schedule caste in Karnataka state and backward caste bin other states. The traditional occupation of Lambanis is agriculture, animal husbandry, salt trading, wage earning through construction works and selling of forest produce besides engaging in petty business. At present they are suffering socially and economically because of deforestation, strict implementation of forest protection measures and declaration of forests as reserved forests. To overcome these complications Government has implemented so many programmes. Hence, the main objective is to study the awareness regarding relevant Government programmes for Lambani women.

#### Methodology

This study was conducted during 2017-18 in Kalghatgi taluk of Dharwad district and Davangere taluk of Davangere district. The sample sizes of 120 Lambani women were

selected based on the equal random sampling method. Keeping in mind the objectives of study, an interview schedule was developed. Based on the experience gained in pre-testing, the schedule was modified and the data was collected by personal interview method. The data was analyzed and interpreted using frequency, percentage and correlation.

#### Results and Discussion

Table 1 revealed that, majority of the respondents (94.17%) were having awareness about Indhira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme followed by Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme (87.50%), Bhagyalakshmi Yojana (84.17%) and Stree Shakthi programme (75.83%). With regard to other schemes, cent percent of the respondents aware about Swaccha Bharath Shouchalaya and MGNREGA followed by Anila Bhagya Yojana (60.83%) and Ashraya Vasathi Yojana (47.50%). The overall awareness index is (48.02%). The respondents were aware of only the programmes for which beneficiaries and due to their illiteracy, they were not aware of programme like Land purchase Scheme, Udyogini scheme, Mahila Samridhi Yojana and Mahila Shashaktikaran Pariyojana.

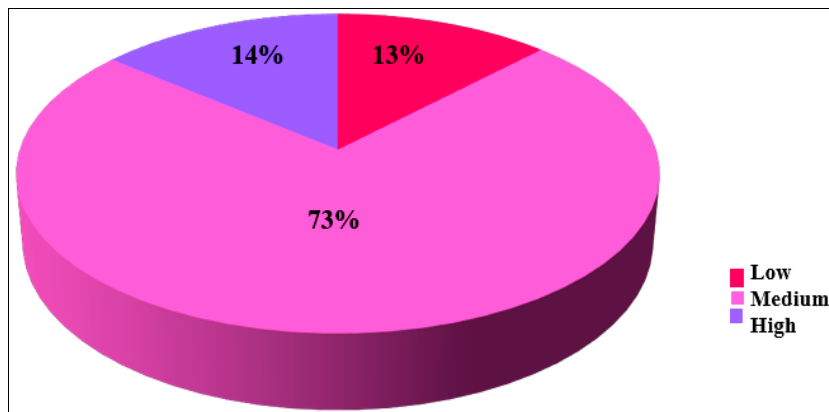
**Table 1:** Awareness of the respondents about Government programmes, n=120

Sl. No.	Name of the schemes	Aware	Not aware	Beneficiaries
1.	Land Purchase Scheme (LPS)	-	120 (100)	-
2.	Stree Shakthi programme	91 (75.83)	29(24.17)	91 (75.83)
3.	Udyogini Scheme	-	120 (100)	-
4.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	-	120 (100)	
5.	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)	-	120(100)	
6.	Indhira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	113(94.17)	7(5.83)	01 (0.80)
7.	Indhira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme	105 (87.50)	15(12.50)	05 (04.17)
8.	Bhagayalakshmi Yojana	101(84.17)	19(15.83)	66(55.00)
	Other schemes			
9.	AnilaBhagya Yojana	73 (60.83)	47(39.17)	73 (60.83)
10.	Swaccha Bharath Shouchalaya	120 (100)	-	120 (100)
11.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarentee Act (MGNREGA)	120 (100)	-	23(19.17)
12.	Ashraya Vasathi Yojane	57 (47.50)	63(52.50)	57(47.50)
	Overall index		48.02%	

**Note:** Multiple responses are possible

It is clear from Fig 1 that, 73.33 per cent of the respondents had medium level of awareness followed by high (14.17%) and low (12.50%). In tandas usually people will get information through informal talk like conversation at home, in the fields, on the road, in the tea house and

wherever else people meet and talk. Along with this mouth to mouth communication, radio listening and watching TV might have also influenced their awareness about government programmes.



**Fig 1:** Awareness level of the respondents about Government programmes, n=120

**Relationship between independent variables and awareness about Government programmes**

The results presented in Table 2 revealed that, occupation had positively significant relationship with awareness about

Government programmes. Higher the occupation means Lambani’s are involved in petty business and agriculture. In these occupations, they come in contact with more people than while working as labourers, hence the result.

**Table 2:** Relationship between independent variables and awareness about Government programmes, n=120

Sl. No.	Independent variables	Co-relation Coefficient ‘r’ Value
1.	Age	0.025 <sup>NS</sup>
2.	Education	0.166 <sup>NS</sup>
3.	Occupation	0.282 <sup>**</sup>
4.	Land holding	0.082 <sup>NS</sup>
5.	Annual Income	0.047 <sup>NS</sup>
6.	Mass media participation	0.066 <sup>NS</sup>
7.	Urban contact	0.127 <sup>NS</sup>
8.	Size of the family	0.039 <sup>NS</sup>
9.	Livestock possession	0.008 <sup>NS</sup>
10.	Family education	0.042 <sup>NS</sup>

\*\* - significant at 1 per cent \* - significant at 5 per cent, NS – Non significant

**Conclusion**

Government programmes and schemes are implemented to provide better standard of living by creating livelihood opportunities for Lambani women and they can be achieved

through micro credit and self-help groups which are considered as better source to bring change and improvement in their life style. The findings of the study resulted that majority of the respondents were having

medium level of awareness about Government programmes because of illiteracy, lack of guidance, lack of communication skills and corruptions. So, there is a need to create awareness by giving interventions and awareness campaigns.

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