

A Study to Assess the Subjective Well Being of Farmers at Selected Villages of Dharawad Taluka

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Abstract:- The word 'swastha' in its original meaning refers to being established in one's self which lead to swasthya, a sense of wellbeing however it is also used as a suffix in deha swasthya and manah swasthya, to refer to physical and mental health and wellbeing¹. India is a land of villages and most of the populations residing in villages are farmers. Agriculture employs more than half of the Indian population. Today almost 70% of the Indian population was living on agricultural income. India had an interesting agricultural journey. The agriculture landscape of the nation. Productivity increased and India became self reliant in many agro-commodities. For many rural residents of Karnataka agriculture is the major occupation. A total of 123,100 km² of land is cultivated in Karnataka constituting 25.3% of the total geographical area of the state. Farming is associated with unique set of stressor that include reliance on unpredictable environmental financial and social impact is felt drought cases serious reduction in income for farmer alongside major social impact in entire communities. Our farmers face a host of issue ranging from consumer like and dislike lack of credit availability lack of scientific awareness to tackle the agronomic, abiotic and biotic stressor, piercing pressure, government policies, and lack of irrigation and varies of climate to lead rain².

Farmers Suicide and Response of the Government in India an analysis, Farmer suicides account for 11.2% of all suicides in India. Farmer suicide in India is the intentional ending of one's life by a person dependent on farming as their primary source of livelihood. Activists and scholars have offered a number of conflicting reasons for farmer suicides, such as monsoon failure, high debt burdens, genetically modified crops, government policies, public mental health, personal issues and family problems. Changes in the structure of agriculture have had significant consequence for the quality of life experienced by farm operators quality of life is a global construct that implies a sense of wellbeing with one's life situation or experience, fewer people are farming larger farms and other view farming as less attractive career path as it has become more difficult to get started and stay in the business in contrast off farm employment often is a means for retaining a farm residence and rural life style.³

Keywords:- Structured teaching programme and Postpartum psychiatric disorders.

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the socio demographic characteristic of farmers
2. To assess level of Subjective wellbeing of farmers.
3. To find out the association between the level of subjective wellbeing of farmers with socio demographic variables of farmers.

II. METHOD

A design is a blue print for conducting the study that maximizes control over factors that could interfere with the validity of the findings. The design of a study is the end result of a series of decisions made by the researcher concerning how the study will be implemented. In the present study, descriptive research design was adopted by the researcher to describe the subjective wellbeing characteristic of farmer and association level of socio demographic of farmers and to investigate the nature of interrelationship exists of variables.

➤ Setting of the study

The study was conducted in Dharawad taluka situated on the edge of western Ghats and 800 meters above sea level, it covers an area of 200.23km³ and is located 425 km north west of state capital in Bangalore, Based on the census carried out

recently, the total population of the dharawad Taluk is estimated at population 117.533 out of 93.1% lives in the rural area, were engaged in agriculture activities 35.570 were cultivators (owner or co owner) while 38.690 were agricultural laborer. Total land area of the Dharawad Taluka is 427329 lakh hectares; the average yearly rainfall is 838 mm. The Dharawad Taluka having total data 118 villages among 8 villages were chosen for data collection.

The chosen villages population regarding and sample were taken, Garag total population of 10528 are male 5388 while 5140 are female, total area of Garag is 2011 hectares and living in 2152 houses (n=25), are nearby villages to Hangarki total population is 2003 while 1050 male are living in 364 houses and 764 hectare (n=10). Dubbanmaradi population is 594 out of 310 male and living in 139 houses (n=10). Narendra population is 5930 out of 3042 male and living in 1071 houses (n=10), and Mumigatti population is 3859 out of 2965 male and living in 687 houses and area hectare is 1534 (n=10). The Amminabhavi total population is 12243 out of 6226 male and 6012 are females and living in houses 2423 (n=15), under nearby villages Kabbenur total population is 2384 out of 1198 male and living in 451 houses (n=10), and Harobelavadi total population is 3300 out of 1432 males and living in 764 houses (n=10). The major crops produced in the Dharawad taluka include lentil, rice, soya bean, ragi, jowar, maize pulses cotton sugarcane and tobacco are the major crops that are cultivated mostly in this area and horticultural crops mainly vegetables.

III. RESULT

➤ Organization of findings

The finding were organized in the following parts:

- *Part –I. Distribution of based on frequency and percentage of socio-demographic characteristics.*
 - a) Socio demographic characteristics
 - b) Socio agro economic characteristics
 - c) Socio psychological characteristics
- *Part –II. Distribution of farmers based on the level of subjective wellbeing*
- *Part –III. Findings related to association between socio-demographic characteristics with levels of subjective well being of farmers.*

The analyzed data are given in the form of tables and figures.

• PART - I Distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of farmers

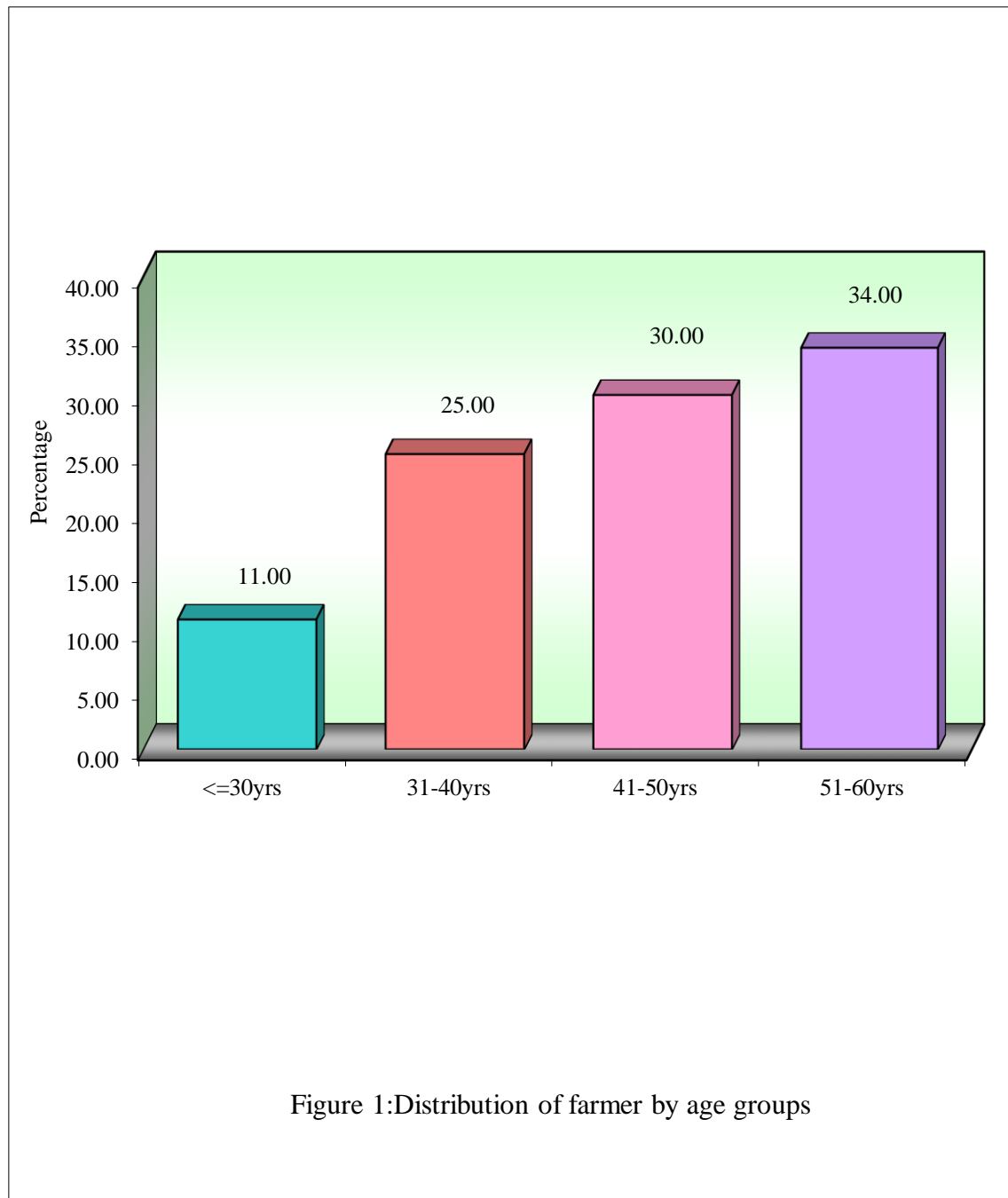
Sl. No	Characteristics	Label	No of farmers	% of farmers
1	Age groups	<=30yrs	11	11.00
		31-40yrs	25	25.00
		41-50yrs	30	30.00
		51-60yrs	34	34.00
2	Religion	Hindu	81	81.00
		Muslim	1	1.00
		Jainism	18	18.00
3	Education level	Illiterate	28	28.00
		Upto 10 th	54	54.00
		PUC/10+2	10	10.00
		UG/PG	8	8.00
4	Net income of family	Rs<50.000	61	61.00
		50,000 to 1 lakhs	30	30.00
		Rs>1 lakhs	9	9.00
5	Type of family	Nuclear	23	23.00
		Joint	73	73.00
		Extended	4	4.00

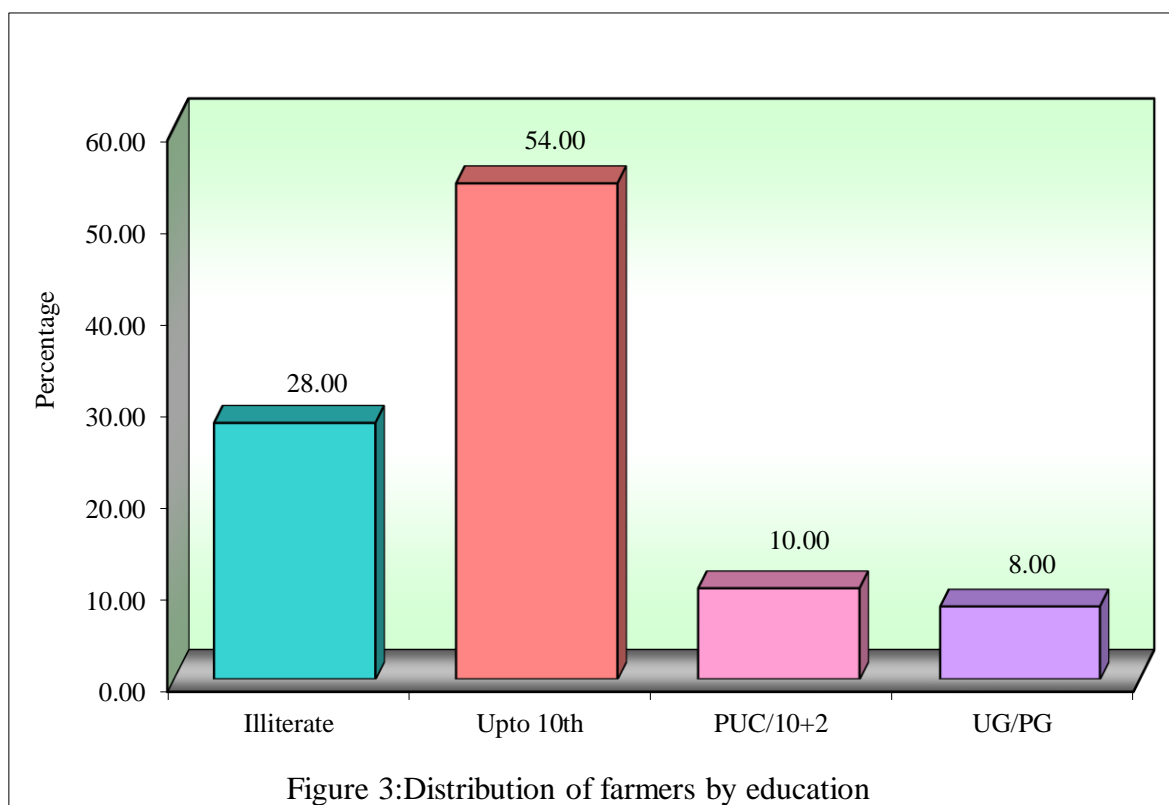
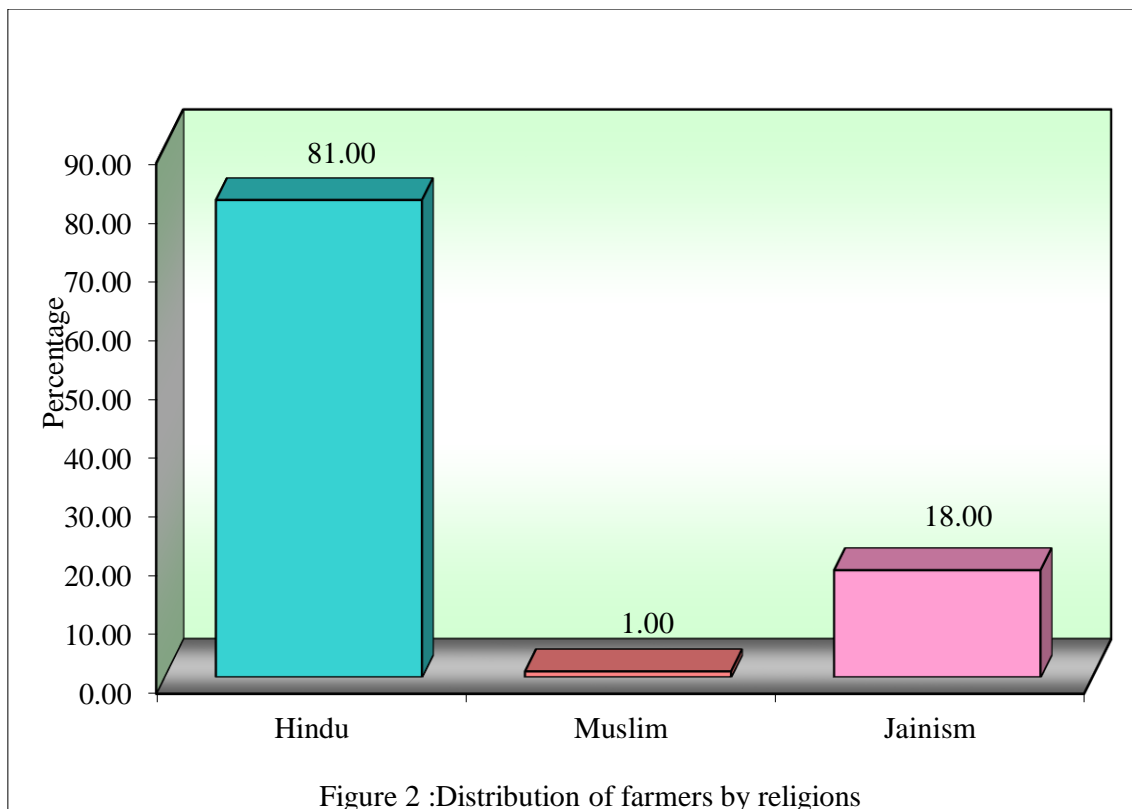
Table – 1 a) Socio demographic characteristics N= 100df=98 *p>0.05

The data presented in the table-1 and figures-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, depicts the description of socio-demographic characteristics of farmers. Regarding age group (fig-3) the majority of farmers 34 (34%) farmers age of 51-60 years, followed by 30 (30%) farmers

were in age group between 41-50 years and 25(25%) farmers were in age group between 31-40 years and only 11 (11%) were in age group between 18-30 years. Regarding religion (fig-4), majority 81 (81%) farmers are belongs to Hindu religion, 18 (18%) were belongs to Jainism religion and only 1 (1%) belongs to Muslim religion.

Regarding education (fig-5) the highest 54 (54%) were studied Up to 10th, 28 (28%) were not studied, 10 (10%) PUC were studied up to higher secondary education, 8 (8%) were studied Under graduate / Post graduate. Regarding farmers income (fig-6), majority 61(61%) were getting Rupees below 50,000 per annum, 30 (30%) were getting Rupees 50,000 - 1 lakhs Rs per annum, 9(9%) were earning more than above 1 lakhs Rupees per annum. Regarding respondents type of family (fig-7), majority 73(73%) were Joint family, 23 (23%) were Single family and 4 (4%) were Extended family.





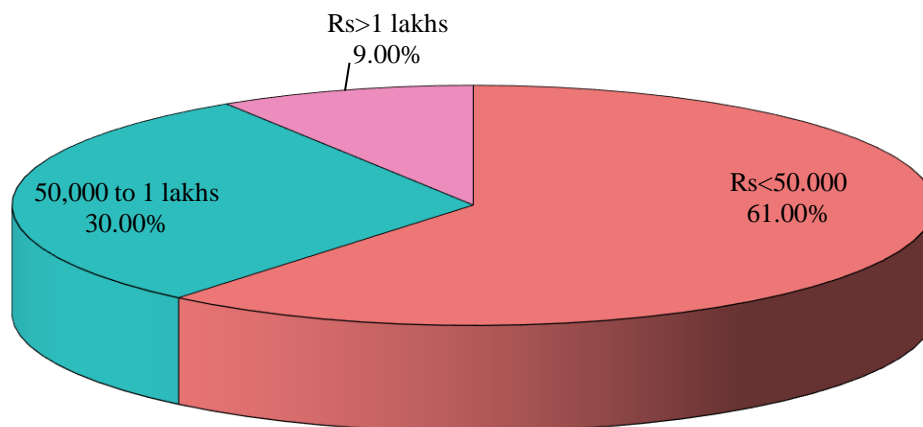


Figure 4 :Distribution of farmers by income groups

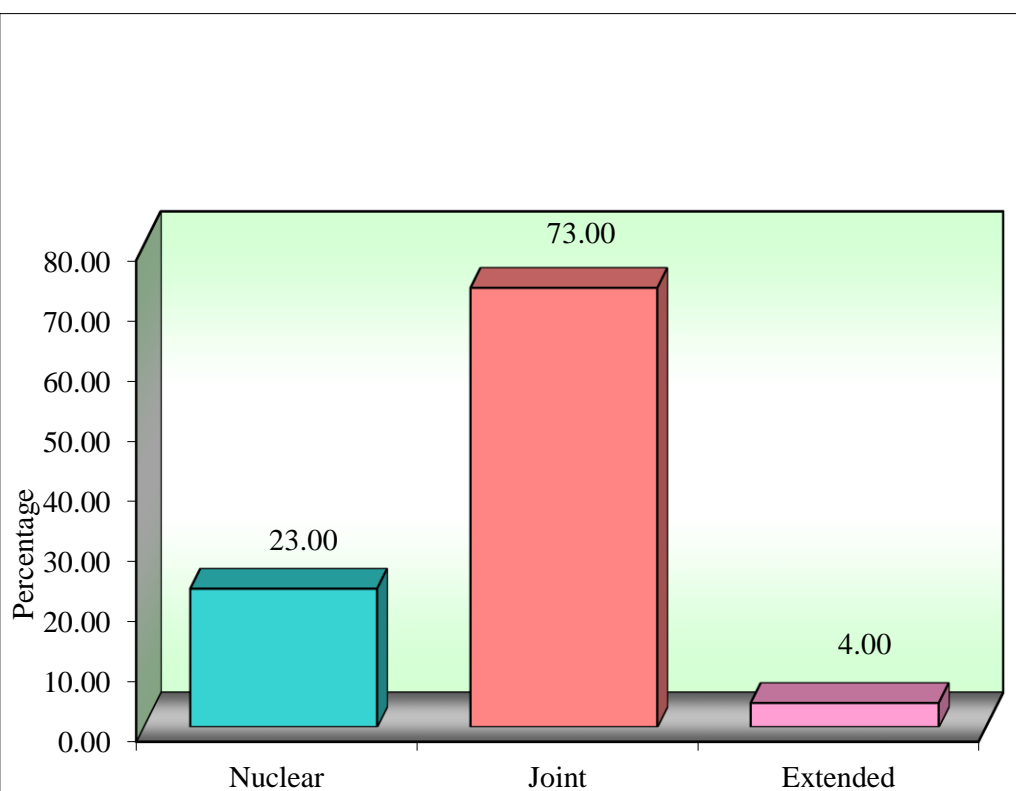


Figure 5 :Distribution of farmer by Type of family

Sl.No	Characteristics	Label	No of farmers	% of farmers
1	Possession of land holding	Marginal(<2 acres)	24	24.00
		Small(2 to 4 acres)	28	28.00
		Large(>4 acres)	48	48.00
2	Details of land holding of farmers	Own land	92	92.00
		Leased land	8	8.00
3	Type of crop grown	Commercial	8	8.00
		Noncommercial	4	4.00
		Both	88	88.00
4	Source of water for irrigation	Rainfed	42	42.00
		Irrigation	26	26.00
		Both	32	32.00
5	Have you experienced recent failure of Bore wells	Yes	15	15.00
		No	36	36.00
		No. bore wells for irrigation	49	49.00
6	Have you experienced recent crop failure	Yes	38	38.00
		No	62	62.00
7	Have you insured your crop	Yes	58	58.00
		No	42	42.00
8	Amount of debt's	Rs<50,000	27	27.00
		Rs50,000 to 1 lakhs	9	9.00
		Rs>1 lakhs	64	64.00
9	Source of debt's	Govt. bank	58	58.00
		Private bank	1	1.00
		Money lenders	2	2.00
		Not had debt's	39	39.00

Table -2 b) Socio Agro Economic characteristics N-100df-98 *p>0.05

The data presented in the table – 2 and figures – 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, depicts the description of farmers socio agro-economic characteristics. Regarding the farmers by possession of land holding,(fig-8) majority 48 (48%) were having Large above 4 acres, 28 (28%) were having Small (2 to 4 acres) and 24 (24%) were having Marginal (below 2 acres) of land. Regarding the distribution of farmers land holding,(fig-9), majority 92(92%) were an Own land, Only 8 (8%) were holding land on Leased. Regarding type of crop grown (fig-10), majority of 88 (88%) were growing Both. 8 (8%) were the Commercial, and 4(4%) were an Non commercial crops grown.

Regarding source of water for irrigation,(fig-11), majority farmers 42 (42%) were Rain fed, 32 (32%) were Both and 26 (26%) were an Irrigation. Regarding farmers experienced recent failure of bore wells,(fig-12), majority of 49 (49%) were Not had bore wells for irrigation, 36 (36%), were no failure of bore wells, 15 (15%) had an failure of bore wells. Regarding have experienced recent crop failure of farmers,(fig-13), majority of 62 (62%) were experienced no crop failure, 38(38%) had experienced crop failure. Regarding farmers by insured crop,(fig-14), majority 58 (58%) were insured their crops, 42 (42%) were Not insured their crops. Regarding the amount of debt's,(fig-15), majority 64 (64%) were an rupees above 1 lakhs, 27 (27%) had an rupees below 50,000, and 9 (9%) are rupees 50,000 to 1 lakhs. Regarding of Source of debt's,(fig-16), majority 58 (58%) were taken debts from Government banks, 39 (39%) were an Not taken any debt's, 2 (2%) had from Money lenders, 1(1%) of from Private bank.

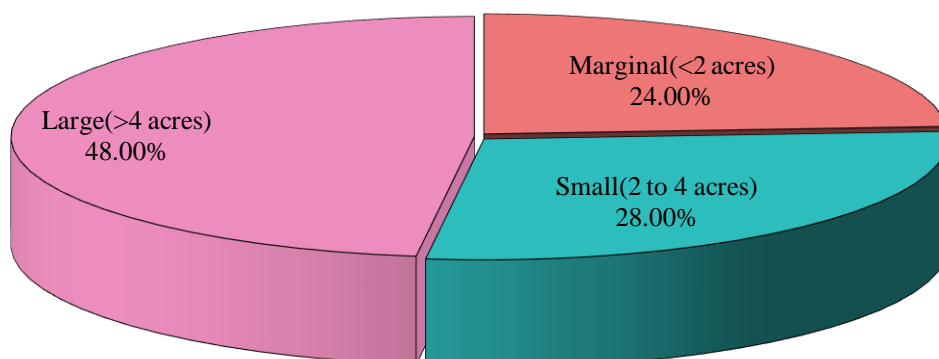


Figure 6 :Distribution of farmers by Possession of land holding

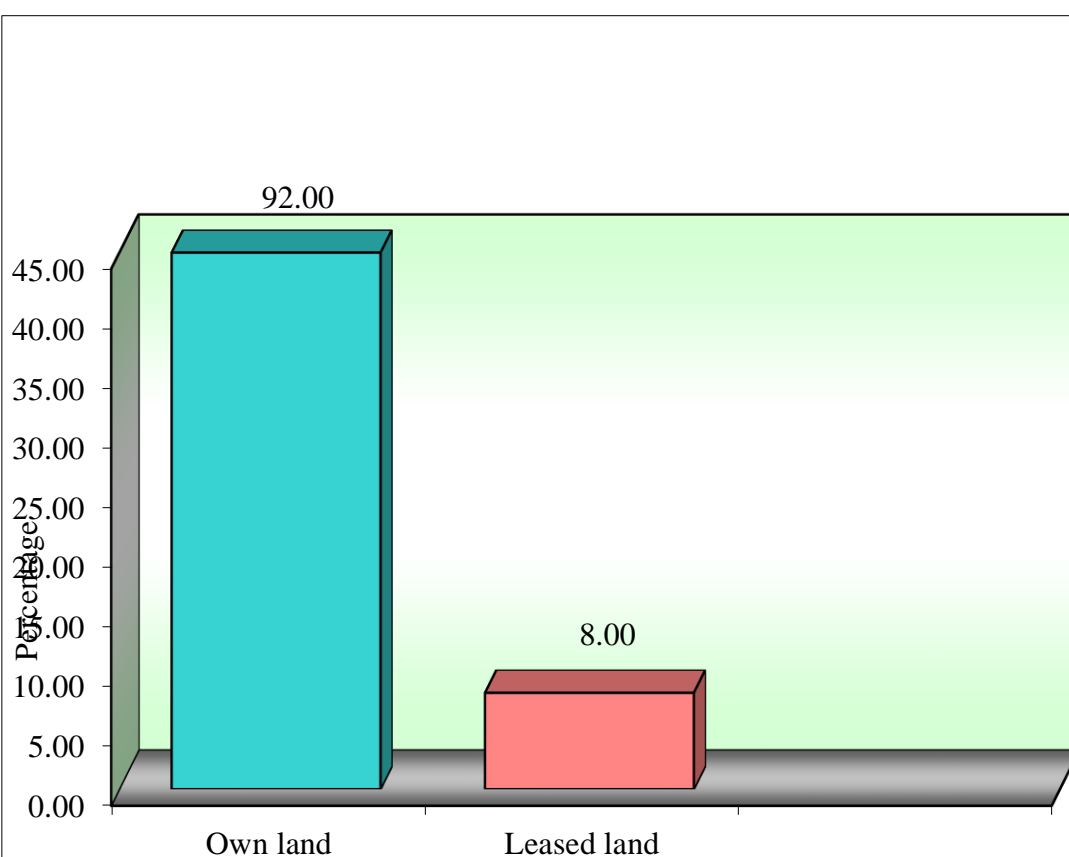


Figure 7 :Distribution of Details of land holding of farmers

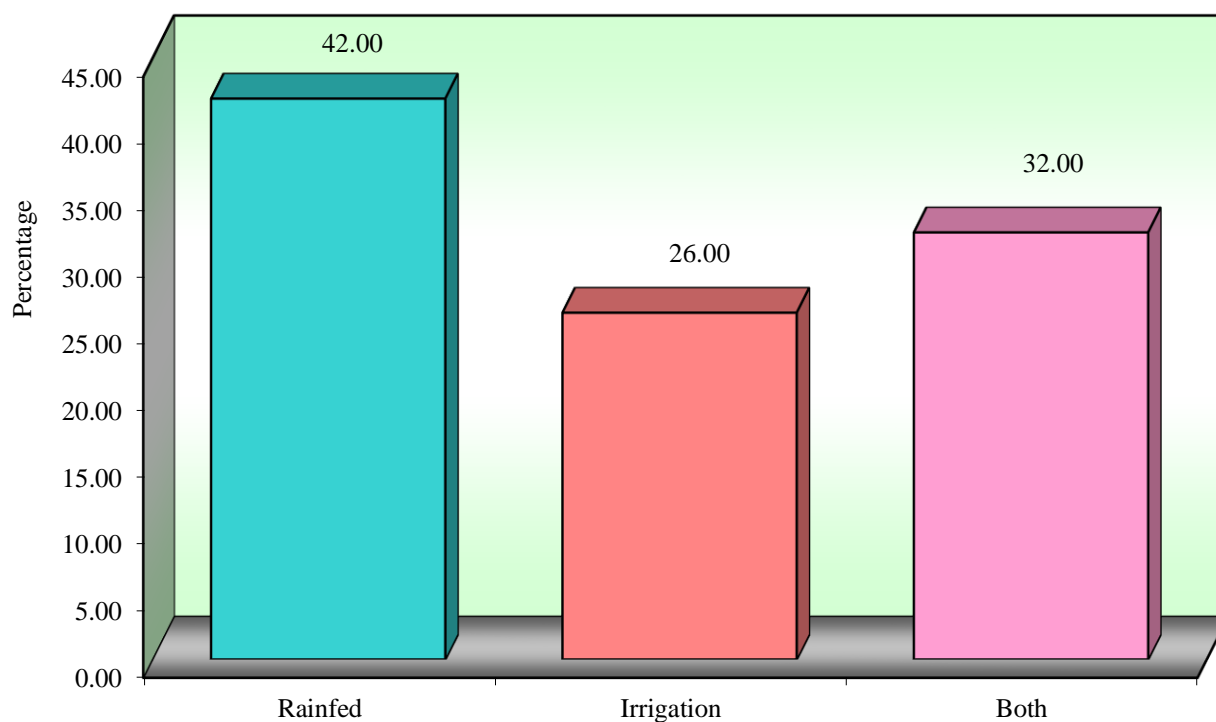
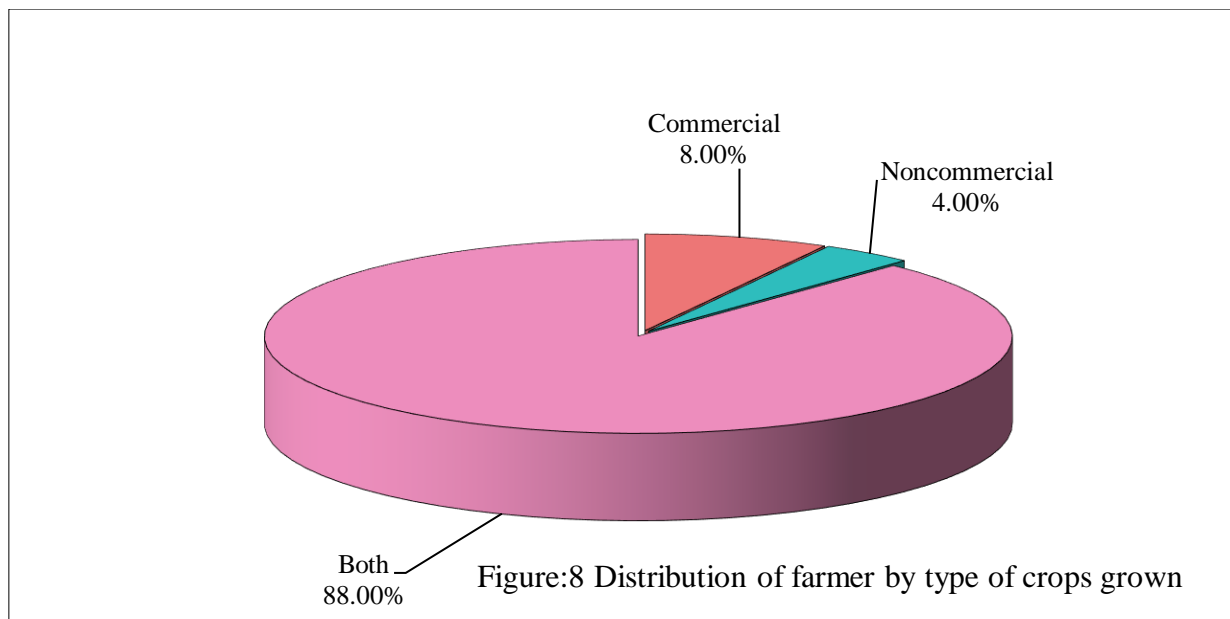
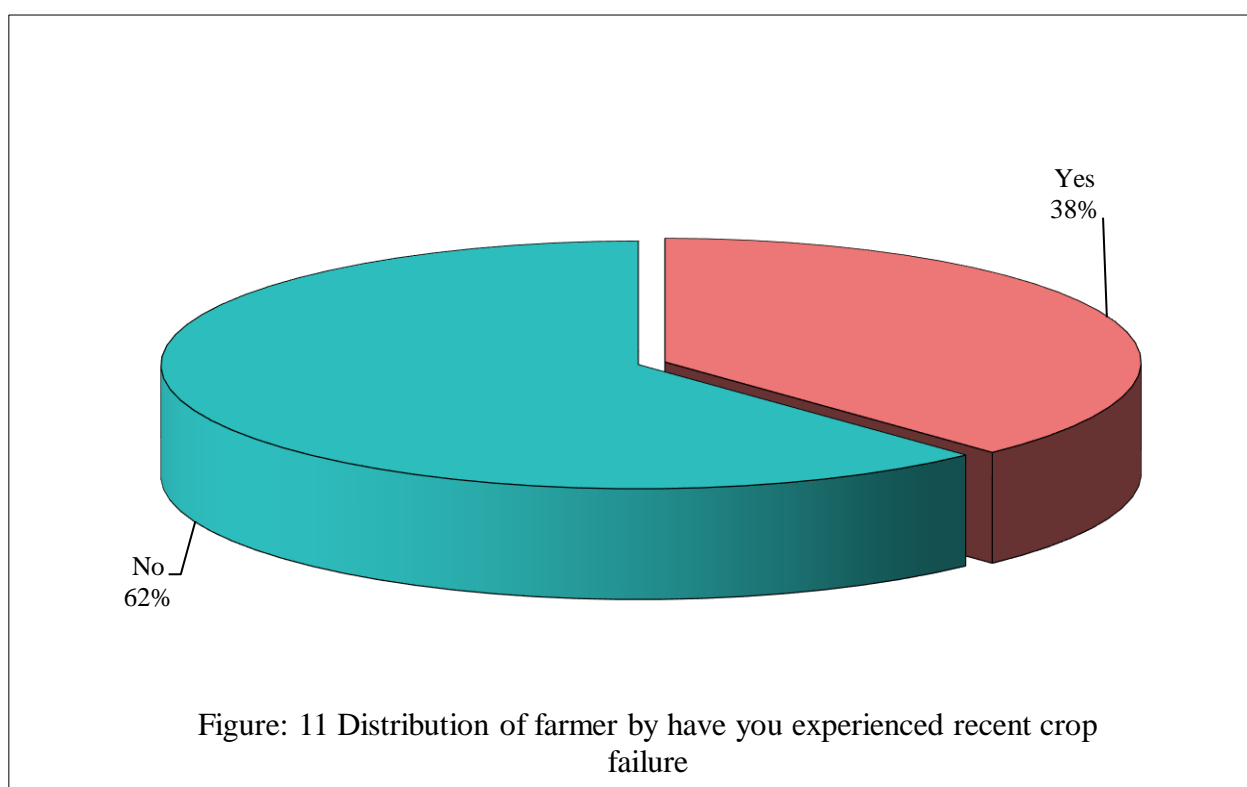
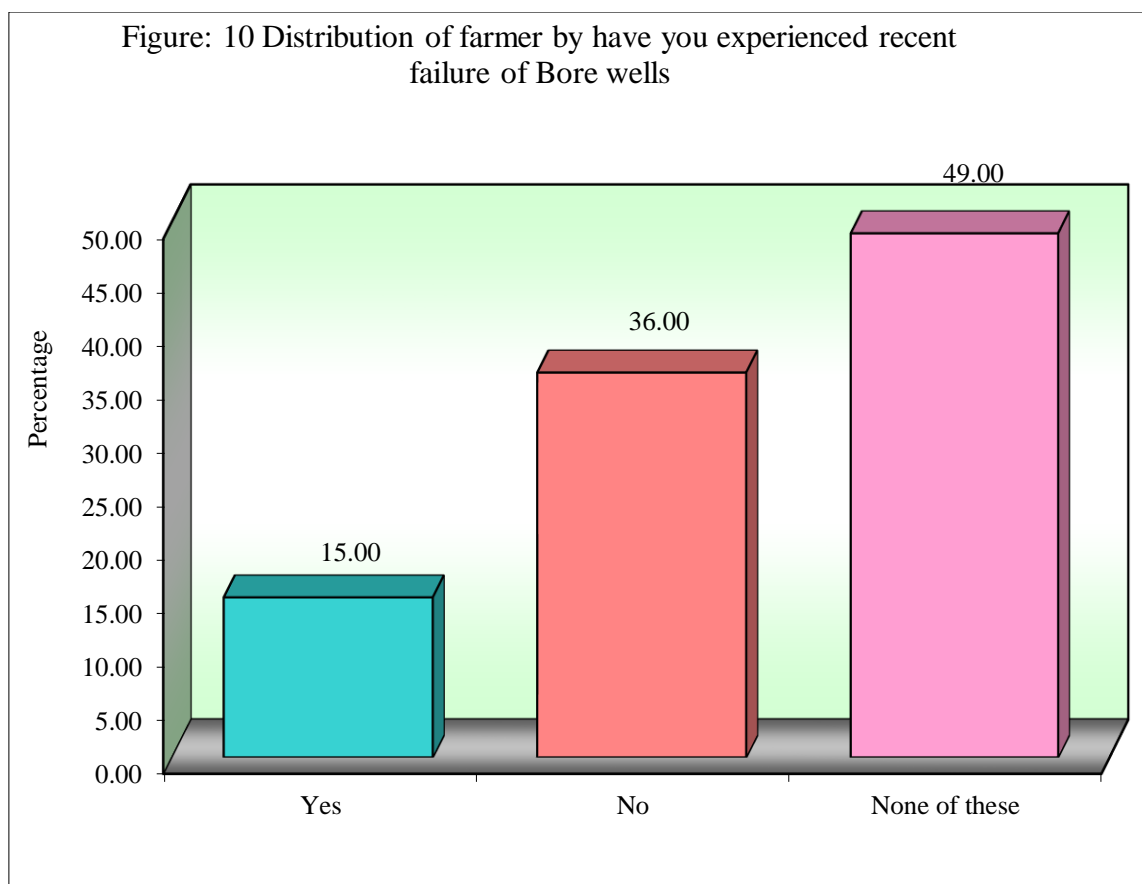


Figure:9 Distribution of farmer by source of water for irrigation



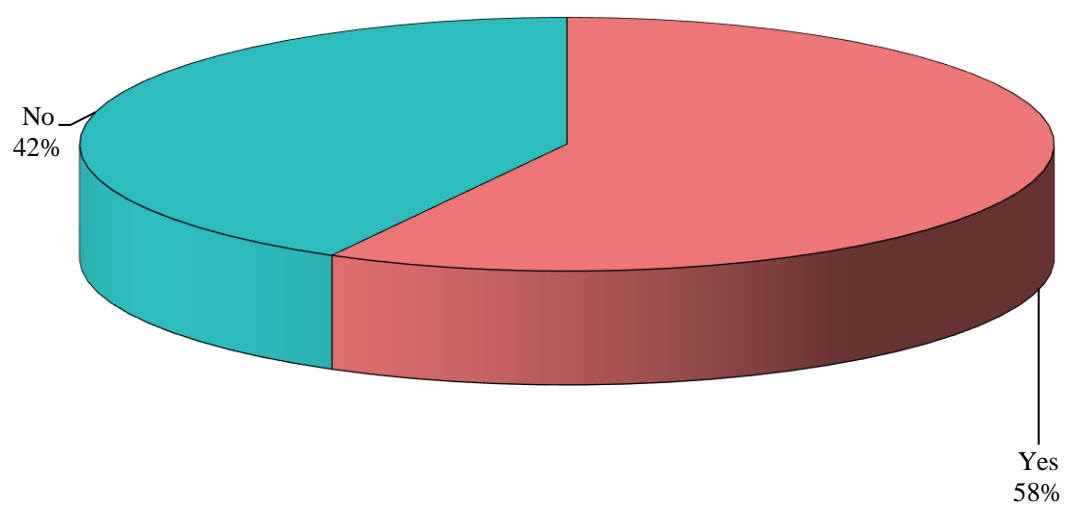
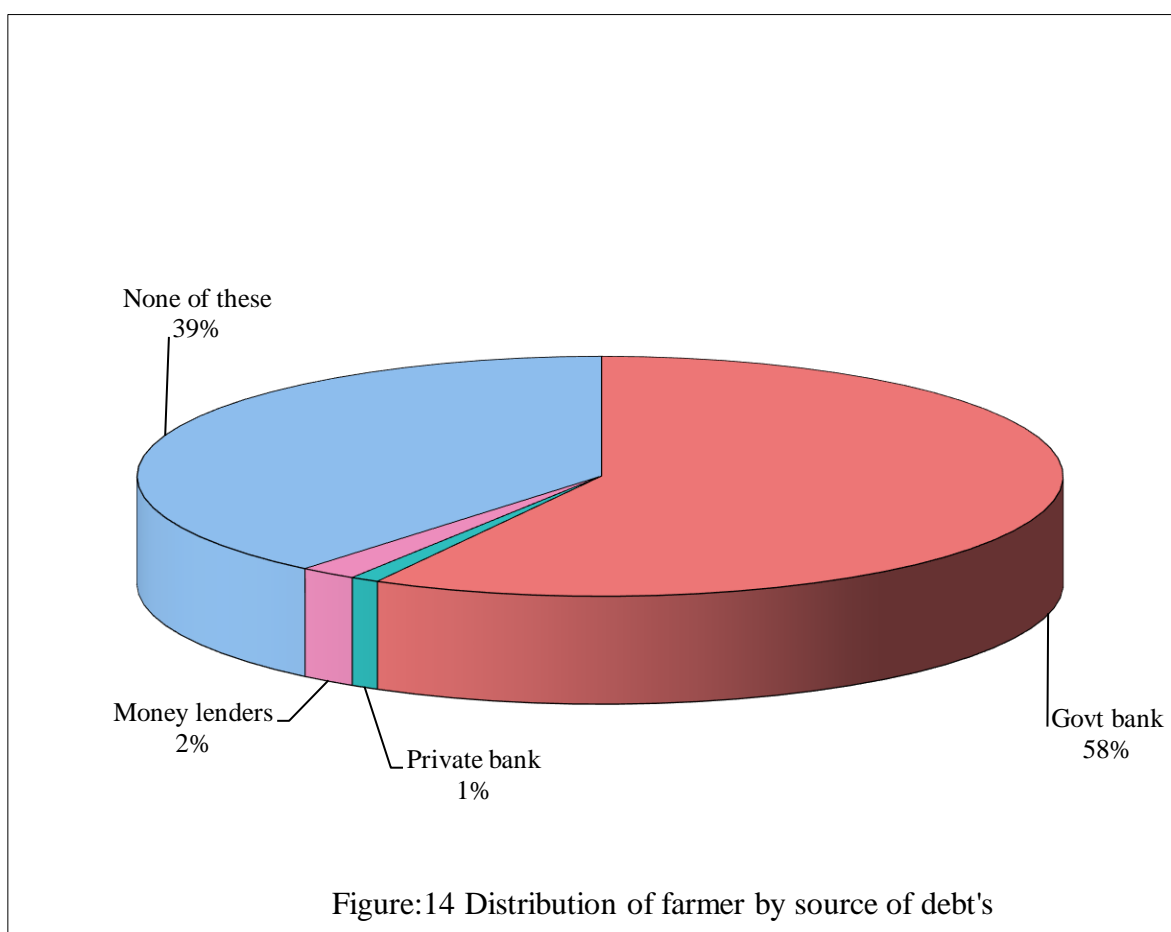
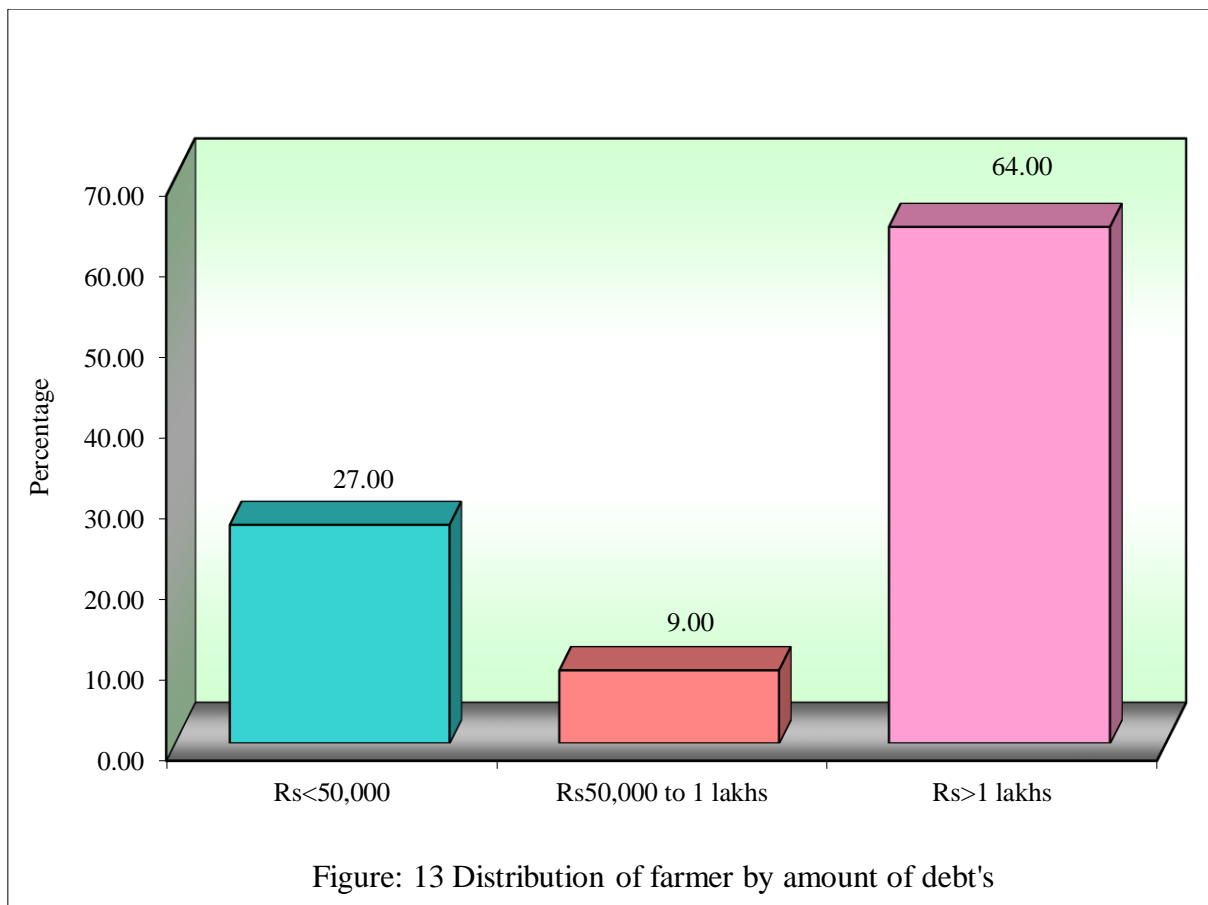


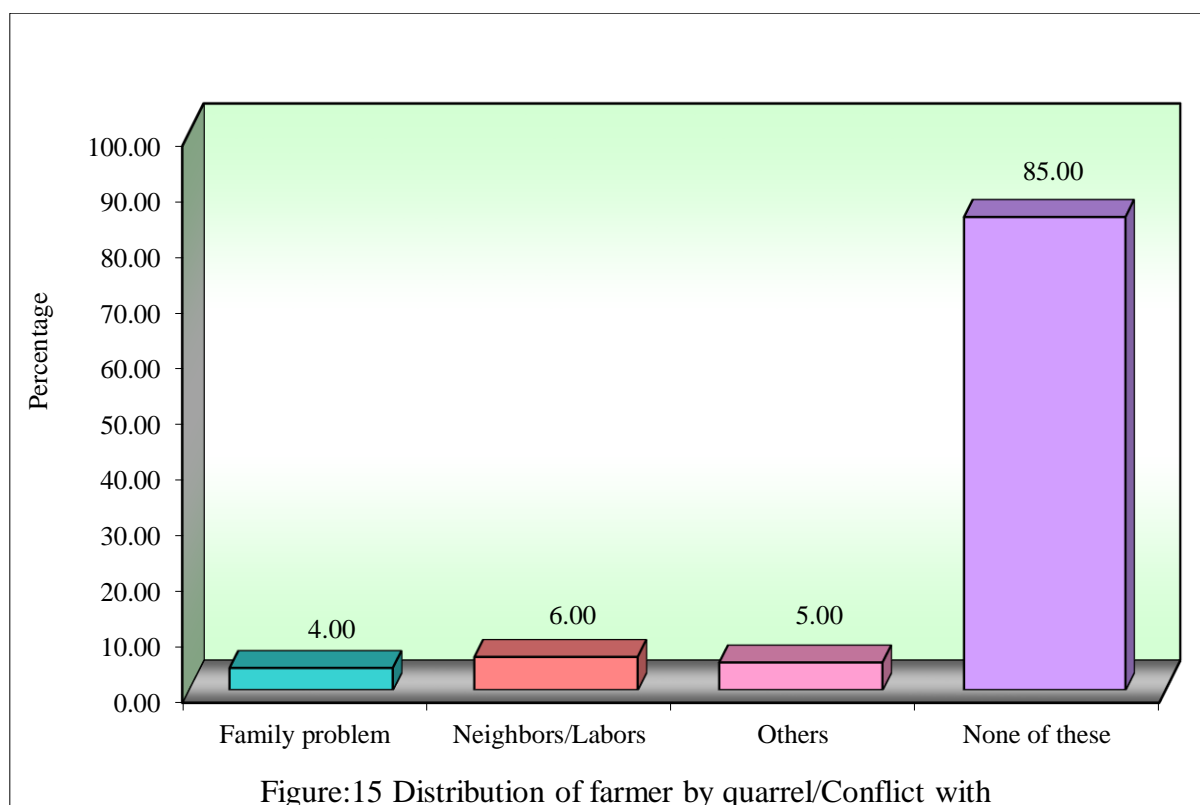
Figure: 12 Distribution of farmer by have you insured your crop



Sl.no	characteristics	Label	No of farmers	% of farmers
1	Whether farmers consulted doctors for	General physical weakness	21	21.00
		Sleeplessness	3	3.00
		Stress	6	6.00
		HTN/DM	11	11.00
		No consulted	59	59.00
2	Quarrel/Conflict with	Family problem	4	4.00
		Neighbors/Labors	6	6.00
		Others	5	5.00
		No conflicts	85	85.00
3	Habit if any	Alcohol	2	2.00
		Smoking or Tobacco chewing	52	52.00
		Gambling	2	2.00
		Any others	44	44.00
4	Mental illness in the family	Yes	13	13.00
		No	87	87.00

Table-3 c) Socio psychological characteristics N=100df=98 *p>0.05

The presented data in the table – 3 and figures – 17, 18, 19, 20, depicts the description of farmers socio psychological characteristics. Regarding the farmers consulted for doctor', (fig-17), majority 59 (59%) were not consulted doctor for any regions, 21 (21%) were consulted for General physical weakness, 11(11%) had consulted for an Hypertension/ Diabetic mellitus, 6 (6%) had consulted for Stress, and 3(3%) were consulted for Sleeplessness. Regarding farmers quarrel/ conflict of with (fig-18), majority of 85 (85%) were not had any conflict, 6 (6%) were had conflict with Neighbors/Labors, 5 (5%) were had conflict with Others and 4 (4%) were had conflict with family problems. Regarding farmers habits (fig-19), majority 52(52%) were having habit of Smoking/Tabacco chewing, 44 (44%) were an Any other habits, and 2 (2%) are Alcohol and Gambling. Regarding farmers by mental illness in the family members(fig-20), majority of 87 (87%) not having mental illness in the family, and 13(13%) having mental illness in the family members.



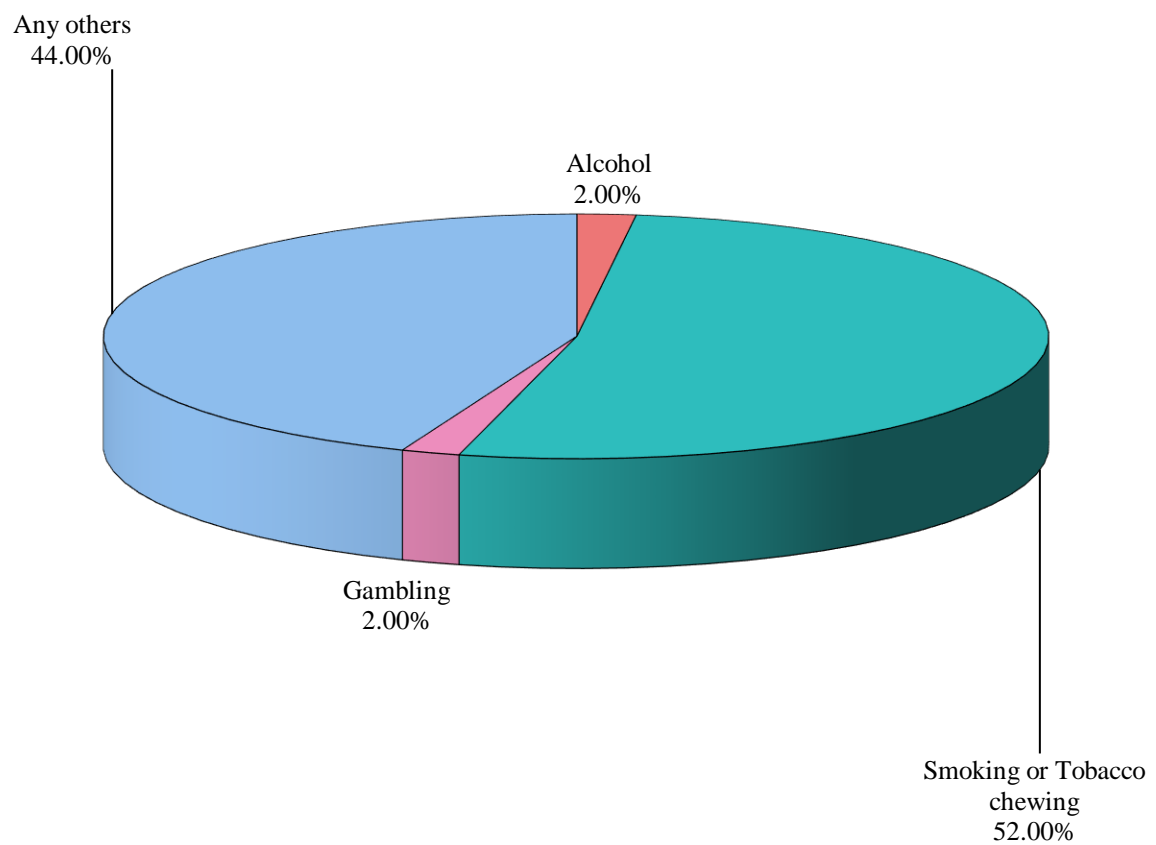


Figure: 16 Distribution of farmer by habits

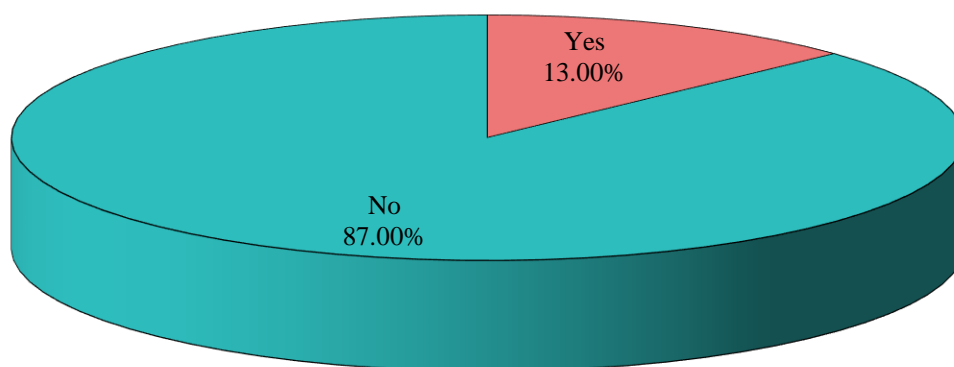


Figure: 17 Distribution of farmer by mental illness in the family

Part –II Distribution farmers based on the level of subjective well being

Sl. No	Level of well being	No of farmers	% of farmers
1	Low well being	22	22.00
2	Medium well being	65	65.00
3	High wellbeing	13	13.00
Total		100	100.00

Table – 4 Distribution of farmers based on level of subjective wellbeing N-100

Data presented in the table- 4 and figure- 21 depicts the description of farmers subjective wellbeing level. Among 100 farmers, majority farmers were 65 (65%) having medium level of subjective Well being, 22 (22%) were Low subjective Well being and only 13 (13%) were in higher level of subjective Well being.

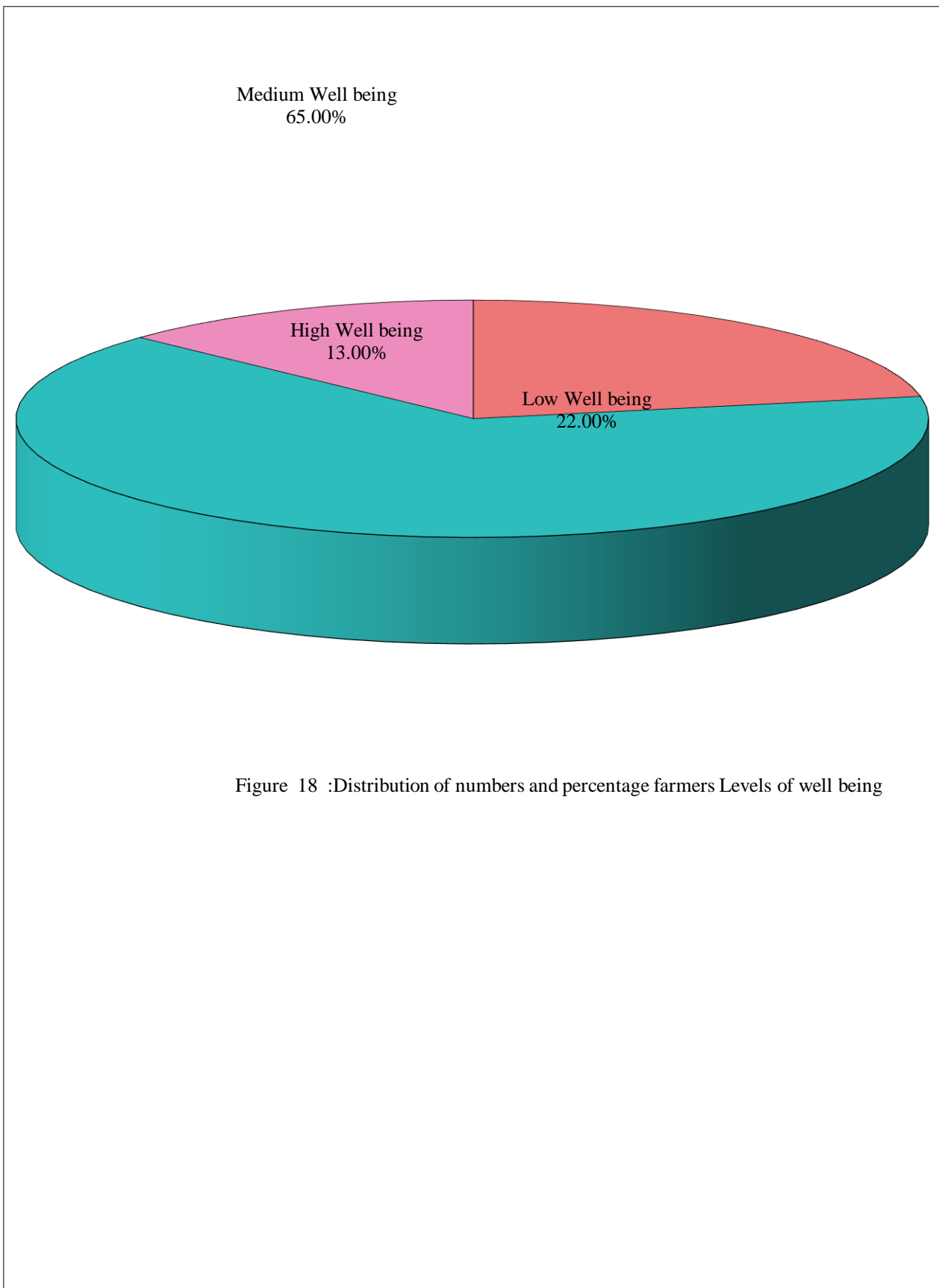


Figure 18 :Distribution of numbers and percentage farmers Levels of well being

Characteristics	Low Well being	%	Medium Well being	%	High Well being	%	Total	%	Chi-square	p-value	Inference
Have you experienced recent failure of Bore wells											
Yes	5	33.33	10	66.67	0	0.00	15	15.00	3.4730	0.4820	NS
No	7	19.44	24	66.67	5	13.89	36	36.00			
None of these	10	20.41	31	63.27	8	16.33	49	49.00			
Have you experienced recent crop failure											
Yes	13	34.21	21	55.26	4	10.53	38	38.00	5.3360	0.0690	NS
No	9	14.52	44	70.97	9	14.52	62	62.00			
Have you insured your crop											
Yes	12	20.69	39	67.24	7	12.07	58	58.00	0.3070	0.8580	NS
NO	10	23.81	26	61.90	6	14.29	42	42.00			
Amount of debt's											
Rs<50,000	5	18.52	20	74.07	2	7.41	27	27.00	11.3020	0.0230	*S
Rs50,000 to 1 lakhs	3	33.33	2	22.22	4	44.44	9	9.00			
Rs>1 lakhs	14	21.88	43	67.19	7	10.94	64	64.00			
Source of debt's											
Govt bank	15	25.86	32	55.17	11	18.97	58	58.00	7.4610	0.2800	NS
Private bank	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	1.00			
Money lenders	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	2.00			
None of these	7	17.95	30	76.92	2	5.13	39	39.00			
Whether farmers consulted doctors for											
General physical weakness	6	28.57	13	61.90	2	9.52	21	21.00	8.4530	0.3910	NS
Sleeplessness	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	3.00			
Stress	3	50.00	2	33.33	1	16.67	6	6.00			
HTN/DM	3	27.27	8	72.73	0	0.00	11	11.00			
None of these	10	16.95	39	66.10	10	16.95	59	59.00			
Quarrel/Conflict with											
Family problem	1	25.00	3	75.00	0	0.00	4	4.00	5.2940	0.5070	NS
Neighbors/Labors	3	50.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	6	6.00			
Others	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	5.00			
None of these	18	21.18	55	64.71	12	14.12	85	85.00			
Habit if any											
Alcohol	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	2	2.00	3.5970	0.2860	NS
Smoking or Tobacco chewing	9	17.31	36	69.23	7	13.46	52	52.00			
Gambling	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	2.00			
Any others	12	27.27	26	59.09	6	13.64	44	44.00			
Mental illness in the family											
Yes	4	30.77	9	69.23	0	0.00	13	13.00	2.5060	0.2860	NS

No	18	20.69	56	64.37	13	14.94	87	87.0 0			
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*p<0.05, *S- Significant, NS-Table-5 Association between the levels of subjective well being farmers with socio demographic characteristics of farmers based on chi-square test.
N-100 Non-significant. df-98

Data presented in the table-4 reveals that, association between the level of subjective well being with socio demographic characteristics based on Chi-square test.

The obtained chi-square value ($X^2 = 11.3020$, $p = 0.0230$) regarding the association between amount of debt with level of subjective well being of farmers found statistically there is a significant relationship found at the level of $p < 0.05$, and remaining socio demographic characteristics obtained chi-square values shows that, there is statistically non-significant relationship found between the level of subjective well being with socio demographic characteristics.

Characteristics	Mean	SD	F/t-value	P-value	Inference
Age groups					
<=30yrs	85.55	8.62	1.1444	0.3352	NS
31-40yrs	85.80	6.92			
41-50yrs	82.70	5.48			
51-60yrs	84.09	6.68			
Religion					
Hindu	84.69	6.71	0.8971	0.4111	NS
Muslim	83.00	0.00			
Jainism	82.39	6.42			
Education level					
Illiterate	84.04	4.79	1.2191	0.3070	NS
Upto 10 th	85.17	7.21			
PUC/10+2	81.10	7.96			
UG/PG	82.88	6.33			
Net income of family					
Rs<50.000	84.31	6.34	0.6930	0.5025	NS
50,000 to 1 lakhs	84.87	6.28			
Rs>1 lakhs	81.89	9.79			
Type of family					
Nuclear	82.57	6.16	2.0947	0.1286	NS
Joint	85.03	6.75			
Extended	80.00	5.42			
Possession of land holding					
Marginal(<2 acres)	84.83	6.81	0.2721	0.7623	NS
Small(2 to 4 acres)	84.64	6.63			
Large(>4 acres)	83.75	6.70			
Details of land holding of farmers					
Own land	84.52	6.63	1.3387	0.1838	NS
Leased land	81.25	6.69			
Type of crop grown					
Commercial	83.63	6.76	1.0234	0.3632	NS
Noncommercial	79.75	5.74			
Both	84.52	6.68			
Source of water for irrigation					

Rainfed	85.17	6.81	1.1798	0.3117	NS
Irrigation	84.58	5.88			
Both	82.81	6.99			
Have you experienced recent failure of Bore wells					
Yes	82.20	5.32	1.1472	0.3218	NS
No	83.97	6.72			
None of these	85.10	6.94			
Have you experienced recent crop failure					
Yes	82.05	7.05	-2.6754	0.0087*	*S
No	85.61	6.07			
Have you insured your crop					
Yes	84.19	6.70	-0.1236	0.9019	NS
NO	84.36	6.68			
Amount of debt's					
Rs<50,000	84.33	5.58	0.2746	0.7605	NS
Rs50,000 to 1 lakhs	85.78	9.81			
Rs>1 lakhs	84.02	6.65			
Source of debt's					
Govt. bank	84.33	7.34	0.1360	0.9383	NS
Private bank	80.00	0.00			
Money lenders	84.00	2.83			
None of these	84.28	5.82			
Whether farmers consulted doctors for					
General physical weakness	82.14	7.55	1.7242	0.1510	NS
Sleeplessness	82.33	2.52			
Stress	82.00	6.20			
HTN/DM	82.36	5.89			
None of these	85.69	6.43			
Quarrel/Conflict with					
Family problem	82.75	5.74	2.1027	0.1050	NS
Neighbors/Labors	78.17	4.71			
Others	86.60	3.51			
None of these	84.62	6.78			
Habit if any					
Alcohol	75.00	7.07	1.3497	0.2629	NS
Smoking or Tobacco chewing	84.60	6.45			
Gambling	84.00	2.83			
Any others	84.30	6.87			
Mental illness in the family					
Yes	83.00	6.65	-0.7299	0.4672	NS

No	84.45	6.68			
Total	84.26	6.66			

Table- 6 Association between level of subjective well being with socio demographic characteristics based on One way ANOVA, and Independent 't'- test N-100 *p<0.05 *S- Significant, NS-Non-significant.

Data presented in the table- 5 reveals that, the Association between the level of subjective well being of farmers with socio demographic characteristics of farmers based on One way ANOVA and Independent 't' test. The obtained t-test value (t-test=2.6754, p=0.0087), regarding association between recent crop failure with level of subjective well being of farmers was found significant relationship at the level of p<0.05. And remaining socio demographic characteristics obtained t- test values shows that there is statistically non-significant relationship found between the level of subjective well being with socio demographic characteristics.

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