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A study to assess the subjective well being of farmers at selected villages of Dharwad Taluka

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Abstract
Farmers almost unique as a group whose work is so intimately tied with every aspects of their lives and the lives their families often across several generation Isolation, long work days. Climate change economic rationalization and globalization are just some of the many pressure that make farming a vulnerable occupation for incurring mental health issues. And the work and health is particularly pertinent for their livelihood and wellbeing. Topic: 'A study to subjective wellbeing of farmers in selected village Dharwad district' Objective: To assess the subjective well being of farmers, to assess level of Subjective wellbeing of farmers. And To find out the association between the level of subjective wellbeing of farmers with socio demographic variables of farmers. Design: Descriptive research design was used for conduct study, and convenience sampling technique was used to draw the samples. Setting: Selected village at Dharwad district. Tool for data collection: i. Socio demographic data sheet ii. Standardized Subjective wellbeing scale, Procedure for data collection: Collecting data by interview method Main outcome measures: Level of Subjective well-being farmers were measured and find association with socio-demographic variables. Results reveals that it was found that there was significantly association between the farmers have you experienced recent failure of bore wells variable and level of subjective wellbeing by one way ANOVA and t Test (t=2.6754, p=0.0087 as the level of $p>0.05$) and the farmers the amount of debts variables subjective well beings as per Chi-square test (χ^2 =11.3020 p=0.0230 at the level of $p>0.05$).Hence research hypothesis is accepted. The study concludes that among all variables, have you experienced recent failure of bore wells and amount of debt found to be significant.

Keywords: Farmers, climate change, rationalization, globalization, Dharwad taluka

Introduction
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 rain [2].

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].

Mohammed Fadhil, argued that well-being is in fact an attempt to solve the problems and improve the quality of human life to be living safely, healthily and comfortably physically, socially and psychologically. The Malaysian well-being is defined as encompassing personal development, healthy lifestyles, access and freedom to pursue knowledge and standards of living beyond the basic needs of individuals and their psychological needs, to achieve the level of social welfare in accordance with the national aspirations [6].

Today, Subjective wellbeing is observed as a broader phenomena that includes emotional responses {affect emotion] satisfaction with different aspects of life [family relation, leisure's, hobbies job, relationship with partner etc.] and global satisfaction thus, Andrews and Robinson [1991] concluded that in order to measure the subjective wellbeing, it is ultimately important to calculate what the person wants out of life in comparison to what they've achieved [Andre and Robinson 1991], carr [2004] presented a framework for conceptualizing the various components of subjective wellbeing at two levels. First, the cognitive components, that is the satisfaction with self, family, peer group, health, finance, work and leisure Second, the affective components, that is, the positive affect; happiness, elation, ecstasy, pride, affection, joy, and contentment, and the negative affect; depression, sadness envy, anger, stress, guilt or shame, and anxiety [7].

Objectives

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.

Assumptions

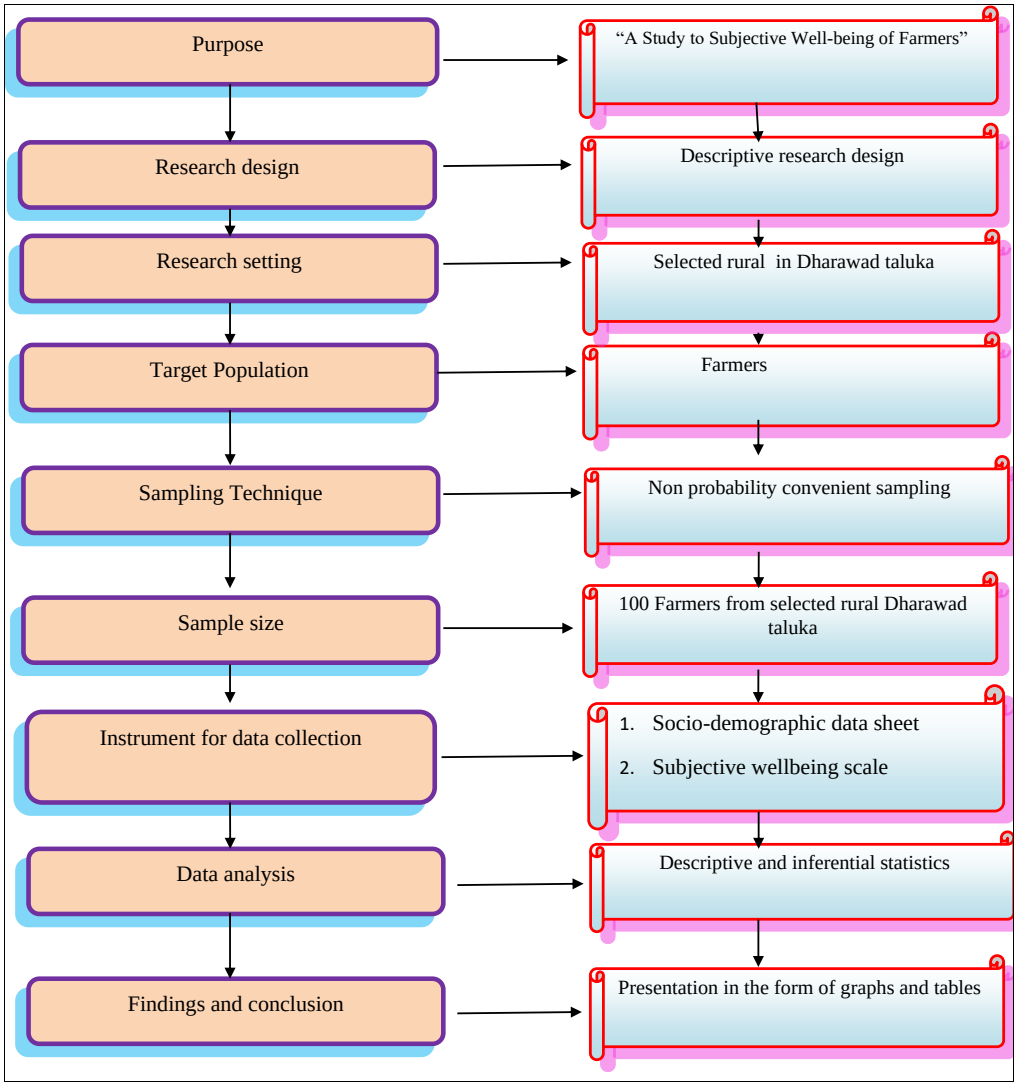
1. The level of subjective wellbeing of farmers may be high or low.
2. The level of subjective wellbeing of farmers may be influenced with socio demographic variables.

Delimitation

Study will be limited to farmers who were residing in villages of Dharwad taluka.

Methodology

This chapter deals with the methodology adopted for the proposed study. It includes research approach, research design, setting, population, sample, criteria for sample selection, development and description of tools, plan for data analysis and protection of human subjects.



Development of the tool

For this study standardized subjective wellbeing scale was selected and socio demographic characteristics were selected based on the review of the literature from books, journals and internet, discussion with the experts with the investigators personal and professional experience.

Assess the socio demographic characteristics was developed based on the literature review and personal experience. Initially the scale was comprised of 19 quality of life related factors. The scale was modified as per the suggestions of experts and final tool consist of 19 items on characteristics arranged under 03 components. For the convenience of data collection procedures, the tool was translated to Kannada language.

Assess the subjective wellbeing of farmers by using standardized scale, Subjective well-being life scale developed by Nagpal and Sell (1992) is a self-report questionnaire consisting of 40 items designed to measure an individual's mental status regarding overall feeling about life. The gauges eleven factorial dimensions. For the convenience of data collection procedures, the tool was translated to Kannada language.

Description of the tools

The interview schedule was constructed in two parts, with experts suggestions and advices the tool was finalized and total number of fifty nine items following two sections.

- **Sections I:** Socio-demographic data sheet
- **Sections II:** Subjective wellbeing scale

Sections I: It includes'18'items related to the socio demographic variables comprise three parts,

a) **Socio demographic characteristics:** consist of Age groups, Education level, Type of family, Religion, Net income of family,
b) **Socio agro economic characteristic:** consist of Possession land holding, Details of land holding, Type of crop grown, Source of water for irrigation, Have you experienced recent failure of bore wells and crop failure, Amount of debt's, Source of debt's and Have you insured your crops.
c) **Socio psychological characteristics:** are Consulted doctor, Quarrel/Conflict with, Habit if any, Mental illness suffering in the family.

Sections II: Subjective wellbeing scale

Subjective Well-Being Inventory developed by Nagpal and Sell (1992) is a self report questionnaire consisting of 40 items designed to measure an individual's mental status regarding overall feeling about life. The inventory gauges eleven factorial dimensions namely Positive effect, Expectation-Achievement congruence, confidence in coping, Transcendence, Family group support, Social support, Primary group concern, Inadequate mental mastery, Perceived ill-health, Deficiency in social contacts and General wellbeing negative effect. For positive items, score is 3, 2 and 1 respectively and vice-versa for the negative items.

Question wise scoring

According to the manual of the inventory, the scoring is as under:

In 19 of the 40 questions (questions 1-15, 21-23 and 28) - Value 3 was given if the respondent has selected the category 1 (very much); Value 2 was given if the respondent has selected the category 2 (to some extent); Value 1 was given to category 3 (not so much). In the remaining 21 questions (questions 16-20, 24-27 and 29-40)- Value 1 was given if the respondent has selected the category 1 (very much); Value 2 was given if the respondent has selected the category 2 (to some extent); Value 3 was given to category 3 (not so much).

However, for questions 14, 27 and 29, if the respondent has selected category 4, value 0 (zero) was given. All the values were added to get the total score. The maximum score is 120. Higher the score, higher is the Subjective Well Being of a person. The total score can be interpreted summarily in the light of three broad score ranges: 40-60, 61-80 and 81-120 to have an overall picture of the well being status. The mean score on normal adult Indian samples is 90.8 with standard deviation of 9.2.

Procedure for data collection

Data collection for the main study was planned from 03/02/2017 to 01/05/2017. Data was collected in Amminabhavi (n-15) and Garag (n-25), Hangarkki (n-10), Dubbemaradi, (n-10) Mammigatti (n-10), Narendra (n-10), Kabbenur (n-10), Harobelavadi (n-10), village under Garag and Amminbhavi Primary health centers Dharwad taluka Prior to the main study formal permission was obtained from the same authorities as for the pilot study. Structured interview schedule was adopted for the data collection and was carried out within given period of 12 weeks.

Before interviewing the subjects, purpose of the study was explained with self-introduction. Privacy was maintained during the interview. Subjects were made to be comfortable and relax. The investigator took an average time of 40 - 50 minutes for each interview, 5-6 subjects were interviewed in a day. During the interview session, the subjects were co-operative. Data collected was processed every day.

Plan for data analysis

After completion of the data collection, the data was coded and was analyzed in terms of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Frequency and Percentage distribution to analyses the Socio-demographic variables.
- Frequency, Percentage Mean and Standard deviation to assess the Subjective wellbeing and Level of wellbeing.
- Chi – square, one-way ANOVA and independent 't' tests out the association of the level of wellbeing with the socio-demographic variables. Analyzed data will be presented in the form of tables and figures.

Results

Part I: Distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of farmers

Part II: 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 III: Distribution of farmers based on the level of subjective wellbeing.

Part IV: 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.

Table 1: a) Socio demographic characteristics N= 100

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 10th	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

df=98 *p>0.05

Table 1. The data presented in the table-1 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.

Table 2: b) Socio Agro Economic characteristics N-100

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

df-98 *p>0.05

The data presented in the table – 2 depicts the description of farmers socio agro-economic characteristics.

Regarding the farmers by possession of land holding, 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, majority 92(92%) were an Own land, Only 8 (8%) were holding land on Leased.

Regarding type of crop grown, majority of 88 (88%) were growing Both. 8 (8%) were the Commercial, and 4(4%) were a Non-commercial crops grown.

Regarding source of water for irrigation, 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, majority of 49 (49%) were not had borne wells for irrigation, 36 (36%), were no failure of bore wells, 15 (15%) had a failure of bore wells.

Table -2 regarding have experienced recent crop failure of farmers, majority of 62 (62%) were experienced no crop failure, 38(38%) had experienced crop failure.

Regarding farmers by insured crop, majority 58 (58%) were insured their crops, 42 (42%) were Not insured their crops.

Regarding the amount of debt's, 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.

Table 3: Socio psychological characteristics N=100

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

df=98 *p>0.05

Table-3. The presented data in the table – 3 depicts the description of farmers socio psychological characteristics.

Regarding the farmers consulted for doctor', majority 59 (59%) were not consulted doctor for any regions, 21 (21%) were consulted for General physical weakness, 11(11%) had consulted for a Hypertension/ Diabetic mellitus, 6 (6%) had consulted for Stress, and 3(3%) were consulted for Sleeplessness.

Regarding farmers quarrel/ conflict of with, 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, 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, majority of 87 (87%) not having mental illness in the family, and 13(13%) having mental illness in the family members.

Part III: Findings regarding Association between the levels of subjective

Part IV: Distribution farmers based on the level of subjective well being

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

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 Data presented in the table- 4 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.

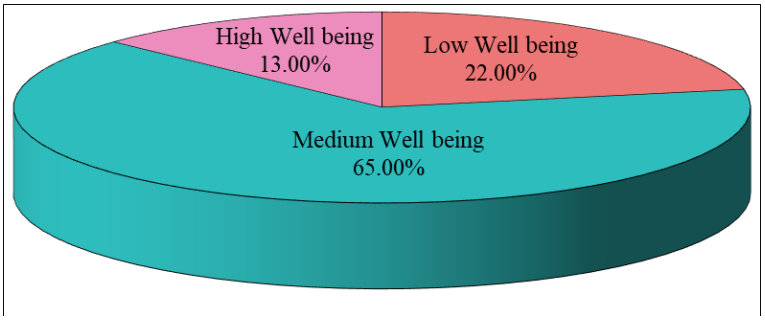


Fig 1: Distribution of numbers and percentage farmers Levels of well being

Part V: Findings regarding Association between the levels of subjective well being of farmers with socio demographic characteristics of farmers.

Table 5: Association between the levels of subjective well being farmers with socio demographic characteristics of farmers based on chi-square test. N-100

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 lakh	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
Sleeplesness	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	87.00			

*p<0.05, *S- Significant, NS-Non-significant.

Table-5 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.

Table 6: Association between level of subjective well being with socio demographic characteristics based on One way ANOVA, and Independent 't'- test N-100

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			

*p<0.05 *S- Significant, NS-Non-significant.

Table- 6 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.

Discussion

The present study was conducted to assess subjective wellbeing of farmers. In order to achieve the objectives, a co relational descriptive research design was adopted and non-randomized convince sampling was used to select the samples. The study was conducted over a period of twelve weeks from 02-02-2017 to 01-05-2017. The data was collected from the 100 farmers from eight villages. The findings of the study had been discussed with reference to the objectives and with findings of other related literature / studies. The findings are discussed in the following 3 sections:

Section – I Socio demographic characteristic
Section - II Objectives of the study

Major findings of the study

Section – I: Findings related to the socio-demographic characteristics

- In relation to the age, 11% of the subjects were in the age group of below 30 years; where as 25% of subjects were in the age group 31 to 40 years, 30% and 34% of subjects were in the age group of 41 to 50 years and 51 to 60 years respectively.
- With regard to gender, of the subjects i.e. 100% are male.
- In relation to the educational status, 28% of the subjects were illiterates and 54% were had up to 10th where as 10% were educated up to higher secondary level (puc/10+2), and remaining 8% were under graduate / postgraduates.
- In context of the annual net family income, 61% subjects had annual income less than 50,000, 30% have

50,000 to 1 lakhs, 9% had more than above 1 lakhs annual income.

- In the context of type of family majority i.e. 73% of the subjects were from joint family were had 23% of the nuclear family and remaining 4% were belongs to extended family.
- As per possession of land majority i.e. 24% of the subjects had marginal (below 2 acres of land and 28.% of the subjects had land of small (2 to 4 acre,) and 48% had above 4 acres of land.
- In context of the details of land holding of farmers 92% of the subjects own land, and only 8% were leased land.
- In context of the crops grown majority of the subjects i.e. 8% were commercial, 4% of the subjects had non commercial, and more than 88% of both of crops grown.
- In context of source of water for irrigation majority of the subjects i.e. 42% were rainfed, where as 26% are irrigation, and remaining 32% were both of the source of water for irrigation.
- In context of the have you experienced recent failure of bore wells 15% were failure of bore wells, 36% were not failure of bore wells, and remaining 49% were having no bore wells.
- In context of the have you experienced crop failure of 38% were crop failure, and 62% not failure of crops.
- In context of the have you insured your crop 58% were insured crops. And remaining 42% no insured crops.
- In context of the amount of debt's majority of amount of debt's 64% were above 1 lakhs, and 27% were an below 50.000 and remaining 9% were 50.000 to 1 lakhs.
- In context of the source of debt's, 58% were government banks, and 1% and 2% where as private bank and money lenders, 39% were not debt's.
- In context of the whether farmers consulted doctors for 21% were general physical weakness, 3% and 6% were sleeplessness and stress, and 11% of the subjects hypertension/diabetic, 59% were not consulted to doctors.
- In the context of conflicts 4% were family problems, 6% were neighbors / labors, 5% were an others, 85% were not conflicts.
- In the context of habits of farmers majority of the subjects of habits, 2% were alcohol and gambling, 52% were smoking/tobacco chewing, and 44% were having others.
- In the context of mental illness in the family, 13% were suffering with mental illnes, 87% were not suffered.

Section-II: Assess the level of subjective wellbeing among farmers:

The level of subjective wellbeing among farmers was assessed by structured interview having 40 items. 3-Response scale was used. The assessment of subjective wellbeing was analyzed and depicted in figure No. 21.

Among 100 farmers, 65% (65) of the farmers had medium level of subjective wellbeing, whereas 22% (22) of them had low level of subjective wellbeing and 13% (13) farmers had higher level of subjective wellbeing with the overall median score of 51.50. The findings shows that the majority of farmers experiencing the moderate or low level of subjective wellbeing.

The results of present study supported by the studies conducted in 1981to identify determinants of subjective wellbeing among farmers. Study was conducted through mail. Survey revealed evaluations by 701 Alabama farmers of recent life experiences in farming and expectations for life quality in the future as a function of farm structural characteristics were more important determinants of well-being than were farm structure dimensions. The study concluded that the subjective wellbeing among farmers vary and is considerably lesser than that of other workers.

Section-III Find out the association between the level of subjective wellbeing with socio demographic variables.

There is a statistically significant association found between the level of subjective well being and socio demographic variables such as Amount of debt's (obtained Chi-square value χ^2=11.3020 p=0.0230 at the level p<0.05) and based on one way ANOVA and independent 't-' test (obtained t-test values t=-2.6754. p=0.0087 at the level of p<0.05).The remaining demographic characteristics such as age group, Gender, Religion, Education level, Net income of family, Type of family, Possession of land holding, Details of land holding, Type of crop, Source of water for irrigation, Have you experienced recent failure of bore wells, Have you experienced recent crop failure, Source of debts, Whether farmers consulted doctors for, Quarrel/Conflict with, Habit if any, Mental illness in the family have not found statistically significant association.

The results of the present study are in consistent with the study carried out by Melinda McCoy and Glen Filson with the purpose of determining the effects of off-farm employment on perceptions of quality of life. Data was collected from 311 Western Ontario male and female farmers revealed that although most indicated satisfaction with their lives, some differences are apparent. Women employed off the farm report more areas of lower satisfaction than their male counterparts and men and women working solely on the farm. Low levels of satisfaction with time issues, leisure and exercise were most evident for employed women. Men employed off the farm report the most effects from time issues, satisfaction with the farm business, income and the environment.

The data analysis revealed that the highest percentage 72% of adolescents were in the age of 18-21 years. Majority of adolescents 71%were male. Highest percentage 87% of the adolescents was Hindus. Majority 71% of the adolescents were nuclear family. The highest percentage 61% of adolescents got health sources information from Television programme. Majority of adolescents 93% were not registered their names for blood & organ donation. Highest percentage of adolescents 27% had secondary education.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

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Not available

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