

2. Do socio-economic household-level variables affect the adaptation decision of rural farmers? Evidence from Inland Districts of Odisha

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Abstract:

Developing countries are vulnerable to climate change. Population explosion, poverty, low agricultural productivity and food insecurity are some of the major concerns. A farmer must upgrade the knowledge of adaptation strategies to challenge climate change. The objective of this study is to find out the socio-demographic factors and institutional factors that affect the adaptation decision. Purposive sampling technique and the snow-ball approach was used to collect 300 rural household data from the inland district of Odisha. Data were analyzed using descriptive and logistic regression analysis. Among the explanatory variables, adaptation strategies on the crop, soil, water, fertilizer, and technology have been taken. Factors significantly affecting the adoption to climate change are perception to climate change, access to credit, livestock ownership, land size, age, migration, and access to extension. The study stands on the policy to renovate the agricultural extension service in Odisha, which will help to adopt suitable strategies by the farmers.