

## **Factors constraining intergenerational occupation mobility in farming sector – A comparative analysis in coastal and tribal district of Odisha**

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**ABSTRACT :** This research paper examined the push and pull factors which allow people involved in agriculture to enter non-farm activities. The present study was carried out with a comparative analysis between coastal area (Jagatsinghapur District) and tribal area (Mayurbhanj District) of Odisha state with the total sample of 240, 120 from each district through proportionate stratified random sampling. The comparative analysis showed significance difference between constraints like social, organisational, technological, credit availability and opportunity constraints to intergenerational occupation mobility in farming sector between coastal and tribal areas of Odisha. The results showed measurable difference in risk bearing ability of farmers of coastal and tribal areas with the uncertainty of Indian agriculture. 67.50 percentage of tribal people cited their low risk bearing ability for involvement in agriculture and allied activities where as 22.50% coastal people felt that same. 51% people of coastal area felt that urbanisation outlook life style is attracting the new generation and 48.33% people of tribal area felt the lacking of market facilities is also an important constraint to intergenerational occupation mobility in farming sector. Technological constraints like non availability of quality input at right time creating an important issue for people of both tribal (67.50%) and coastal areas (46.67%). Sociological constraints in tribal area showed about 6 points higher than the coastal area and having highest t-value i.e. 16.665 and there was a significant average difference between two as the p-value is less than 0.05 (i.e.,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Key Words :** Agriculture, constraints, intergenerational, mobility, occupation, technologies.