

The perception of Rasht paddy farmers about the climate change and identify their adaptational strategies

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Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy in Iran and it is highly dependent on the climate. The impact of global climatic change on agriculture has recently become an issue of increasing importance. Guilan is one of the northern provinces that in recent years has been faced many limitations and negative impacts for farmers. Considering that most of the lands in the province is under the rice cultivation which needs more other cereals, to produce 1 kilogram grains of rice. Reliable statistics indicate that Guilan province will face severe water shortage and drought in the future and these problems, more than anything, would affect rice production. The present research surveys the perception of paddy farmers about the climate change and identify their adaptational strategies in Rasht. This study is descriptive-correlation type. Questionnaire is the main tool of this research. The statistical population of this research are paddies who live in the villages of Rasht. 382 of these individuals were chosen by using the proportional stratified sample method and filled in this questionnaire. The results are evaluated in two parts, descriptive and analytic, using the SPSS software. Independent variables of research include: age, literacy, rice growing background, type of land ownership, type of water source, participation in extensional classes, annual income, and dependent variables are perceptions and strategies. In order to analyze the data were used of descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum) and analytic statistics (correlation coefficient of Spearman, Pearson, Eta). The consequent results showed that there is no significant relationship between age, rice growing background and farmer's literacy with their perception. But there is relationship between type of land ownership, type of water source, the size of farm and annual income with their perception. Also there is no significant relationship

between age, rice growing background and the size of farm with their adaptation strategies but there is relationship between type of land ownership, type of water source, farmer's literacy and annual income with their adaptation strategies.

Keywords : Key words: Climate change, Perception, Adaptation.

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