

## **ABSTRACT**

The development of a vaccine against the disease is certainly being a challenge but it is quite more challenging to achieve the desired vaccine uptake. Vaccination decisions are typically seen as individual decision-making tasks where individuals try to weigh the costs and benefits of vaccination to make a decision. Taking into account the rational choice perspective, vaccination is more likely when subjective risks of the disease outweigh the risk of vaccination. The risk of infection decreases with the increasing vaccination uptake. People are uncertain about receiving the vaccine which is a difficult issue that needs to be resolved. The long-term success of public health in response to the coronavirus disease pandemic depends on the required immunity in sufficient proportion. So therefore, it becomes relatively essential to achieve widespread vaccination by taking into account Behavioral barriers in vaccine uptake and solving them. This paper takes into account all the factors such as demographic variables, attitude towards a COVID-19 vaccine and Behavioral factors which affect the covid-19 vaccine intake in India. The methodology adopted to obtain the required results is logistic regression analysis. The results obtained through proper modelling were then analysed.

**Keywords:** Behavioral factors, Vaccination, COVID-19