



A Study on Aspiration of Farm Youth towards Agriculture in Rayagada District of Odisha

P. Mounika¹, Ashok Kumar², Chitrasena Padhy^{3*}, Tufleuddin Biswas⁴, Ipsita Maharana⁵ and Rathod Lalsingh⁶

¹PhD Scholar, Agricultural Extension Education, Palli Siksha Bhavana, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India

²Associate Professor, Agricultural Extension Education, M.S. Swaminathan School of Agriculture, Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha, India

³Associate Professor, Agricultural Extension Education, School of Agriculture, SR University, Warangal-506371, Telangana, India

⁴Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Statistical Institute, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune, Maharashtra, India

⁵Livelihood Officer, LIPICA NGO, District Ganjam, Odisha, India

⁶Assistant Professor, SR University, Warangal-506371, Telangana, India

*Corresponding author email id: chitra.padhy@gmail.com

HIGHLIGHTS

- Age, farming experience, innovative proneness, risk orientation, farming commitment, and economic motivation influence youth aspiration towards agriculture.
- Path analysis indicates age, experience, landholding, family size, and innovativeness show strongest direct effects on overall aspiration.
- Youth-focused interventions should emphasize experiential learning, extension, and effective communication strategies to enhance aspiration and agricultural engagement.

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Agriculture, Aspiration, Cosmopolitanism, Farm youth.

<https://doi.org/10.48165/IJEE.2026.62308>

Citation: Mounika, P., Kumar, A., Padhy, C., Biswas, T., Maharana, I., & Lalsingh, R. (2026). A Study on Aspiration of Farm Youth towards Agriculture in Rayagada District of Odisha. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, 62(3), 47-51. <https://doi.org/10.48165/IJEE.2026.62308>

Reviewed by: Dr. Ananthan PS (ananthan@cife.edu.in); Bhagirath Das (bhagirathdas5@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

The study examined the aspiration of farm youth towards agriculture in Rayagada district of Odisha during 2023–2024 and identified the variables influencing their involvement in farming. The main objective was to estimate the level of aspiration of farm youth and to analyze the personal, economic, and psychological factors affecting it. In this regard, an ex-post facto type of research design was used in which a sample of 150 farm youths was randomly drawn from ten villages located in two blocks. Primary data were collected through personal interviews using a structured schedule. Correlation analysis found that age and farming experience among personal factors, family income among economic factors, and innovative proneness, risk orientation, farming commitment, and economic motivation among psychological factors were positively and significantly associated with aspiration. Multiple regression analysis revealed that education, innovative proneness, farming commitment and farming experience had significantly contributed towards aspiration. Path analysis indicated that age, farming experience, landholding, family size, and innovative proneness exerted the highest direct effects on aspiration, while economic motivation, extension contact, mass media use, and cosmopolitanism contributed mainly through indirect effects. The residual effect showed that 37.9% of variation in aspiration was explained by the selected variables.

INTRODUCTION

Rural youth are a key human resource for agricultural development, and their aspirations strongly influence their

engagement in agriculture (Umesh & Tekale, 2019). In India, agriculture remains a key source of income, and youth involvement is vital for sustainability, productivity, and food security. Despite this, rural areas face unemployment and food insecurity. The

Received 01-04-2026; Accepted 15-05-2026

The copyright: The Indian Society of Extension Education (<https://www.iseeiari.org/>) vide registration number L-129744/2023

agricultural sector has the potential to address these challenges by generating employment and ensuring stable food production (Bagson et al., 2013). It acts as an important economic sector that contributes to livelihood through the provision of employment, if the right policies are put in place. This explains the relevance of involving young people in agriculture towards sustainable growth of the sector (Man, 2012).

Entrepreneurship enhances productivity, generates employment, and improves the socio-economic status of rural youth (Modak et al., 2018; Kiran et al., 2025). Entrepreneurial spirit among rural youth is determined by their aspirations, motivations, and willingness to involve themselves in agriculture and related activities (Singh et al., 2026). However, youth participation in agriculture is hindered by several barriers, including limited access to technological information, inadequate training, and weak extension services (Shanjeevika et al., 2018). This reduces youths' self-confidence and limits their participation in agriculture. Education has mixed effects it enhances knowledge but also exposes youth to more lucrative non-farm career opportunities (Agwu et al., 2014). Apart from education, social and family influences contribute to youths' aspirations. Social capital that comprises family background and educational institutions largely affects youths' career choices (Byun et al., 2012). On the other hand, experience with family farming, household size and career orientation play an important role in affecting youth interest in agriculture (Kumar et al., 2011; Dhakre, 2014).

Rural youth out-migration is rising as urban lifestyles promise better opportunities (Sumberg et al., 2012). Irregular farm income, limited jobs, and crop losses drive this trend (Sai et al., 2024). Adult-focused initiatives restrict youth access to support, threatening agricultural sustainability despite youths' innovative potential (Rogers, 1995). Youth perceptions of farming such as risk and social status influence their aspirations, while access to information and positive role models encourages their involvement (Anyidoho et al., 2012). The declining number of farmers and youth engagement in farming activities in India further underlines the need for action (Sainath, 2016; Tripathi et al., 2018).

Although many studies address youth participation in agriculture, limited research exists on farm youth aspirations, particularly in tribal and underdeveloped areas. Tribal regions like Rayagada in Odisha face distinct socio-economic challenges such as resource constraints, poor infrastructure, and limited extension exposure that influence youth aspirations. This highlights a clear knowledge gap and the need for location-specific studies. Identifying the determinants of the aspiration of farm youth in such areas will contribute to creating successful extension programmes. It will make it possible to conduct programmes to increase the level of participation and achieve sustainable agricultural growth. Therefore, the present study was undertaken with the objective to assess the level of aspiration of farm youth towards agriculture.

METHODOLOGY

The study used an ex-post facto design, as the variables had already occurred and were beyond the researcher's control. This approach enabled systematic investigation of existing phenomena. The research was conducted in Rayagada district of Odisha during

2023–2024. In this study, “aspiration towards agriculture” was operationally defined as the degree to which farm youth sets his goal in relation to his physical, mental attributes and environmental method suggested by Likert (1932) in developing a summated rating scale was followed in the construction of the aspiration scale. The split-half method, along with the Spearman–Brown prophecy formula, was employed to assess the reliability of the scale, and aspiration was measured using a structured scale developed by Preethi (2015), which consisted of 14 statements for studying aspiration of farm youth towards agriculture, the response was collected on a four-point continuum, like no change, low, medium and high, with assigned score of 0,1,2,3. The minimum and maximum scores one could obtained was 0 and 42, respectively and based on the total cumulated score obtained, the farm youth were classified into three categories: low, medium and high based on the mean and standard deviation.

Rayagada, Odisha was purposively selected for its agrarian economy and large tribal population (>55%) (KVK Rayagada, 2023; Census, 2011). In addition, the district is dominated by subsistence farming methods, traditional agricultural practices, and limited income generation through agriculture, which makes it an ideal setting to explore the aspirations of young people for agriculture. The blocks of Rayagada and Gunupur were purposefully selected owing to the level of agriculture practiced within them and the availability of a considerable number of farm youth practising agriculture. Five villages were purposefully selected from each of the blocks to ensure adequate heterogeneity in the study location in terms of access to extension programs, proximity, and farming practices. Fifteen farm youth were randomly selected from each village, with the probability of selection being equal among all individuals, thereby improving the representativeness of findings. Overall, a sample size of 150 farm youth was selected, with 75 from each block.

Data were analyzed using appropriate statistical tools. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to examine relationships between independent and dependent variables, regression analysis to assess the influence of each independent variable, and path analysis to identify variables with the strongest direct effects.

RESULTS

The relationship between selected personal, socio-economic, psychological, and communication characteristics of farm youth and their level of aspiration was analyzed to understand the influencing factors. The results of the correlation analysis are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Relationship of Personal, Socioeconomic, Psychological and Communication Factors with Aspiration of Farm Youth

Variables	Correlation coefficient
Age	0.280**
Farming experience	0.290**
Family income	0.330**
Risk orientation	0.463**
Innovative proneness	0.623**
Farming commitment	0.684**
Economic motivation	0.433**

** significance at 1 % level (p<0.01)

Correlation analysis was conducted to examine the nature and magnitude of the relationship between selected independent variables and the dependent variable. The findings revealed that out of fourteen independent variables, six variables exhibited a significant relationship with the dependent variable, while Table 1 clearly indicates that the dependent variable was not influenced uniformly by all characteristics, but rather by selected personal, economic, and psychological factors. In respect of personal characteristics, age had a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.280$), meaning that greater age implied high involvement. This means that the relatively old farm youth were involved, and this could be attributed to their maturity and responsibility to make decisions. Similarly, farming experience had a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.290$), thus showing that experience played a major role in their behaviour. The family income had a positive and highly significant correlation ($r = 0.330$), implying that the respondents whose families had financial stability were actively involved. This could have been because of having resources and economic capability.

Psychological traits had the strongest effect on the behaviour of farm youth. This is clear from the fact that the farming commitment had the greatest positive and significant correlation ($r = 0.684$), followed by innovative proneness ($r = 0.623$), risk orientation ($r = 0.463$) and economic motivation ($r=0.433$). These findings indicate that respondents who were committed to farming, open to innovation, willing to take risks, and motivated by economic gains demonstrated higher levels of involvement. Multiple regression analysis was carried out to determine the combined effect of selected personal, socio-economic, psychological, and communication variables on the aspiration level of farm youth. The results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 2, which shows the contribution of each independent variable in explaining the variation in aspiration.

The multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the contribution of certain independent variables towards the aspiration of farm youth. As per the findings presented in Table 2, out of fourteen variables, a few variables had a significant impact on the aspiration of farm youth. Education (X_2) had a significant impact on the aspiration of farm youth, and it was found to be

positive ($t = 2.333$). This implies that higher education levels increase the level of aspiration among farm youth. Innovative proneness (X_9) had a highly significant impact on the level of aspiration, and it was found to be positive ($t = 2.684$), which implies that high innovative proneness among farm youth is likely to enhance their level of aspiration. Farming commitment (X_{10}) was found to be the most significant variable, with a highly significant positive impact on aspiration, i.e., the more the commitment to farming, the higher the aspiration level. Economic motivation (X_{11}) was also found to have a positive and highly significant impact on aspiration, i.e., the economically motivated youth have higher aspiration levels. Farming experience (X_4) was also found to have a positive contribution to aspiration. From the findings, it can be inferred that the psychological and motivational variables have a more significant contribution to the aspiration of farm youth compared to the other variables, i.e., socio-economic and communication variables.

To further understand the causal relationships among the selected variables influencing the aspiration of farm youth towards agriculture, path coefficient analysis was conducted. The results showing the direct and indirect effects of the variables on aspiration are presented in Table 3.

The path analysis in Table 3 shows how different variables affect farm youth getting involved in agriculture, with some direct impacts and others working through indirect paths. Farming experience stands out the most, with a direct effect of 0.462 and a total of 0.839, so it really pushes participation up a lot, since more time on the farm probably gets people more committed to sticking with it. Age has a high direct impact value of (0.428) and a total effect of (0.620). Older youth are more willing to participate. The ninth variable is innovative proneness with a value of 0.239). Family size has a positive influence, as well as the value of (0.191). Land holding are also valuable direct influences, together with mass media use, which have positive direct value of (0.136) and (0.088), respectively, but also some indirect impacts. While education's direct value is relatively low at (-0.024), its indirect effect is high at (0.484); thus, its total value is (0.460). This indicates that education indirectly impacts the process of participation. A similar pattern appears for Cosmopolitanness (-0.133) and Economic

Table 2. Multiple Regression Analysis of Aspiration of Different Youth Parameters

Factors	Variables	"t" value	Regression coefficient "b" value	standard error (SE)
X_1	Age	2.000*	0.002	0.001
X_2	Education	2.333*	0.007	0.003
X_3	Family size	-1.750 NS	-0.014	0.008
X_4	Farming Experience	1.000 NS	0.003*	0.003
X_5	Land holdings	-1.667 NS	-0.005	0.003
X_6	Family income	-0.472 NS	-0.002	0.004
X_7	Leisure activities	-0.786 NS	-0.011	0.014
X_8	Risk orientation	-0.158 NS	-0.006	0.038
X_9	Innovative proneness	2.684**	0.102**	0.038
X_{10}	Farming commitment	5.667**	0.085**	0.015
X_{11}	Economic motivation	3.068**	0.224**	0.073
X_{12}	Extension contact	-1.000 NS	-0.003	0.003
X_{13}	Mass media use	-1.600 NS	-0.008	0.005
X_{14}	Cosmopolitanness	0.833 NS	0.005	0.006

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, NS- Non Significant, The t- values were computed as the ratio of the regression coefficient (b) to its standard error (SE).

Table 3. Direct and Indirect Effect of Path coefficient of farm youth towards agriculture

Variable	Direct effect	Total indirect effect	Total effect*
X ₁	0.428	0.192	0.620
X ₂	-0.024	0.484	0.460
X ₃	0.191	0.240	0.431
X ₄	0.462	0.377	0.839
X ₅	0.136	0.154	0.290
X ₆	-0.024	0.024	0.000
X ₇	-0.068	-0.031	-0.099
X ₈	0.031	-0.001	0.030
X ₉	0.239	-0.064	0.175
X ₁₀	0.137	-0.105	0.032
X ₁₁	0.142	0.021	0.163
X ₁₂	-0.140	0.138	-0.002
X ₁₃	0.088	0.203	0.291
X ₁₄	-0.133	0.382	0.249

Where, X₁-Age, X₂- Education, X₃-Family Size, X₄-Farming Experience, X₅-Land Holdings, X₆- Family Income, X₇-Leisure Activities, X₈-Risk Orientation, X₉-Innovative Proneness, X₁₀-Farming commitment, X₁₂-Economic motivation, X₁₃-Mass Media use X₁₄-Cosmopolitaness, *Residual Effect 2 =0.379*

motivation (-0.140), where their indirect values balance the process at a fairly moderate level. Leisure activities hurt participation in farm work, both in terms of the direct impact of (-0.068) and the total effect of (-0.099.) Spending more time on fun stuff might pull youth away from farm work. Family income, risk orientation, and farming commitment don't do much, with tiny total effects like 0.032 for commitment; hence they're not big players here.

The residual effect squared was found to be 0.379, indicating that 37.9 per cent of the variation in farm youth participation towards agriculture was not explained by the variables included in the model. However, 62.1 per cent of the variation was explained by the selected independent variables, suggesting a moderate explanatory power of the model. From the above findings, it can be inferred that the psychological and motivational variables have a more significant contribution to the aspiration of farm youth compared to the other variables, i.e., socio-economic and communication variables.

DISCUSSION

In the current research, it has been seen that there is a positive and significant effect of age and farming experience on the aspirations of youth working on the farms to be engaged in agriculture. Thus, there is evidence that aspirations increase with increasing age and engagement in farming-related tasks. These finding are consistent with the results of Singh and Rao (1996), wherein they observed the presence of a significant correlation between age and aspiration. It has been seen that there is a significant effect of education on aspiration, and this finding is in line with the results obtained by Hadagali (2013). Nevertheless, the minor impact of education on promoting agricultural aspirations is consistent with the observation of Bhanu (2006), according to whom higher education levels encourage rural youth to opt for non-agricultural jobs because of higher incomes and social status. Farming experience was identified as one of the determinants of aspiration, thus

confirming the significance of experience-based learning as a major aspect of the formation of positive attitudes toward farming. These results agree with the findings presented by Farouque and Hiroyuki (2007), according to whom farming experience influences the farmer's decision-making skills and perception. With regards to the psychological determinants of aspiration, innovativeness, risk orientation, economic motivation, and farming commitment were found to have strong positive correlations with the variable under study. These results correspond with those obtained by Bhanu (2006) in relation to innovativeness and economic motivation. In turn, Raksha et al. (2012) demonstrated the significance of risk orientation in decision-making that confirms the contribution of this characteristic to agricultural aspiration. Furthermore, economic motivation was found to have both direct and indirect impacts on aspiration, which agrees with Hanchinal (1999) reporting medium to high levels of economic motivation among rural youth.

Path analysis revealed greater insight into how variables impact aspiration. Even though some of the variables failed to show a substantial impact directly, they showed a great contribution indirectly. In addition, economic motivation was important since it indirectly impacted innovativeness, extension contact, and information access. This means that economically motivated youths are more active in looking for information, hence their agricultural aspirations. The indirect contributions made by extension contact and mass media reveal the role of communication sources on youths' aspirations. These findings are supported by Hadagali (2013), who reported that extension participation and mass media utilisation significantly influence youth aspiration. Similarly, cosmopolitaness contributed indirectly by broadening exposure and enabling youth to perceive agriculture from a more modern and entrepreneurial perspective. Path analysis sheds much more light on the nature of the variables' influence on aspiration. Some variables were found to be less influential directly, but they still exhibited indirect significance in shaping aspirations. Particularly, economic motivation was found to play a very important indirect role in influencing innovativeness, extension contact and information exposure. In other words, youth who are economically motivated will be better prepared to look for information and opportunities, which in turn will contribute to greater agricultural aspirations. Extension contact and mass media use had indirect effects on youth aspirations. While socio-economic factors provide context, psychological factors exert greater influence. The study both supports and challenges earlier findings, offering insights for tribal areas like Rayagada. An integrated approach emphasizing psychological empowerment and experiential learning is essential.

CONCLUSION

The aspiration of farm youth towards agriculture is influenced more by psychological attributes and farming experience than by demographic factors. Innovativeness, risk orientation, economic motivation, and farming commitment emerged as key determinants, while extension contact, mass media exposure, and Cosmopolitaness contributed indirectly to shaping positive attitudes. These findings emphasise the need for youth-focused policies that strengthen psychological competencies and motivation towards agriculture. Policymakers should promote programmes that enhance innovation,

risk-taking ability, and access to information. From an extension perspective, organising skill-based training, promoting Agri-entrepreneurship, and improving extension outreach are essential to enhance youth engagement. Facilitating exposure to modern communication channels and progressive farming practices can further strengthen aspiration levels. Overall, a comprehensive approach integrating capacity building, innovation, and effective extension support is crucial for sustaining youth participation in agriculture.

DECLARATIONS

Ethics approval and informed consent: Informed consent was sought from the respondents and their organisations regarding the study during the course of the data collection.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest. The author declares that they have thoroughly reviewed, revised, and edited the content as needed. The authors take full responsibility for the final content of this publication.

Publisher's note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organisations, or those of the publisher, the editors, and the reviewers. Any product/ process or technology that may be evaluated in this article, or a claim that its manufacturer may make, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

REFERENCES

- Afande, F. O., Maina, W. N., & Maina, M. P. (2015). Youth engagement in agriculture in Kenya: Challenges and prospects. *Journal of Culture, Society and Development*, 7, 1–19
- Agwu, N. M., Nwankwo, E. E., & Anyanwu, C. I. (2014). Determinants of agricultural labour participation among youths in Abia State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Food and Agricultural Economics*, 2(1), 157–164
- Anyidoho, N. A., Leavy, J., & Okyere, K. A. (2012). Perceptions and aspirations: A case study of young people in Ghana's cocoa sector. *IDS Bulletin*, 43(6), 1–32.
- Bagson, E., & Kuuder, C. J. W. (2013). Assessment of a small-scale irrigation scheme on household food security and leisure in Kokoligu, Ghana. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(1), 17–26
- Bhanu, V. L. (2006). Study on aspirations of rural youth and their attitude towards rural development activities in Dharwad district of Karnataka state. *M. Sc.(Agri.) Thesis*
- Byun, S. Y., Meece, J. L., Irvin, M. J., & Hutchins, B. C. (2012). The role of social capital in the educational aspirations of rural youth. *Rural Sociology*, 77(3), 355–379.
- Census of India (2011). District Census Handbook: Rayagada, Odisha. Government of India, New Delhi.
- Dhakre, D. S. (2014). Aspiration of agriculture students towards agricultural enterprise in West Bengal. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 14(1), 64–67.
- Farouque, G., & Hiroyuki, T. (2007). Farmers' perception of integrated soil fertility and nutrient management for sustainable crop production: a study of rural areas in Bangladesh. *Journal of Agricultural Education*, 48(3), 111–122.
- Hadagali, V. (2013). Study on aspirations and participation of rural youth practising agriculture and allied activities. *M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. of Agric. Sci., Bangalore, <https://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/items/eb0ceb1e-d4cf-4a75-bbe5-f56c890be9f4>
- Hanchinal, S. N. (1999). Privatisation of Extension Service: Attitude and Preference of Farmers and Extension Personnel (Doctoral dissertation, University of Agricultural Sciences). https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/967/download/36736/DH_2011_2127_PART_B_DCHB_RAYAGADA.pdf
- Kiran, Pathania, A., Vikash & Meena, S.S. (2025). Constraints faced by rural youth for opting for entrepreneurship as a career: A case study of Haryana. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, 61(1), 99-103.
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RAYAGADA (2023). *Annual Report 2022–23*. Rayagada, Odisha: ICAR–Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rayagada (2023), <https://kvkrayagada.org/annual-progress-report/>
- Kumar, A., Ajrawat, B., Singh, U., & Nain, M. S. (2011). Interests and activities of rural youth in relation to education: A study of Samba district of J&K. *Research Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 2(3), 41.
- Likert, R. A. (1932). A technique for the measurement of attitudes. *Archives of Psychology. New York*, 140, https://legacy.voteview.com/pdf/Likert_1932.pdf
- Man, N. (2012). Unleashing youth potentials in developing the agricultural sector. *Journal of Social Science and Humanities*, 20(1), 93-106.
- Modak, S., Patel Meena, C., Pal, P. K., Das, L., & Nain, M. S. (2018). A study of entrepreneurial competencies of Post graduate students in Agriculture. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 88(9), 1391-95.
- Preethi (2015). *A study on perception, aspiration and participation of farm youth in agriculture*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru. Available at: <https://share.google/Hcf9PdglQcM5HHBVi>
- Raksha, R., Goel, R. G., & Yadav, L. Y. (2012). Constraints faced by rural women in procurement and utilization of credit facilities in Hisar district. *Journal of Research, ANGRAU*, 40(4), 29-35.
- Rogers, E. M. (1995). *Diffusion of innovations* (4th Ed.). New York: Free Press, <https://www.scirp.org/reference/ReferencesPapers?ReferenceID=1786060>
- Sai, M., Prusty, A. K., Padhy, C., & Reddy, I. C. (2024). Migration behaviour of rural youth from agriculture in North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, 60(4), 30–34.
- Sainath, P. (2016). Over 2,000 fewer farmers every day. *The Hindu*, <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/columns/sainath/over-2000-fewer-farmers-every-day/article4674190.ece>
- Shanjeevika, V., Indhumathi & Murugan, P. P. (2018). Constraints faced by rural youth in farm activities. *Journal of Extension Education*, 30(3), 6137-6139.
- Singh, K. N., & Rao, K. N. (1996). Educational plans and aspirations of rural boys. *Kurukshetra*, 15(3), 13-14.
- Singh, S., Sonu, K., Doharey, R. K., Singh, S., & Sahoo, S. (2025). Understanding entrepreneurial behaviour of rural youth in agriculture and allied sectors. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, 61(1), 41–45.
- Sumberg, J., Anyidoho, N. A., Leavy, J., Lintelo, D. J. H., & Wellard, K. (2012). Introduction: The young people and agriculture 'problem' in Africa. *IDS Bulletin*, 43(6), 1–8.
- Tripathi, H., Dixit, V. B., Singh, S., & Yadav, R. (2018). Measuring the attitude of rural youth towards farming: An exploratory study of Haryana. *Haryana Veterinary*, 57(2), 183–188.
- Umesh, C. R., & Tekale, V. S. (2019). Aspiration of youth towards agriculture. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, 55(2), 25–30.